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HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

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REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT,

HYDERABAD (Deccan).

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VOL. III.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

MUTINY OF 1857.

PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR, AND INCIDENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

POLITICS.

OCCURRENCES AT THE PALACE.

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EPITOME OF CONTENTS.

Sir Salar Jung.

PAGES

Assignment of Mr. Dighton's districts to Salar Jung at the age of about eighteen years—Death of Suraj-ool-Moolk; Salar Jung mentioned as his probable successor—A strong party headed by Burhan-ood-Deen, Mama Jemela and Lala Bahadoor, use all their influence to secure Salar Jung's appointment—Lala Bahadoor promises the Nizam that if the appointment is made he will provide His Highness with thirteen lakhs within two months ... ... 1 to 4

Investiture of Salar Jung as Minister, and Rajah Narinda as *peishkar*—Doubts regarding the propriety of the appointments—Salar Jung 25 years 2 months old at the time of his appointment—His rigid regard for truth and the general popularity of his actions—Dismissal of mercenaries ... ... 4 to 7

Salar Jung refuses to sign certain fraudulent papers presented by Lala Bahadoor—Rumoured payment of money to the Nizam by Salar Jung as a thank-offering for his appointment—Salar Jung presents the Nizam with a plan of reforms for sanction—Discussions in the Ministry owing to Lala Bahadoor's opposition to the Minister's measures ... ... 7 to 9

Sketch of Salar Jung's character—His marriage—The difficulties of his position fifteen months after his appointment as Minister—Attempted assassination of Salar Jung by Jehangir Ali, a retainer of Oomdut-ool-Moolk, whilst leaving the palace with Colonel Davidson ... ... 9 to 11

The Nizam's anxiety for the safety of his Minister and the Resident—The Nizam requests permission of the British Government to dismiss Salar Jung—Conference between the Nizam and the Resident—The Nizam informs Shums-ool-Oomrah that Oomdut-ool-Moolk prompted him to seek the dismissal of Salar Jung—Vithul Row, who prepared the financial statements charging the Minister with embezzlement, is ordered into the presence of the Nizam, but before the order can be carried out he is assassinated ... ... 11 to 14

The ladies of the Nizam's *zenana* clamour against Salar Jung's dismissal—Later accounts prove that Vithul Row committed suicide—The Nizam is reconciled to his Minister—The Governor General informs the Nizam that he cannot permit Salar Jung's removal from office ... ... 14 to 16

Salar Jung has a fall from his horse and is severely bruised—Improvement of the State finances through Salar Jung's exertions—Title of G.C.S.I. conferred on Salar Jung—Sir Salar Jung's charity—Resignation of Sir Salar Jung in consequence of a disagreement with the Nizam—Comments on the intrigues which brought about the resignation ... ... 16 to 23

Settlement of the disputes between Sir Salar Jung and his Minister—Origin of the disputes explained—Vikar-ool-Oomrah cautions the Nizam against dispensing with Sir Salar Jung's services—Reception of Sir Salar Jung at the *Eed* durbar ... ... 23 to 32

PAGES

The Resident's explanation of the causes of the rupture between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung—Sir G. U. Yule's account of what passed at the interview he had with the Nizam regarding Sir Salar Jung's resignation—Reply of the Nizam to the Viceroy's address concerning Sir Salar Jung's resignation—The Nizam decorates his Minister with jewels worth Rs. 50,000 at the *Ramazan* durbar ... ... 32 to 39

Inspection of the arsenal by the Minister and the Resident—Attempted assassination of Sir Salar Jung whilst returning from a visit to the Nizam—Proclamation by the Nizam prohibiting the carrying of arms within the city of Hyderabad—Execution of Sir Salar Jung's would-be assassin—Alleged fining of Sir Salar Jung for the appointment of corrupt judges—Persistent attempts to traduce and disgrace Sir Salar Jung—Expected opening of the Khamgaum Railway by Sir Salar Jung ... ... 39 to 46

Visit of Sir Salar Jung to Bombay—Visit of Sir Salar Jung to Aurungabad—Criticism of Earl Mayo's speech at the opening of the Hyderabad State Railway—State dinner to Sir Salar Jung at Calcutta—Sir Salar Jung's reforms—Decoration of the Nizam with the K.C.S.I. insignia ... ... 46 to 55

Sir Salar Jung's second visit to Bombay—His visit to Calcutta—His treatment of the *Deccan Times*—Sir Salar Jung arrives at Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales—He visits the Viceroy in Bombay—Visit of the Prince of Wales to Sir Salar Jung—Departure of Sir Salar Jung from Bombay ... ... 55 to 62

Rumoured visit of Sir Salar Jung to England—Speculations regarding the object of the visit—Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in Bombay *en route* for England—Arrangements for the Government of Hyderabad during the Minister's absence.. 62 to 69

Sir Salar Jung's visit to the Pope—Sketches of Sir Salar Jung's career from the *Standard* and the *Times*—Letter by Major General Hill regarding Sir Salar Jung's loyalty to British interests during the Mutiny period ... ... 69 to 74

Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in England—Sketch of Sir Salar Jung's career from the *Morning Post*—Sir Salar Jung's salute at Rome—His stay in Paris prolonged owing to a fall on the staircase of the Grand Hotel—His reception in England ... ... 74 to 83

Presentation of an address by the Municipal Corporation of Folkestone—Sketch of Sir Salar Jung's career from the *World*—The accident at Paris—The Berars Question—Sketch of Sir Salar Jung's career from the *Saturday Review* ... ... 83 to 91

Presentation of Sir Salar Jung to the Queen—Degree of D.C.L. conferred on Sir Salar Jung by the Oxford University—Visit to the Woolwich Arsenal and other places of interest—Reply to an address from the East India Association—Arrival at Trentham Hall on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland ... ... 91 to 97

Expected return to India—Object of Sir Salar Jung's visit to England—Dinner given by Sir Salar Jung in London to distinguished persons—Presentation of the Freedom of the City of London to Sir Salar Jung—Presentation of an address by the Manchester Corporation and Chamber of Commerce ... ... 97 to 105

Sir Salar Jung's knowledge of the English language—His advocacy of the Berars Question in England—His departure from Paris *en route* for Bombay—His comparison of Paris with London—Result of the mission to England—The address from the city of Manchester—Comments on the reception of Sir Salar Jung in England—Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in Bombay from England ... 105 to 116

PAGES

Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in Bombay from England—Presentation of an address by the Anjuman-i-Islam—Arrival at Hyderabad ... ... 116 to 123

Criticism of Lord Mayor of London's speech in presenting the Freedom of the City to Sir Salar Jung—Treatment of Sir Salar Jung in England by the officials of the India House—Accident to Sir Salar Jung at Hyderabad ... ... 123 to 131

Dismissal of Mr. Oliphant, Sir Salar Jung's Private Secretary, by the Government of India—Strained relations between Sir Salar Jung and the Co-Regent, Shums-ool-Oomrah—Interference of the Co-Regent with Sir Salar Jung's measures ... ... 131 to 135

Employment of Hindoostanees at Hyderabad—Attacks on Sir Salar Jung's character—British relations with Sir Salar Jung considered—The Co-Regent's nephews employed in the administration ... ... 135 to 138

Succession of the Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomrah to the Co-Regency—His arbitrary proceedings—His proceedings in connection with the seizure of the estates of his nephews—Sir Richard Temple's opinion of Sir Salar Jung's administration... 138 to 142

Appointment of a Judicial Commission at Hyderabad—Contemplated seizure and imprisonment of Sir Salar Jung by Lord Lytton's Government—Sir Salar Jung denies the authenticity of the statement that he was threatened with deportation by the Resident... ... ... 142 to 145

Visit of Sir Salar Jung to Simla—Return to Hyderabad—Employment of Hindoostanees in the public service—Visit of Sir Salar Jung and Sir Richard Meade to Aurungabad—Sir Salar Jung's sons' visit to England ... ... 145 to 154

Address by Sir Salar Jung on education—Sketch of Sir Salar Jung's life ... 154 to 156

Administration report of the Dominions of H. H. the Nizam by H. E. the Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, G.C.S.I. ... ... 157 to 185

Translation of a diary kept by Sir Salar Jung during his tour in the Aurungabad Districts ... ... 185 to 207

Sketch of Sir Salar Jung from "Men of the Time"—His visit to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales... ... ... 207 to 209

Mutiny of 1857.

Rumoured disaffection amongst the native troops and apprehension of disturbances in the city—Posting of placards inciting the people to rebellion—Disturbances in the principal mosque at Hyderabad—Measures for the defence of the Residency—Energetic conduct of Salar Jung in adopting precautions to prevent an outbreak—A seditious *fakir* arrested and handed over to the Resident—Peaceful conduct of the Arabs ... ... 213 to 214

Attack on the Residency by a body of city Mussulmans and a number of mutinous troopers from Aurungabad—Repulse of the insurgents—Colonel Davidson obtains reinforcements for the defence of the Residency—Salar Jung and Shums-ool-Oomrah take adequate measures for the defence of the Residency during the Mohurrum of 1857—Fortification of the Residency ... 214 to 216

The Rajah of Shorapore proves refractory and refuses to disband a body of Rohillas and Arabs in his service—Movement of troops towards Shorapore—The Zemindar of Mulkare rebels against the government, and coalesces with the Rajah of Shorapore—Proposed transfer of the Shorapore territory to the

PAGES

Nizam for his steadfast loyalty to the British cause—The Rajah of Shorapore's troops attacked and defeated by a British force under Captain Wyndham—The Rajah subsequently proceeds to Hyderabad and delivers himself up—Capitulation of Mulkare and arrest of the principal rebel ... ... 216 to 219

Expected attack on the Residency—Salar Jung's precautions for its defence—Trial of the Rajah of Shorapore—Capture of Kopauldroog from a force of mutineers—Outbreaks in the Southern Mahratta country—Despatch of troops from Hyderabad to co-operate with the Bombay troops—The risings in the Southern Mahratta Country attributed to the disclosures consequent upon the arrest of the Rajah of Shorapore—Necessity of immediate measures for the defence of Hyderabad ... ... 219 to 220

Colonel Davidson's order to the Hyderabad Contingent on their return from active service against the mutineers—Execution of Tusdook Hussain, the jemadar of the Shorapore State—Sir Salar Jung's measures for the defence of the Residency during the Mohurrum of 1858—Reading of the Queen's Proclamation at Hyderabad—The Hyderabad Contingent ordered to march against marauding Rohillas and to operate against Tantia Topee's forces on the north-west frontier of the Nizam's Dominions ... ... 220 to 222

Urgent necessity for the defence of Hyderabad city—Tantia Topee's movements in and about the Nizam's Dominions—Moltaye sacked and destroyed—Intrigues at Hyderabad—A Moulvie preaches at Hyderabad and denounces the Delhi Moulvies as Wahabees, Jews in the guise of Mussulmans, who by their false teaching brought disgrace and degradation upon the Mahomedan faith... ... 222 to 225

Depredations by Rohillas alleged to be under the command of Brahmin agents of Tantia Topee—Sir Hugh Rose moves out towards Ajunta and drives off the plundering Rohillas—Defeat of rebels by Brigadier Hills' force at Kissore—Escape of Toora Baz Khan from confinement—Outbreak in the Aurungabad gaol—Toora Baz Khan shot and his body hung in chains—Attack on a body of the Nizam's troops at Hurkumla by Rohillas—Buswunt and other places to be destroyed for harbouring Rohillas—Disturbance at Degris owing to the forcible seizure of the place by Shaik Ahmed and a body of Arabs—Issue of a circular to district officers directing them to co-operate with Sir Hugh Rose's force ... 225 to 229

Discovery of treasonable correspondence at Harlee—The Nizam's good feeling on the occasion of the attempted assassination of Sir Salar Jung and the Resident—His precautions to prevent a recurrence of the event—Fabrication of false reports tending to incite the Nizam's hostility towards the English—Punishment of district officers for abetting the depredations of Rohillas—The conspiracy disclosed by the discovery of the treasonable correspondence at Harlee. 229 to 231

Colonel Davidson requires the Nizam to dismiss those persons from his court and capital who had shown themselves openly hostile to the English—The Nizam throws difficulties in the way of carrying out the measure—Baz Khan and Moulvie Ibrahim, two of the four persons specially mentioned by the Resident, are exiled to their jaghirs—Expected disturbances at Hyderabad—Troops despatched to the Mecca Mosque by Salar Jung to preserve the peace ... 231 to 233

Capture of the Raja of Sattara by Captain Murray—Attack at Kokeetapilly on Captain Macintire by a horseman of the Ressala of the Hyderabad Contingent—The Nizam exiles nine men of his brother's establishment to their jaghirs—The Rajah of Kowlas gives himself up—Moulvie Ukhbur's preaching against Wahabee doctrines—Capture of Allaood Deen, the prime mover of the insurrection of the 17th July 1857—The trial of conspirators—Trial of Allaood Deen ... ... 233 to 235

PAGES

Departure of Alla-ood-Deen for Tanna—Sentence on mutineers—Captain Jackson, a pensioned officer of the British Government, expelled from Hyderabad territory for sending a telegram to the Government of India to the effect that Salar Jung gave asylum to a rebel prince of Delhi ... ... 235 to 237

Trial of Khootab Khan for being concerned in the attack on the Residency—Continued depredations by Rohillas—Disturbances in the city—Arrest of four persons for abusing the Caliphs, the Nizam and Salar Jung—Native opinion regarding Hyderabad feeling towards the British ... ... 237 to 240

Captain Pedder marches from Aurungabad to attack rebel Bheels—Return of the exiled nobles from their jaghirs—Subsequent expulsion of two of the nobles by the Nizam's orders—Compensation demanded by the British for the plunder of Nelungee by Rohillas ... ... 240 to 243

Restoration of the Raichore and Dharaseo districts—Cession of a small tract of land on the Godavery to the British—The Nizam's Government requests that the surplus revenues of the Berars may be paid to it—The Government of India declines to admit of any modification of the terms upon which the Restored Districts are handed over to the Nizam—The Nizam contemplates declining the acceptance of the Restored Districts upon the terms proposed ... ... 243 to 246

The Nizam renews his request for the surplus revenues of the Berars—The British Government accedes to the Nizam's request—The Nizam proposes to appropriate the surplus revenues thus available to his private use—Salar Jung's financial difficulties in consequence of this decision—Apprehension of supposed rebels—Salar Jung's isolation in consequence of his attachment to the British... 246 to 248

Conspiracy by Ram Rao in Hyderabad territory—Reward offered for his apprehension—Alleged complicity of the Arab chief in the conspiracy—The possibilities of a rising considered—The pursuit of Ram Rao—Rumoured connection of influential Sahookars with the rebel—Escape of Ram Rao's co-adjutor—Attempted apprehension of Junwaher Hoosain, a Lucknow rebel, at West Ranepore—His escape and subsequent capture in the Dharwar district—Arrest of a rebel at Hoomnabad by a detachment of the Contingent ... ... 248 to 255

Circulation of *chupatties* in Hyderabad territory—Capture of a Brahmin at Barsee supposed to be the Rao Sahib of Hyderabad—Trial of Kishen Rao—Wahabee doctrines at Hyderabad—The disturbances at Hyderabad on the outbreak of the Mutiny—The attack on the Residency ... ... 255 to 259

Extract from Malleson's "History of the Indian Mutiny" comprising a brief *resumé* of Hyderabad history; remarks on the bad feeling produced on the population by the news from the North-West; a description of the attack on the Residency; repulse of the rebels and the capture of the leaders; the good effect produced by the defeat; loyalty of the Nizam; arrival of reinforcements; suggested employment of the Hyderabad Contingent in Central India; success of Colonel Davidson's policy; disturbances at Shorapore; attack on Captain Wyndham's force by the Rajah of Shorapore; Major Hughes arrives to the rescue, and defeats the rebels, who retire into the city; flight of the Rajah to Hyderabad; Malcolm enters Shorapore; the tranquillity of the Deccan mainly assured by the Nizam and Salar Jung ... ... 259 to 266

Colonel Meadows Taylor's account of the Mutiny extracted from his "Story of My Life"—The Rajah of Shorapore's defection, capture, trial and death ... 266 to 293

PAGES

Prince of Wales's Tour, and Incidents connected therewith.

The inability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales in Bombay discussed—Rumoured acceptance of an invitation to visit Hyderabad by the Prince of Wales—Treatment of the Hyderabad State by the Indian Foreign Office ; the assignment of the Berars and the policy followed in the construction of the Hyderabad State Railway instanced in proof of the arbitrary action of the Government of India ... ... 297 to 301

Correspondence between Sir Salar Jung and the Resident relating to the inability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales in Bombay—Criticism of the correspondence by the London *Daily News*—The Viceroy consents to the Nizam's absence from Bombay at the Prince of Wales's reception... ... ... 301 to 308

Condemnation of the tone adopted by Mr. Saunders in conducting the correspondence with Sir Salar Jung—The decision of the Prince of Wales not to visit Hyderabad considered in reference to the alleged dangerous condition of the city—Publication of a portion of the correspondence between Sir Salar Jung and Mr. Saunders by the *Times of India*—Letter from Sir Salar Jung expressing surprise at the publication ... ... 308 to 322

Controversy regarding the sincerity of the reasons alleged for the inability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales—Mr. Saunders resigns the Civil Service—The relations of the Foreign Office with the Hyderabad Government considered—History of the circumstances attending the resignation of Mr. Saunders ... 322 to 331

Politics.

The policy of expelling the Arabs from Hyderabad territory considered—Abuses of the currency system—The Nizam's method of communication with the Governor-General considered—General Fraser, contrary to the usual etiquette, leaves Hyderabad without taking leave of the Nizam—The Nizam's reconciliation with Suraj-ool-Moolk—General Fraser remonstrates against the proposed assignment of Koopul Bahadoor Bunda to Sultan Nuwaz-ool-Moolk ... ... 335 to 339

Expected appointment of a Minister to act under the control of the Resident—Speculations regarding the probable interference of the British in the Nizam's Government—The reduction of the Contingent necessary to relieve the unsatisfactory state of the finances—Rumoured receipt of orders from the Court of Directors for the annexation of the Hyderabad State ... ... 339 to 343

The Nizam's objections to receiving the insignia of the Star of India considered in relation to his position with the British Government—The conspiracy initiated by the Rao Saheb discloses the necessity of the British Government keeping an eye on Hyderabad to prevent the possibility of a rising ... ... 343 to 345

Sir Richard Temple's appointment to the Hyderabad Residency—Description of Hyderabad and character of its inhabitants—Suraj-ool-Moolk's conference with the Resident and the rumours in circulation regarding it—The payment of the debt due to the British Government by the Nizam—Suraj-ool-Moolk deputed by the Nizam to obtain further time for its payment from the Resident—Suggestions for the better government of the Nizam's dominions ... ... 345 to 349

PAGES

The Resident has an audience of the Nizam regarding the non-payment of the debt due to the British Government—The Resident proposes that English officers should be appointed to manage the finances of the State—The Nizam's objections to the proposal—International law cited as a justification for the annexation of the Hyderabad State ... ... 349 to 352

The Resident requests the Nizam to raze certain forts in his territory and to reduce the strength of his troops—Rumoured surrender of territory by the Nizam for the payment of the debt due to the British ... ... 352 to 354

Severe letter from Lord Dalhousie to the Nizam complaining of the ill-usage the British Government had received at his hands, informing him that the power of the English could annihilate him (the Nizam) in a moment, and demanding an assignment of territory to satisfy the claims of the British Government—The projected alienation of territory causes great consternation in Hyderabad—Suraj-ool-Moolk is re-appointed minister—His project for the discharge of the debt due to the British—Objections urged against the alienation of territory—The Governor-General's letter—Events consequent upon its receipt ... ... 354 to 357

The projected alienation of territory postponed owing to the Nizam entering into an arrangement for the payment of the debt—General Fraser withdraws from the acceptance of these conditions—The Resident's interviews with the Nizam regarding the payment of the Contingent—Epitome of the Governor-General's letter ... ... 357 to 361

The Governor-General's demand as to the dismissal of troops—The Minister submits to the Nizam a project for retrenchment and reform—The Governor-General prohibits recruiting in the Contingent—The Nizam declines to accede to the Governor-General's demand for the dismissal of the Arabs—The *Times* on Hyderabad affairs—The total demands of the British Government amount in November 1851 to £800,000, half of which has either been paid or adequately secured—Origin of the debt ... ... 361 to 363

The Nizam's financial embarrassments due to the heavy expenditure on the Contingent and mercenary forces—The Government of India requests the Nizam to allow an increase of the area of its cantonments for the better management of its police and *abkaree* departments ... ... 363 to 366

Suraj-ool-Moolk waits upon the Resident to announce the Nizam's assent to the treaty proposed to him—Criticism of the arrangements provided for by the treaty—Arrival of Mr. Bushby and his presentation to the Nizam—The British Government demands the circulation of a uniform currency in the Nizam's Dominions and the trial of prisoners guilty of offences against its subjects ... ... 366 to 368

The Nizam is disposed to adopt the first suggestion, but declines to adopt the last—Obstructive conduct of the Nizam and his advisers—The power of the Arabs in Hyderabad—The Nizam objects to receive the insignia of the Star of India—Arrival of presents from the British Government to the Nizam and his leading advisers—Acceptance by the Nizam of the presents—Return gifts to the British officers ... ... 368 to 371

The Nizam's scruples regarding the acceptance of the insignia of the Star of India settled—Placards posted in the Nizam's and Minister's Palaces charging them with becoming Christians by accepting the insignia of the Star of India—Vaccilation of the Nizam in accepting the insignia—Investiture of the Nizam with the insignia—Preparation of a present for the Governor-General by the Nizam—Arrival of Mr. Yule—Sir Salar Jung's administration ... ... 371 to 374

PAGES

The Nizam's proposals for the return of the Berars—Mr. Temple presents his credentials and forwards a letter of expostulation and advice from the Viceroy—Review of Hyderabad history by Captain Hastings Fraser ... ... 374 to 392

Reminiscences of Hyderabad in 1853—History of the mortgage of the Nizam's Jewels and of Mr. Dighton's Bank—Employment of foreigners at Hyderabad—Appointment of Colonel Lumsden as Assistant Resident at Hyderabad ... 399 to 404

The Government of India intimates to Sir Salar Jung that they refuse to discuss the Nizam's claims to the restoration of the Berars during the Nizam's minority—The principal nobles of Hyderabad addressed by the Resident at a breakfast given at the Residency—Defence of the retention of the Berars by the British Government ... ... 404 to 408

The Nizam's refusal to meet the Prince of Wales—Sir Richard Meade's appointment to the Hyderabad Residency discussed—Mr. Saunders' resignation of the Hyderabad Residency and its connection with the controversy regarding the ability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales—Rumoured appointment of Sir Lewis Pelly to the Hyderabad Residency—Speculations as to the Nizam's attendance at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi ... ... 408 to 413

Installation of the Ameer-i-Kabir as Co-Regent of Hyderabad—Sir Richard Meade's speech on the occasion—Estrangement between the Government of India and Sir Salar Jung—Mr. Oliphant's dismissal from the post of Private Secretary to Sir Salar Jung by order of the Government of India—The causes which led up to the dismissal ... ... 413 to 415

Sir Salar Jung's treatment at the Delhi Assemblage—The appointment of the Ameer-i-Kabir as Co-Regent objectionable to Sir Salar Jung—Unjust treatment of Sir Salar Jung in the matter of the Berars controversy by the Government of India—Sir Salar Jung and the Anagoondy succession case—Mr. Oliphant's dismissal ... ... 415 to 417

The action of the Madras Government in regard to the Anagoondy succession case—The statement that the Prince of Wales used his personal influence in favour of Sir Salar Jung authoritatively contradicted—Criticism of the contradiction... 417 to 421

Jealousies consequent upon the employment of foreigners at Hyderabad and upon the character of the Nizam's education—The offer of Sir Salar Jung and the Co-Regent to afford the British Government military support in the Afghan War, considered in relation to the strength and character of the Nizam's military forces. 421 to 427

Scandals in the administration at Hyderabad—The Ameer-i-Kabir's action as Co-Regent of Hyderabad—Judicial reforms at Hyderabad ... ... 427 to 429

Position of the Ameer-i-Kabir in the Government—His alleged interference with the progress of reforms—The Ameer-i-Kabir reinstates a judge dismissed for bribery by Sir Salar Jung—Lord Lytton is reported to have given a decision in favour of the nephews in the great Hyderabad case ... ... 429 to 432

Alleged interference of the Ameer-i-Kabir with the progress of reforms at Hyderabad—The great Hyderabad case—Oppressive conduct of the Co-Regent—Employment of foreigners at Hyderabad ... ... 432 to 438

Attack on Sir Salar Jung's administration by the *Pioneer*—Employment of foreigners at Hyderabad—Success of Sir Salar Jung's financial and other reforms—Alleged dissatisfaction of native born Hyderabadees at the appointments of Mr. Mahdi Ali as Revenue Secretary and of Mr. Fidha Hussain as Chief Justice ... ... 438 to 442

PAGES

Criticism of the appointment of the Ameer-i-Kabir as Co-Regent—Extract from Sir Richard Temple's "Men and Events of My Time in India"—Geographical position of the Hyderabad State—The Nizam's subjects described—The position of the British Resident—The assignment of the Berars—The Hyderabad Contingent—Description of the British Residency at Hyderabad ... ... 442 to 445

Differences between Sir Salar Jung and the Nizam in 1867—Description of Hyderabad city and its inhabitants—An interview between the Resident and the Nizam described—Character and disposition of the Nizam—Sketch of Sir Salar Jung's character—His subservience to the Nizam ... ... 445 to 447

The Nizam's treatment of Sir Salar Jung—Sketch of the Ameer-i-Kabir's character—The power of the Arab chiefs—The Reformed Troops—Sir Salar Jung's reforms—The redemption of mortgaged jaghirs ... ... 447 to 451

Lord Metcalfe's Hyderabad policy—Death of Mr. Palmer at Hyderabad—Antiquities in the Nizam's Dominions—The fortress of Gawilgarh in Berar—The cotton trade in Berar—Illness of the Nizam—Hyderabad Races—Construction of the Hyderabad State Railway—The Nizam's objections to the project—Departure of Sir Richard Temple from Hyderabad ... ... 451 to 453

The Minister's farewell entertainments—Character of the Deccani Mahomedans—Death of the Nizam—Attempted assassination of Sir Salar Jung ... ... 453 to 454

Koorshid Jah's claim to the Co-Regency—Sir Steuart Bayley's departure from Hyderabad—His policy as Resident ... ... 454 to 458

Occurrences at the Palace.

Illness and death of the Nizam Nazir-ood-Dowlah—Installation of Afzul-ood-Dowlah by Shums-ool-Oomrah and Salar Jung—Character of the young Nizam—Birth of an heir to the Nizamate—Marriage of the Nizam's daughter—Arrival of the presents from the British Government to the Nizam—Death of the Nizam's third and only surviving son—Death of Afzul-ood-Dowlah—His character and disposition ... ... 461 to 467

Installation of Nizam Meer Myboob Ali Khan—Peaceful acquiescence of the populace in the arrangements for the government—Rumoured appointment of a Regency—State visit of the Nizam to the Resident (August 6, 1874)... ... 467 to 478

Alleged refusal of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales in Bombay—The Viceroy excuses the attendance of the Nizam [illegible] Prince of Wales's reception in Bombay on the grounds of ill health—[illegible] given by the Nizam's Government in honour of Sir Richard Mead[illegible] ... ... 478 to 484

Durbar at the palace to notify Lord Lytton[illegible] as Viceroy—Parsee address of congratulation to the Nizam—Durb[illegible] announce the assumption of the title of Empress of India by the Queen—Training of the young Nizam—Mr. Val. Prinsep's visit to Hyderabad ... ... 484 to 495

The Nizam's health, training and education—Projected tour of the Nizam in the Aurungabad districts and subsequent visit to England ... ... 495 to 498

The Nizam's tour through the Aurungabad districts—History of the Nizam's family—Visit of the Nizam to Poona ... ... 498 to 514

SIR SALAR JUNG.

2

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *October* 25, 1848.—From our Hyderabad correspondent, dated 16th instant :—

"The only two high officers of state who became out-and-out partizans of the Minister, and appeared ostensibly as such after the estrangement of the Nizam from his Minister became apparent, were Rajah Shumboo Purshad, the Treasurer of the State, and Hussun Ali Khan, the ex-Cutwal of the capital. Rajah Shumboo Purshad is a man of acknowledged respectability. The only overt act in which he appeared to take part against the Nizam was to allow himself to be made the cat's paw of the Minister's party, and to hold the districts for Mr. Dighton when Mr. D. was not allowed to hold them for himself. He was twice put in charge. On the first occasion he relinquished it as he would not brook Mr. D. and Mahomed Azim Ali Khan Bahadoor lording it over him. No other person could be found to supply his place, and he was prevailed upon to take charge a second time ; on this occasion he was rated in severe terms by the Nizam : in his confusion he acknowledged he was the mere *nominis umbra*, though this was the very charge against him, and he then not only relinquished the charge, but gave over his attendance at the Minister's, to be no longer implicated with his misdeeds.

"The charge of those districts called Mr. Dighton's are now assigned to Salar Jung, Suraj-ool-Moolk's nephew, a young gentleman of about 18 years of age, not supposed to be very conversant in business, but that is considered of very secondary consequence, as his office consists entirely of Mr. Dighton's Amla, of whose and Azim Ali's guidance he is supposed to have the benefit.

"The other person, the Cutwal, adhered faithfully to the Minister and his interests. He had been Suraj-ool-Moolk's associate from their boyhood, had been close companion with him, engaged in the same pursuits, which though he has relinquished, whilst Suraj-ool-Moolk has not, his adherence has continued, and would be creditable to him if it could be believed it was not the effect of the same calculation which has deceived the Minister into throwing off his master. The one and the other expected to obtain through the Company's Government, or the Resident, ascendency over the Nizam. The game has been a losing one to the Cutwal ; he was deprived of that office about a year ago, during the last Mohurrum celebrations, when his bigotry is said to have been the cause of several assassinations that were committed for religion's [illegible] was allowed to retain his situation of equerry and certain jagheers.

"The Nizam has been moved by the complaints of persons against him to order his jagheers to be resumed. This order was issued several days ago, and is resisted, and we see the extraordinary spectacle of the Cutwal residing within the Minister's house, thence issuing his defiance, and the Nizam, instead of apprehending his person, allowing him to remain unmolested, and sending out troops to dispossess him. There are rumours of wars, but from the best information I can procure I find that some of the Nizam's people, who had possessed themselves of a station, were attacked at night by a party of the Cutwal's, and one man of the Nizam's party was wounded.

"The Minister, I hear, has carried up a proposition to His Highness that the Cutwal has incurred on account of the disbursement of the State a debt to Poorun Mull of 10 lacs of rupees. Would His Highness but pay the money the jagheers would instantly be resigned. Suraj-ool-Moolk's denial, which he will certainly

make, that any such proposition had been made, would derive its chief strength from the impudence of the proposition. The style of reasoning amongst ourselves is, 'Could he dare to do so? is the Nizam such a fool as to permit it?' Assumptions go very little way, not any, against facts, and in regard to the present occurrence we might satisfy ourselves by precedents. Mr. D. would not resign his districts—he was supposed to be protected by the Resident—unless the Nizam paid him the accounts, although unadjusted and unexamined, 13 lacs of rupees!!! The Nizam paid the money to get his districts.

"If the Minister has stated that the ex-Cutwal owes Poorun Mull 10 lacs of rupees, I pledge myself to procure His Highness an acquittal in full of demands without his paying one rupee.'

ENGLISHMAN, *June* 8, 1853.—The following extract of a letter from Hyderabad of the 27th ultimo announces the death of the Nizam's Minister :—

"Suraj-ool-Moolk came on Tuesday last for change of air to a garden-house belonging to Parsee merchants, about a mile distant from the Residency, and died there last evening. He was afflicted with an incurable disorder, and his death was foreseen as likely to occur at no distant period, but not so soon as it has taken place. Whom the Nizam may appoint his Minister no man can tell, but of this every man makes sure that he will disappoint the general expectation. I am disposed to believe that Rajah Bal Mookund will be appointed. In this place, where nothing need astonish anybody, the partizans of Suraj-ool-Moolk may make a push to obtain the succession to the office for his nephew Salar Jung, and success is not impossible. He is twenty-two years of age. There is nothing against this young gentleman, which is not a little to say of a man of his years, but to assert that there is any positive excellence upon which any expectation could be built, would be to advance a problem not easy to be solved. We cannot in every young man expect to find a Pitt."

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *June* 8, 1853.—From our Hyderabad correspondent, dated 30th ultimo:—

"We are never long free from excitement: the appointment of a new Minister is now the engrossing topic. The Resident has requested that a Minister, not to impede public business, may be speedily appointed. He has pointed to his qualifications in the terms that he should be a nobleman of practical knowledge and integrity. The Nizam has said that he required a month for deliberation, and the Resident has remonstrated against the intention, and properly, as the delay is calculated to produce much evil at this critical juncture, when it is necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the new treaty. His Highness would consult his own case in not postponing the appointment, as he will otherwise be personally exposed to the expostulations and clamour of those persons who will be displaced from their former position by the new arrangements.

"The Nizam is rather cunnin[illegible] concealing his purpose, and no one knows on whom his choice to succeed Sura[illegible]k will fall. I am disposed to think,—and not the less so because he [illegible]en turned out of a lucrative office,—that Rajah Bal Mookund will be his [illegible] Among the men of business known to His Highness he is without a compe[illegible]tor. But His Highness's establishment is not formed of men eminent for their abilities, always excepting Burhan-ood-Deen, who has acquired celebrity for the address with which he performed his part in the drama of the late administration.

"A strong party near the Nizam, at the head of which are these—Burhan-ood-Deen, Mama Jémela, and Lala Bahadoor—is putting forth all its energies, all its influence, and all its contrivances to procure the appointment for Salar Jung, the nephew of Suraj-ool-Moolk, a mere youth of under twenty-five years of age. The young gentleman, who bears a fair reputation, is reluctant, with a judgment beyond his years, to accept the office, and although the Nizam has expressed strong objection to his employment, on the express ground of his having sustained injury from his relation the late Minister, his party has not relaxed its exertions, and pursue their

object with an eagerness unrestrained by any fears of their master's resentment, only to be accounted for by their knowledge of his caprice, and the impressible power of repeated solicitations upon His Highness's mind.

"If it be true, a curious proposal has been conveyed to the Nizam on the part of Lala Bahadoor, to the effect that if he would appoint Salar Jung his Minister, he would provide for His Highness thirteen lacs of rupees in the period of two months. Can it be possible that His Highness's acumen has failed to discover that it is something extraordinary that the providing of supplies from his own resources should be made by the Chancellor of his Exchequer conditional to the appointment of a Minister subordinate to his views. If this be true, it at least suggests the idea that the puppet, although a mere puppet should be wanted, should not be of Lala Bahadoor's choice. We have had Lala Bahadoor but too long and too prominently, and to no good purpose, upon this stage of ours.

"I shall be glad to find that Salar Jung, whose youth and good conduct entitle him to regard, receives proper protection and a nobleman's pension. If his future career qualify him to become Minister of State I shall cordially wish him success to achieve this point of ambition; but as it is now, I would say with Puff in the Critic, 'Ever whilst you live, Thames, go between your banks.'"

"P.S.—The above letter was written yesterday; this morning the Nizam invited the Resident to his Court, and in his presence and that of Major Davidson and a full Durbar invested Salar Jung with the office of Minister, and Rajah Narinda, a young man of about 27 years of age, the grandson of Rajah Chundoo Lal, with that of Peishkar. It is believed that the former will act under the pupilage of Lala Bahadoor, and the latter will be placed under that of Rajah Bal Mookund. The Nizam's will has formed this coalition. I do not hear of the two parties appointed to the administration having coalesced by any previous agreement, nor do I hear that the Resident was consulted by the Nizam in the appointments. I expect to see some radical changes in about three months more."

United Service Gazette, *June* 10, 1853.—The following interesting communication is from our own correspondent at Hyderabad, under date 4th instant:—

"On the 31st ultimo the Nizam was pleased to appoint Salar Jung, the grandson of Mooneer-ool-Moolk, and Rajah Narainda, the grandson of Rajah Chundoo Lal, respectively Dewan and Peishkar, two Ministers, as he said, being appointed in consonance with the former usages of the country. The appointment of Salar Jung is attributed to the influence of Lala Bahadoor and of some of the leading minions of the Nizam. I am rather disposed to think that some wayward fancies, with which resentment and pride are not a little concerned, have been the more influencing motives.

"The only movement as yet made by the Ministry is that Lala Bahadoor went to Kangeer's yesterday to seek an accommodation of three lacs of rupees and was refused."

Englishman, *June* 11, 1853.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 29th ultimo:—

"I scarcely expected so soon to see the verification of my prediction. Solicitations and recommendations have already gone up to the Nizam from Burhan-ood-Deen and Mama Jemela, two favourite and influential domestics, to appoint Salar Jung his Minister. They have said to their Sovereign, 'It is not a Minister, 'but your prestige (*ekbal*), which governs. Suraj-ool-Moolk conducted the ad-'ministration through the subordinate departments. Lala Bahadoor, who did every-'thing, will, as before, conduct the affairs of the administration for Salar Jung. He 'is in every respect superior to his uncle.' The Nizam is said to have received these suggestions with disgust, which, however, is referred to some sort of personal objection, not to the reasoning of the parties. It is argued that the Minister's situation is a sinecure, and that it may as well be bestowed upon Salar Jung as upon any other person. If this could be a fact (and it is absurd to imagine it),

then the situation had better be cancelled. The puppet need not be paid for at an extravagant price, and *cui bono?* Then it should be remembered that although all that is useful to Government, and consequently laborious, may be taken with his entire consent from the Minister, yet the power to do what is pleasurable to himself he will not give up. Nothing will be taken from him that he desires to retain, and in this there is vast scope for mischief and ill-doing. Who would trust a young man of twenty-one with irresponsible power? Mr. Canning observed in answer to some imputations made against Lord Amherst that it was impossible India could have changed him into a tiger. The answer, I believe, was that arbitrary and irresponsible power might effect even that. There was no applicability to the case in question, but did the natives possess a conscience (I do not know the term for it) I would say beware of giving irresponsible power to a person so young that there is no possibility of speculating upon his future conduct. To me the crime of nominating so young a man to so responsible an office appears to be irredeemable, although every future action of the man should be wisest, best: for this reason, that unless the person influencing the nomination possesses a faculty of clairvoyance he can have no pretensions to assume a good motive for his own conduct. Lord Dalhousie was more than thirty years of age when he was appointed to the Government of India, and yet, notwithstanding his brilliant career, there were not wanting cavillers to object to his appointment on the score of his age. I believe it is also urged that the Minister's situation is hereditary. I would ask where or when has it been so? I have not seen it occur within the fifty-two years that I have been here, I do not know it historically, nor have I known the principle acknowledged. Suraj-ool-Moolk did not succeed his father. When he first obtained the Ministry he did not obtain it with the Nizam's free consent, a fact which after-events have left without a particle of doubt.

"If practical knowledge be required to justify my opinion that at the least you cannot so frame a position for a person on whom you bestow power that he shall refrain from using it, the example of Suraj-ool-Moolk's father, Mooneer-ood-Moolk, will go far towards it. He was appointed Minister that the vacant office should not become an object of constant competition and intrigue, and on his appointment to the office, he bound himself by a specific written engagement given to the Nizam in the presence of the Resident, that he would neither take any part in the direction of public affairs nor make any effort to obtain power. All this he confirmed by swearing on the Koran, and on the head of his son Abdoola. Mr. Russell's letter will explain how useless these were as safe guards opposed to the promptings of his ambition: *vide* note to Mr. Russell's letter to the Directors in page 18, being a letter from Lord Minto to Mooneer-ool-Moolk:—

"'And accordingly it was not until after His Highness had obtained the concurrence of his Government that he was pleased to appoint you to that situation, under certain specific engagements, however, which you delivered in writing in the presence of His Highness and the British Resident.

"'On that occasion you engaged to preserve unchanged the system of conducting the affairs of the State through the agency of Raja Chundoo Lal.

"'To this system of conduct, indeed, you will recollect that you solemnly and specifically bound yourself at the time, when you were soliciting the appointment of Minister, having called Raja Chundoo Lal privately at night and assured him that his authority and influence should not suffer in the event of your nomination, swearing upon the Koran and the head of your son Abdoola that you would give the Raja entire authority in the administration of the country.'

"Again, in the appendix, *vide* page x., the very ground of originally consenting to his being made Minister was a proof of the contempt in which his character was held. He was allowed to fill the situation merely to prevent its becoming an object of competition to other people. The insignificance which disqualified him from doing any good it was expected would disable him from doing any harm. Yet the whole of his time and much of his money have been spent in

intrigues to obtain authority, to which he swore upon the Koran he would never aspire, and although he has not advanced his own interests he has succeeded in widening the breach between the Nizam and Chundoo Lal, in sowing jealousy and dissension among the officers of Government, and in impeding and obstructing public business.

"If then the object be to preclude a vacant office from becoming an object of competition, I presume it will be found necessary to impose the obligations which were imposed upon his grandfather, that so young a man might not run into excess. But can it be possible that the English Government, if it should ever happen to become a party to the question, will repeat its own absurdities? Will it do this a second time, only because it has done it once before? I rather think that the example is too glaringly foolish to admit of repetition, and that the English Government will see the propriety of the Minister's office being a proper executive office, or, if it be useless, that it be cancelled altogether. In most States we have an hereditary sovereign, an accident, and therefore a something not ascertained. Are we going to redouble the accident at Hyderabad, and to have an hereditary Minister, also an accident and something not ascertained?

"But there will be this positive evil in the appointment of this young gentleman: all the antecedents of the former administration, its instruments and its accessories, those who devised and those who executed the measures, will be left. This should not be; we want a reform here. To say that this young gentleman would make changes and corrections in the points I have referred to would carry us back to our first proposition, his unfitness from age to be the administrator of a country overwhelmed with disorder and abuses.

"Detachments from the neighbouring cantonments of the Contingent are marching into the provinces to be placed under the Resident's charge, to keep the peace and prevent the plunder and oppression of the ryots."

ENGLISHMAN, *June* 13, 1853.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 31st ultimo:—

"The Resident pressed upon the Nizam the propriety of appointing a Minister speedily to meet the requirements of the treaty, when it should be returned, as it soon would be, from Calcutta. He was invited to the Court this morning, where in full durbar Salar Jung was installed Minister, and Rajah Narinda, the grandson of Rajah Chundoo Lal, Peishkar. I do not hear that any previous intimation had been given to the Resident of the intended appointments, and as the Nizam's mind was only made up yesterday he could not have been consulted. The appointment of Salar Jung was spoken of as necessary to fill a gap; the Nizam has put a climax to this absurdity by throwing up a buttress behind this fill-a-gap Minister in the shape of a Peishkar of twenty-seven years of age. These young men enter upon the Ministry without any previous good understanding or arrangement between them, but that is very secondary, as the ministerial functions of Salar Jung will be discharged by Lala Bahadoor, and those of the latter, it is supposed, will be put under the pupilage of Rajah Bal Mookund. Lala Bahadoor and Bal Mookund are ambitious, active-minded men, and the whole time of the administration, which may linger on for six months, will be occupied by intrigues, coalitions, and disasters. We, by these mal-arrangements the more rapidly approach the end."

"*Postscript*, 1*st June*.—As I have put forward prominently Salar Jung's youth as the objection to his appointment, I wish to correct my information on that point. He was born on the 24th Jummadee-oos-Sanee, 1244 Hegira, which makes him 25 years 2 months old, and by the solar year 24 years 3 months old.

"I hear that the Nizam, before presenting him with his khilut, asked and obtained from Lala Bahadoor, what had been proffered by others on his part, his pledge and surety for the good conduct of Salar Jung."

ENGLISHMAN, *June* 20, 1853.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 6th instant :—

"The young gentleman appointed Minister is gaining golden opinions ; there has not been time to judge of his capacity, which I entertain very little doubt will be found at his years incompetent to regulate the disordered affairs of this Government. Everybody speaks of his rigid regard to truth, as if it were the stricter for the deformity in which its opposite has been exhibited to him by his uncle. This will go but a little way to save a falling Government ; but it will at least stave off the misery to the individual of a constant expectance buoyed up by daily promises never to be fulfilled. With this regard for truth it is to be hoped that there will be an equal regard for justice, and that we shall no longer see the face averted from the complainant soliciting justice against the murderer and violator of his wife and child. It is to be hoped that the oppression of the Arabs will be repressed, if not by the vigour which the Government may attain by its own efforts (of that the prospect is distant), by a good understanding with Abdoola bin Ali, whose character justifies the expectation that he would cordially co-operate in any good work. As a preliminary, I would say a *sine quâ non*, to his undertaking to act with the Government against the power and lawlessness of his countrymen, he would stipulate, as before with the last Minister, that those bands of Arabs whom Suraj-ool-Moolk had put under the command of petty and, in many instances, notoriously reprobate chiefs should be disbanded. This will be an arduous undertaking for the Minister, and if he be able to effect it, which I doubt, it will be as well that he keep in mind from the great strength the Rohillas have acquired by their numbers that it will be necessary to reduce them simultaneously with the Arabs, so as not to allow their power to preponderate and place them in the position towards the Government that the Arabs occupied. The Rohillas within the Nizam's dominions are now variously stated to amount to from six to ten thousand.

"The only act by which this new administration appears before the public is an order (I presume circular), which I have seen, addressed to a Talookdar of one of the assigned districts directing him to pay up his Arabs and Rohillas and other foreign mercenaries and to dismiss them. The order is crude, and, like all those that have preceded it for years, inefficacious ; where is the money to come from to pay the foreign mercenaries ? The Talookdars, who claim largely from the Government, will certainly not pay them out of their own pockets ; and the troops, according to usage and justice, will not consider themselves discharged till every fraction of their arrears is paid up : hence their march to Hyderabad will be a necessary and inevitable consequence. But supposing they are paid up and dismissed, unless other measures be adopted simultaneously to discourage their remaining in the country, their dismissal will merely be a transfer from one district to another. The Rohillas will go to the provinces, where their commodities, their swords, are marketable, and, thanks to the disordered state of the Gove[redacted]t, they will have no want of markets. Finally, Hyderabad will be their port—it is the emporium of disorder, strife, and bloodshed. But under all the circumstances of the case the movement of breaking up these bands quietly and imperceptibly by bits, if preliminary to their more complete extinction, though a slow, is not a bad measure. The thing to be guarded against intermediately will be the fearful influx of warlike tribes at the capital, and their dispersion over the country seeking for food with swords in their hands.

"Brigadier Mayne has marched to Balapoor, Brigadier Hampton to Seinsagoor, and Brigadier Mackenzie to Oomrawuttee, to preserve the peace of the districts about to be put under the charge of the English Government. The Naib of Boodun Khan at Oomrawuttee has been somewhat refractory. The Nizam's Government resorted to its old custom of employing importunity to procure a deed of cession (a goozast) from Boodun Khan, and for that purpose placed a large *possé* of Chobdars over him. Their importunity and vociferation for four days were ineffectual, and they were withdrawn this morning. If the cession of the assigned districts depend upon the goozasts of Talookdars it will be a troublesome and

tedious affair. But the Minister will be better instructed as to his proceedings, and I presume the detachments of the Contingent will be too urgent to admit of the Naibs of the Talookdars evading the orders of the Nizam's Government upon such pretences. The Talookdars at the capital also had better beware lest consequences of a personal nature be involved in their refractoriness.

"The young Minister has behaved with a proper spirit and good judgment in refusing to sign certain papers which were presented to him by Lala Bahadoor for that purpose. He could not, he said, sign papers till he had satisfied himself by a knowledge of their contents of the propriety of doing so. This, though plain sailing, does the young gentleman credit for its innovation : Lala Bahadoor was taken aback by it, and is said to be somewhat sore.

"There is not, and there could not be, any remnant of credit in the mercantile world for the Government, and some difficulty is felt by the ministerial party to satisfy the Nizam about a payment proffered to him. It is variously stated by different parties, by the one that Salar Jung has engaged to pay the Nizam 11 lacs of rupees part of a debt due by Suraj-ool-Moolk to His Highness, and 2 lacs 25,000 rupees as a thank-offering for his situation. The other party deny the first engagement, but admit the last ; Lala Bahadoor, to procure the last named sum, has been subjected to the unwonted humiliation, much noticed in the native community, of going to the house of Kangeer, an opulent Goosain, to supplicate for the accommodation : on his second visit the Goosain assented, and the Nizam, who, as usual has been importunate to get his money, will be pacified for a time.

"The history of the 11 lacs is that the Nizam demanded that sum from Salar Jung as the condition of his appointment. Salar Jung professed inability to give it, and the negotiation was pending when the requisition of the Resident led to the immediate appointment of a Minister. The negotiation for the money not having been dismissed by an expressed remission the Nizam continues to urge his claim. It will be admitted at last. The only wonder is that there should be any difficulty about admitting it, for he will be paid out of his own revenues."

United Service Gazette, *July* 8, 1853.—We have a letter from our well-informed correspondent at Hyderabad under date 1st instant:—

"The young Minister has the reputation of being truthful, honest, and just, and every one talks of his good intentions, but as yet nothing has been done, and his measures alone can be the test of his fitness for administration. It seems to be the fashion of the correspondents of some of the Bombay journals to cry up Salar Jung as an Oriental 'Pitt,' who in conjunction with the new Resident is to put an end to that misrule that has so long obtained at the Court of Hyderabad, and which the writers would fain attribute to Suraj-ool-Moolk and the late Resident. This is as ridiculous as it is unjust, for though Colonel Low is known to be one of the ablest men in India, the eminent talents of his predecessor are indisputable, and what Salar Jung will prove himself remains to be discovered hereafter."

Englishman, *August* 29, 1853.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 13th instant :—

"It is now two months and a half since Salar Jung came into office ; he has done nothing. He acknowledges he has done nothing, and professes that he will do nothing whilst affairs remain in their present state. He desires the Nizam to sanction certain propositions for the reform of the Government, which he has put down on a paper designated wajeeb-ool-urz, and has proposed to himself, as the alternative to its acceptance, to resign office. I had been given to understand that the wajeeb-ool-urz had been presented to the Nizam and remained unanswered. On my inquiry why,—as this was tantamount to a refusal of the Minister's plan, the resignation had not been tendered,—a friend of Salar Jung's, in vindication of this Minister, said the wajeeb-ool-urz had not been presented. This was a bad argument ;

it tended in no way to the vindication, for then it was Salar Jung himself who arrested a reform by not submitting a plan for it. But I hope and believe that Salar Jung is not without other resources by which the Nizam may be directed to accept his wajeeb-ool-urz, which would still be prescribing a limit to his measures, or, what is better still, to give him plenary powers to act in the affairs of the State independently of all control.

"The Ministry is in a state of direct opposition; Salar Jung and Lala Bahadoor concur in nothing, and pull different ways. The object of Salar Jung is to obtain five or six lakhs of rupees to enable him to dismiss, as a first step, Suraj-ool-Moolk's new levies, which the Nizam has sanctioned. The Nizam will not supply the funds necessary for their discharge, and Lala Bahadoor professes not to know where to obtain money. He presents Salar Jung with the financial state of the country, and requests his direction as to the ways and means for the supply. This has presented an obstruction which as yet has been found insurmountable. The Nizam sides with Lala Bahadoor: a present advantage is likely to accrue to Lala Bahadoor. Salar Jung is said to be guided by the counsel of Azim Ali Khan, a person labouring, in common with his master Mr. Dighton, under the Nizam's proscription. Lala Bahadoor, it is said, will present this fact to the Nizam. I cannot understand why Salar Jung, approved as he should be for his personal good qualities, does not resort to the Resident and Residency for counsel. But perhaps his resort to Azim Ali is to obtain advice for the conduct of his measures in detail with which the Resident and Residency for obvious reasons could not supply him, nor perhaps sanction the appliances he would use for carrying out his measures.

"It is mooted as to which of the two parties is likely to be successful, and as to whom the Nizam may side with. I put the question to an intelligent gentleman belonging to the Court and in high office. He said that the Nizam's predilections were all with Lala Bahadoor, but that his final disposal of the affair would depend much upon the views of his favoured menials. In regard to Burhan-ood-Deen, he observed he never took the lead in any question, but fell into the views of his master whenever he could discover a bias: in fact if it were a single-handed combat between Salar Jung and Lala Bahadoor, Burhan-ood-Deen was a wise man, and would stand by the latter as the strongest party. The wisdom imputed to Burhan-ood-Deen is common enough, but though common it is ordinarily found serviceable to the party possessing it, '*Il est brave homme, il est toujours prêt à 'aider les plus forts.*'"

United Service Gazette, *April* 18, 1854.—Our kind and indefatigable Hyderabad correspondent, who possesses the best means of information, has favoured us with the following sketch of the young Minister's character, which we have no doubt is a very fair and truthful one:—

"In your paper of the 4th instant is inserted a letter from a native correspondent which informs you that the Resident, at his interview on the 13th ultimo with the Nizam, peremptorily demanded the expulsion from the city of the Arabs; that the present Minister, being young and incompetent, should be removed from office and a fitter person appointed; and finally, that there was impolicy in the Minister's apprising the Arabs, without having provided the means of ensuring his object, that they were to be sent out of the city.

"I cannot mistake that the whole of this is erroneous. The memorandum delivered by the Resident to the Nizam has no peremptory demand for the immediate expulsion of the Arabs. It recommends the measure in the way of suggestion and advice, but enters into no sort of negotiation to effect it. In regard to Mr. Bushby's strictures respecting the youth and incompetency of the Minister, I am disposed to think there is not one word of truth in it, for this one simple reason, that the Minister has from first to last expressed himself satisfied with Mr. Bushby's conduct at the conference. And if there was impolicy in the Minister's communicating to the Arabs the demands of the English Government, whatever those were, the impolicy belongs to the Government of India, which enjoined the Nizam's Government to

apprise the Arabs fully of the Governor-General's fixed determination upon the points then submitted to the Nizam.

"It might not be uninteresting to your readers to describe the Minister, as I understand him to be, on the report of a native gentleman on whose veracity I have implicit reliance, and whose ability and judgment are far above par if brought into comparison with those of his countrymen, and which would not suffer disparagement by being contrasted with even those of English gentlemen who stand above mediocrity. He observed of the Minister that he has extensive information, a quick and ready apprehension, discernment and judgment equally capable of dissecting facts and coming to right conclusions. The universal voice pronounces him to be upright,—I mean it in the more extensive sense of the word,—veracious and benevolent, and in his manners affable and pleasing, without the least taint of the insolence habitual to native grandees. There are complaints that the Minister has done nothing, and those who make the charge extenuate it in the same breath by asserting that the Nizam will not allow him to pursue an even course of action. They are wrong both in their premises and their conclusion. The Minister, though he may not have done all that might have been done, has done much for the country. It is no small boon to the community his having provided a Court of greater efficiency than the capital of the Nizam ever possessed before to put down the oppression of the Arabs. It would be the cavilling of factious discontent to say that the Court does not do all that is required of it and is necessary. The Government is powerless: it would be something absurd to expect that when the Government is so, the authority of its Court can be efficient in all its parts. The Minister has reduced the contract for the pay of the troops in several instances, and has disbanded 500 Arabs, besides 1,050 disbanded by His Highness the Nizam, and he has redeemed from the lien of Arabs districts held by them on mortgage to a large amount. More might have been done by a William Pitt or a Sully, but of this Minister it should be recollected that he is the first who in a period of 50 years has made any effort to retrench, as a system, the expenses of the Government, or within the last 10 years, with the exception of the short administration of Shums-ool-Oomra, looked to reintroducing order into the affairs of the State. The conclusion too is wrong that the Nizam obstructs the course of the Minister's actions, His Highness is certainly interfering, and is a heavy clog upon the administration. But the obstructions arise principally from the military strength of a powerful faction, from the want of money to pay off that faction, standing as creditors towards the Government, and reduce it from the perplexity of situations and positions, which former administrations have engendered, of so difficult a character to unravel and determine, that I had almost said nothing short of the ability of an Eldon could do justice to all parties in the settlement of the question and produce order. His [Salar Jung's] faults, which I also am disposed to admit, are that he is directed, rather overmuch, by extraneous influences, not such as direct his judgment, but such as induce a submission either by power or by the effect of a common interest. I apprehend also, though I am not able to speak distinctly on this point from any knowledge of facts, that he is over-scrupulous, even when the necessity warrants of employing force to put down disorder. In regard to this it is also understood that he acts in compliance with the Nizam's humour."

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *May* 31, 1854.—From our correspondent at Hyderabad, dated 25th instant:—

"The Minister was married on Monday last, without ostentation or expense, but at the same time without accepting the rich gifts called *munja* which are usually presented to people in his situation by their friends and dependants. It was satisfactory to observe that the ceremonies of the marriage did not, as had been invariably the case on similar occasions before, interrupt the progress of state affairs. Indeed there is now no motive for it: affairs run smoother, and interruption to their progression is not now, as before, wanted as a relief.

"An Arab officer of some influence among his tribe and in the State said to me, 'You do not now hear of the misconduct of the Arabs.' This is satisfactory,

in-as-much as it implies that there is a disposition in their chiefs to repress disorder among their body. I do not mistake that this is the result of Mr. Bushby's expostulation with the Nizam, which, as it was communicated to the Arabs by a copy of the memorandum being put into their hands by his desire, has had its due effect. This, however, is but temporary. They have a large question pending with the Government and the country. That must be disposed of before we can make sure of their future quietude. I understand the Minister is making his arrangements to adjust finally all the questions which depend between the Arabs and the country."

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, *September* 8, 1854.—The following from our well-informed Hyderabad correspondent, under date 2nd instant, is of much interest :—

"Salar Jung has now been Minister about 15 months. In that period I do not believe he has wronged any one individual, nor have the affairs of the Government in any one of the departments deteriorated under his hands. His intentions in his private and in his official capacity are acknowledged by everybody to be good, and his actions directed not only to good ends, but, as far as he can, go in a right course. He is, however, powerless to effect all that is wanted. Each and every element that constitutes a Government is opposed to him ; whilst the Government itself is in the last stage of decay. Every department of the State has heavy arrears due to it : the treasury is empty ; it does not exist even in name : the disbursements of the State exceed its entire revenues, and yet a large proportion of the income is mortgaged to powerful chieftains. The military wherever strong is licentious and refractory, and the Arabs control the Government. Those who co-operate in the administration either from their office or by influence are corrupt, and hence opposed to good government. The Nizam is bigoted to what has been and is ; and his views upon all subjects are distorted. Under these circumstances it is fortunate that he is capricious and can be sometimes led to do what is right. The English Government will not aid the Nizam's Government until it is satisfied that its services are required for a just purpose, and besides it cannot help the Nizam's Government, for the Nizam will not ask its aid, without which it will not and cannot co-operate with the Minister. These are the difficulties through which the Minister is wending his way : it is progressive, but the progression is necessarily slow. I question whether the best abilities and the highest energy could under the circumstances of such a position make rapid progression towards reform and amendment. Management is substituted for power, and the effect of that, even when it succeeds,—it the more frequently fails,—is slow."

ENGLISHMAN, *March* 28, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 15th instant :—

"The Resident, Colonel Davidson, was at Court this morning. As he was leaving the palace, walking hand in hand with the Minister, Mookhtar-ool-Moolk, a shot was fired ; it is not known at which of the two, as it missed its mark, the ball striking a foster-brother of the Minister, Tuhur Ali by name. The assassin then drew his sword and made a blow, which was warded by Futteh Ali, the khansamah of Mookhtar-ool-Moolk, who received it on his arm and cut down the miscreant. All that I as yet know of the assassin is that he is a Dekhanee. His character, his connections, and his quality I have not heard mentioned ; but if anything can be gathered from this, or I hear anything of interest, I will not fail to communicate it to you to-morrow.

"It is a matter of congratulation to the communities of this place, and the country at large, that neither the Minister nor the Resident suffered at the hands of this assassin. We owe the security and the peace we possess to these functionaries. Their rashness has precipitated us into no danger, nor their want of

* The present Minister has now been in office for one year ; his house and his leisure have not during this time been encroached upon by one single dunga, whilst during the late administration scarcely a day in the 365 was exempted from its exhibition at the Minister's palace.

energy encouraged insurrection and rebellion. Their movements have been sufficient for the wants of the day, conducted with an equal measurement, preserving an equilibrium and disturbing nothing. It has been a well-conducted system, due to the present times of *quieta non moveas*, and we have found its benefit.

"I retain my first version, and add to it what I have just heard, that the assassin is one Jehangeer Ali, a horseman in the service of Oowdut-ool-Moolk. He encountered the Resident and Minister just as they had left the chamber of the Nizam, and discharged a blunderbuss, which wounded Futteh Ali in the arm and Tuhur Ali in the foot. The Minister, the Resident, &c., drew their swords, and made towards the assassin, but before they could reach him he had been cut down by Futteh Ali and his son.

"There is still some life left, in him and he has been sent to the Cutwal, who, I hope, will not neglect to obtain a confession from him. As the fellow is on the establishment of Shums-ool-Oomrah, attached to his elder son, Oomdut-ool-Moolk, the two sons of Shums-ool-Oomrah have come to the Residency to offer explanation, should any be necessary. The Resident and Minister left the palace without returning to the Nizam. The Minister took his seat on the Resident's elephant, and with becoming attention, in which he will fail no man, he escorted the Resident to his house."

ENGLISHMAN, *April* 2, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 18th ultimo:—

"I have very little to add to the account I gave you of the attempt made on the 15th instant to assassinate Colonel Davidson or the Minister, or both. As it was not a pistol, but a blunderbuss charged heavily with slugs, it was probably expected by the assassin that it would take effect on both. His piece was presented at the distance of about eight feet, and they were saved by one of the attendants of the Minister knocking down its muzzle. He then drew his sword and came forward; his cut was received by the khansamah of the Minister. His efforts ended here; he was overpowered and hacked by several swords. He lived to the 16th, implicating no one. Colonel Davidson and the Minister believe him to have acted without the instigation of any other person—I should rather say they suspected no one. He was a Rampooree Pathan, was introduced to the Ameer-i-Kubeer's service by one Mirdah Chand, and was conspicuous among the party of soldiers to which he belonged, by being constantly equipped in complete armour. On the 15th he was clad in a thickly quilted *ungurkha*, which the swords of his assailants could not easily penetrate.

"This man, Jehangeer Khan, had gained notoriety by attempting to stab a judge sitting in judgment upon his suit, and when foiled in the attempt, stabbing the defendant whom he was suing. He was also noted for being one of some two or three others who went to Bolarum to assist the sowars who had wounded Brigadier Mackenzie. He was one of Kullendur Beg's party of twenty-five or thirty men, which was annihilated with the exception of two or three men, within the Nizam's palace, for attempting to coerce His late Highness to pay a debt which he did not acknowledge. The Mahomedans, anxious to exculpate others of their community from any suspicion of complicity, produce his former atrocities and bigotry as proofs of his having required no instigation for the assassination he attempted. In all probability he acted without any instigation. But their argument has not much weight; if any one required a person to assassinate another, a man of this fellow's known atrocities, daring, and bigotry would in all likelihood have been selected.

"The Nizam, in intense anxiety to provide for the safety of the Resident, invited him back to the presence, as the place of greatest security. The confusion occasioned by the event had brought an immense crowd into the inner court of the palace, principally Arabs, amongst whom one penetrated into the small area of about twenty or thirty yards where the Nizam was seated. His Highness gave his orders for the expulsion of the Arabs from the inner courts of the palace with great decision, and himself conducted the arrangements for the safe return of the

Resident to his house with promptitude and judgment. He ordered his household troops to attend him, the Minister to take his seat with him upon the same elephant, and the two sons of Shums-ool-Oomrah also to accompany him home. There is no mistaking the good feeling of the Nizam towards the Resident. Whilst the ferment lasted His Highness was firm in mind, vigorous in action. With the cessation of the excitement after the Resident had left him he was quite overcome, and exhibited a degree of feeling creditable to his heart and his principles. Colonel Davidson did not lose the opportunity of his return to the Nizam to satisfy His Highness that he had not the slightest suspicion of his good faith towards his Government or of his good-will towards himself. He reiterated the expression of this opinion through the Minister after his return home, and the Nizam is perfectly satisfied of the sentiments and good feelings of the Resident towards himself. I have hopes that the event will conduce at least to impress upon the Nizam's mind strongly, in a manner not to be shaken, that the English Government and Resident feel and acknowledge their obligations to him, and have no other motive in any connection with the Nizam's Government but his personal welfare and the advancement of his prosperity."

ENGLISHMAN, *May* 30, 1861.—We learn by special telegram from Hyderabad that what our correspondence has for some time predicted has at last come to pass. The Nizam has requested permission of the British Government to dismiss his Minister. We cannot for an instant believe that this will be permitted. The state of that country is most dangerous to us, the situation is critical, and we need to sustain the Minister in power to maintain order and to support our interests, which if he fall will be greatly imperilled. But this point, material as it is, is yet secondary. We have not so soon forgotten the services of Salar Jung. The Viceroy is least of all likely to have forgotten or to underrate them, and of all men the least likely to incur the shame of abandoning one who, under circumstances peculiarly trying to his good faith, saved European lives, and has steadily and consistently served European interests, believing that he served the best interests of his country in so doing. For once Lord Canning's leanings to the natives and consideration for their attachment, even when out of self-interest only, will consist with sound policy, and we believe with public feeling so far as the public know anything of the affairs of Hyderabad."

ENGLISHMAN, *June* 10, 1861.—Our correspondent writes us in confirmation of the telegram we published from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated 28th ultimo :—

"The Nizam invited the Resident to a conference yesterday. He was ushered into a private chamber without the usual formality of being attended by the Minister. His Highness said to him that he desired him to inform his Government that he would not retain the present Minister in office. The Resident expressed regret that His Highness should have any such intention in regard to the man who had rendered eminent service to his State, and asked what fault he found with him, to which His Highness persisted for some time in giving no other answer than that he did not desire to have his present Minister ; pressed upon further by the Resident that the simple expression of his desire, without any reason being assigned for it, would be unsatisfactory to His Lordship in Council, His Highness at length gave these two objections to his Minister's conduct—that he did not preserve order and tranquillity during the rebellion, and that when Meer Futteh Ali, his uncle, broke out against him matters were not properly conducted by him. The Resident replied that the tranquillity which prevailed here, and the services which were rendered by Salar Jung, were not equalled by any other State in India, and all this His Highness knew was effected by the wise and judicious conduct of the Minister ; and in regard to Meer Futteh Ali's affair his Minister had no power or discretion allowed him, as His Highness issued implicit orders to him inconsistent and contradictory. His Minister was first directed to coerce Meer Futteh Ali into submission by force of arms ; he was next enjoined to use no violence, and to take care that his uncle (Meer Futteh Ali) sus-

Shum-ool-Oomrah.
Oomdooth-ool-Moolk.
Vithul Row.

tained no injury. In this situation, whilst His Highness's troops were fired upon, and had not the authority to return the fire of the hostile party, the Minister requested leave to withdraw them from their position : this also was not permitted. The Minister was left wholly without choice by a succession of orders from his Sovereign, and was powerless to adopt or pursue any course of his own, *proprio motû*. His Highness's imputations would not be regarded as allegations conveying any charge against the Minister, and would be wholly unsatisfactory to the Governor-General in Council, and the Resident could not think of writing such a letter. The Nizam repeated that he would not have this Minister. The Resident said, 'Have you any other charge to make against him ?' He said, 'None,' and again requested the Resident to write, which the Resident said he would do, and submit to His Highness the note he would make of the present conference ; that the Governor-General would be grieved by His Highness's intentions, for Salar Jung had rendered very valuable services to the State, and that until he should know the pleasure of His Lordship in Council he would not transact business with any Minister of the Nizam's appointment.

"It is not necessary to enumerate the services of Salar Jung. The Government of India cannot have forgotten his fidelity to us, nor the courage with which he stood by our side and saved, if he did no more, the lives of all the British subjects here. The English Government cannot allow a cabal, the principal agitators in which are vile menials, to prevail against this great and good man. His affairs are in the hands of the Resident, they could not be in better."

ENGLISHMAN, *June* 11, 1861.—Our correspondent writes from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated 30th ultimo:—

"In continuation of my last letter, of the 28th instant, Colonel Davidson sent a note which he made of his conference with the Nizam to him on the very day he had his audience with him. It will appear unaccountable to you, but to us, who know His Highness, it was not at all surprising to find His Highness sending the note to the Minister, and desiring him to answer it. No elaborate description of His Highness could better describe him than this act. The Minister replied he was not present at the conference, and could not say anything regarding it: besides, as the question related to himself, he did not think it would be right for him to answer it but under such special instructions as His Highness would be pleased to give him. The attendance of Shums-ool-Oomrah and his son Ekthadar-ool-Moolk was then ordered. His Highness consulted them on the note submitted to him by Colonel Davidson. Shums-ool-Oomrah acted with intrepidity, and with an honest desire to serve his master said a great deal to him the pith of which is to be found in these words, that His Highness acted unwisely, and asked him who had prompted him to such a measure. His Highness replied unhesitatingly, 'Your son Oomdooth-ool-Moolk.' Shums-ool-Oomrah indignantly said he must answer for his own conduct. On His Highness's part there were three distinct retractions of his proposal to the Resident. He sent a message to Salar Jung (I shall always call this gentleman by this name alone, as best known to us) that he alone was in fault, and that Salar Jung should continue to conduct the administration. This cannot be satisfactory to the Minister, a person whose innate dignity cannot be mistaken, and I do not hear that any answer was given by him. The Minister had not ceased to administer, as before, the affairs of the State, and I suppose he waits for the answer from the British Government to make up his mind as to his future conduct. His Highness then resorted to Oomdooth-ool-Moolk as to what had prompted him to give him the advice he had done. Oomdooth-ool-Moolk replied he had done nothing beyond conveying to His Highness the communications made to him for that purpose by one Yacoob Ali. His Highness then directed Oomdooth-ool-Moolk to send Vithul Row to him, the man who had prepared the financial statements charging the Minister with embezzlement. Vithul Row not being forthcoming, the Nizam placed four chobdars over Oomdooth-ool-Moolk, to bestir him to a prompt obedience of his orders. Oomdooth-ool-Moolk promised to send the man at 3 P. M. yesterday, and here followed a harrowing

tragedy. This poor man, of whose part in the conspiracy we know nothing but that he had prepared the statements under the direction of one of the arch-conspirators, was stabbed to death by a soldier of Mahomed Shookoor, and at the appointed hour, instead of a living man, his corpse was sent to the Nizam.

"There has been an amusing episode—a revolt of the harem. His Highness, hearing an immense clamour in the zenana, sent a woman-servant to ascertain the cause, and to quiet the disturbance; the woman returned and informed His Highness that the ladies would not be quieted; that they complained of His Highness's conduct leading to the extinction of his dynasty and of the patrimony left by Asof Jah, that they had never enjoyed any quiet till Salar Jung became Minister, and that if His Highness displaced him and appointed Oomdooth-ool-Moolk they would quit the purdah, break his Minister's palanquin to pieces, and stone his friends. The ladies are rather expert in this style of warfare. I have known two of their insurrections, when, with stones as their weapons, they shut up the street passing by the Nizam's palace, for three days.

"I have been rather chary of naming the persons who formed the recent conspiracy to oust the Minister, employing falsely the name of the Resident to urge on His Highness to seek the conference of the 27th instant with him. The principal person from his position necessarily is Oomdooth-ool-Moolk. He has no ability whatever, and is quite incapable of planning or even conducting any measure having a duration of seven days, with consistency. He has been practised upon by Mahomed Shookoor, his minion, whose influence with him is unfailing, as indeed the Nizam has been acted upon by him and his party: with this difference, I believe, that Oomdooth-ool-Moolk's weakness has been worked upon, whilst the Nizam's leaning and views have prompted the conspiracy, and perhaps instigated it. Mahomed Shookoor, a quondam menial of Oomdooth-ool-Moolk, a khidmutgar, now occupying the stewardship of his private and public establishments, is the next in point of grade. Oomdooth-ool-Moolk is the breath of his nostrils, and has been urged on by him to his acts; Yacoob Sahib, a small Munsubdar of the State, whose services to the English Government during the rebellion have brought him into notice, may be said to stand next. His services to the English Government had given him a ready access to the Resident, and the opportunity to use his name in the way best suited to his purpose. Lal Mahomed, a khidmutgar and minion of His Highness the Nizam, makes the fourth. He was employed to communicate messages to the Nizam, prepared by the coalition, in the name of Oomdooth-ool-Moolk, and indeed these communications received their form under his direction, as best understanding the views and temper of His Highness. Of Vithul Row we have heard nothing in connection with this conspiracy till these wretched financial statements made their appearance. His death is to be deplored also on this account, that had he lived he would have disclosed the secrets of the cabal. A rumour is assiduously spread that he died by his own hands."

By an extra despatch of later date than our Hyderabad letter published below, we have received the important intelligence that it is now clearly ascertained that Vithul Row died by his own hands. The despatch goes on to say that "the Nizam has retracted; he has sworn to the Minister that from his heart he is satisfied with him, and that he must not think of giving up the administration of his affairs. He has written to the same effect to the Resident, but it is presumed without the oath."

ENGLISHMAN, *July* 11, 1861.—Our Hyderabad correspondent writes us on 26th ultimo:—

"The discussion between the Nizam and his Minister may now be said to have terminated happily. His Highness, since his declaration to his Minister of his satisfaction with his conduct, has continued to behave graciously to him. On the occasion of the Eed he presented him with nine pieces of jewellery, the largest number that is bestowed on such occasions, as a khilut, of the value of fifty thousand rupees; and yesterday the dispute was finally adjusted by His Highness transferring to the charge of the Minister, for the use of the public Government, the whole

of the restored districts. Out of the revenues of these I believe His Highness reserves for the privy purse the sum of six lacs of rupees a year."

ENGLISHMAN, *August* 7, 1861.—Our special Hyderabad correspondent writes us, dated 25th ultimo :—

"The Durbar is peaceable, running its daily course quietly, as far as politics and the public are concerned ; and the prospect of the course of events running smoothly is strengthened by the Nizam having been informed that the Governor-General cannot, and will not, permit the removal of Salar Jung Mookhtar-ool-Moolk from office. This was wanted to secure order by manifesting that no capricious authority will be allowed to interfere with the measures of the Minister, of which, indeed, it may be safely predicted that they will be judicious and for the public benefit ; and of his conduct towards His Highness, that it will not be wanting in loyalty and in submission to his wishes, whenever the last may be rendered without prejudice to the affairs of the State. If there be any apprehension on the last ground, it will be that the obedience to His Highness's commands may occasionally interfere with the public good. The opinions at Hyderabad are at that stage where the Sovereign's interests are placed above those of the community : *L'Etat c'est moi!*

ENGLISHMAN, *December* 5, 1862.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 24th ultimo :—

"The Minister had a fall from his horse on the 21st instant, and is severely bruised. He is doing well, however. The Nizam sent him, as is customary, five thousand rupees (*tuseeddooq*) to be given in alms as a thanksgiving for his providential escape. A *tuseeddooq* on such occasions is customary, but this is marked by the largeness of the amount. In other respects, too, the Nizam has used expressions of great interest for his welfare. The language, though inflated, is not out of the ordinary course of expressions used on such occasions, and I am disposed to believe not feigned, from the circumstance that His Highness has for a long time past manifested good-will towards his Minister by receiving him frequently in the closet, and by keeping opposite factions from it. We do not now hear of the constant misrepresentations to the Nizam, formerly not a little in vogue, of the proceedings of the Minister, of the Resident, and the British Government. This gives us repose in that direction, but I take it to be a mere lull, and do not expect it to last long."

ENGLISHMAN, *March* 3, 1865.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 20th ultimo :—

"When Salar Jung succeeded to the Ministry the credit of the Nizam's Government was so low that the then Minister could not have borrowed ten thousand rupees from bankers, if at all, without negotiation and difficulty. The Arabs were ready to lend him money, but they had their advantage in it, and possessed the power to enforce payment. Salar Jung, by his personal character, restored credit to the Government, a credit such as it never possessed before, and I am well advised that the leading Sahookars would have limited their loans by his demands alone, in the reliance that he would not borrow money which he could not pay. This credit remains to him, and his measures have improved the finances, so it is rumoured, by twenty-five per cent ; but I fear that two of his measures, popular and beneficial, will shortly produce some embarrassment. The dearness of provisions has led to the Government increasing its expenditure by twelve lakhs of rupees in enhanced salaries to the poorer classes of its servants ; and, under good advice, customs and duties have been reduced, a measure indubitably beneficial to the country, which diminishes the income of the country by ten lakhs more. An enhanced demand upon the Government for twenty-two lakhs a year will be difficult to meet ; and Mr. Yule is said to be anxious to provide against the coming difficulties, and for this purpose it is said that Nizam's stamps have been substituted in the cantonment of Secunderabad for the English Govern-

ment's. Other measures will in this way be devised, but, whatever they may be, they will be long in creeping up to the amount of the existing deficits. The treaty of 1860 provides—I give the article below—that after deducting a certain sum from the revenues of the assigned districts to meet the expenses of the Contingent the surplus will be made over to it. Now, as the Minister's good management has increased the revenues of His Highness the Nizam by twenty-five per cent., I take it for granted that, the English management being much superior, the revenues of the assigned districts in the period of five years have shown a considerable increase. The payment of this amount would relieve the prospective embarrassments of this State, and effectually meet the wishes of the English Government, which cannot but desire that the administration here, ready to conform to all its wishes, should exist as free from difficulty as it may be practicable. The improvements going on here in a right direction will probably produce a larger income for it, but not, however good the measures, till the people have been taught to respect and trust them, which of course will be a work of time. If I were permitted to make a recommendation, I would say to the Nizam's Government *festina lente;* we are all willing to admit that Rome was not built in a day.

"*Article* 4.—'His Highness the Nizam agrees to forego all demand for an 'account of the receipts and expenditure of the assigned districts for the past, 'present, or future. But the British Government will pay to His Highness any 'surplus that may hereafter accrue, after defraying all charges under Article 6, and 'all future expenses of administration, the amount of such expenses being entirely 'at the discretion of the British Government.'

"I would observe in regard to the sentence 'the amount of such expenses being 'entirely at the discretion of the British Government' that it cannot imply a wasteful expenditure, nor that if the increased revenue be ever so much it should be absorbed by public works, for which to all appearance for the present there is a never-ending necessity in India. The Nizam's Government can no more than the English Government at the present juncture afford to alienate its revenues for works of prospective advantage. The treaty contemplates a surplus to be given eventually to the Nizam, and if that now in the hands of the English Government be considerable it could not be better employed than by being handed over to His Highness. The accruing annual surplus, I presume to believe, will be sufficient to meet the demand for all necessary public works for the time being. Captain Hastings Fraser, the Second Assistant of the Resident, an officer who, serving in the Nizam's Contingent, acquired distinction in the campaigns of 1857 and 1858, has written an account of the connection, as it has subsisted between the English and the Nizam's Government, from its commencement to the present time. The work is a compilation from official records. This is as it should be. The facts, with a few exceptions perhaps, will be indubitable. Their publication, however, will be secondary in interest to the showing of the diversity of opinions which have prevailed here among the ambassadors respectively, and by which their actions have been influenced. As my experience would teach me that there was a good deal of clashing here of views among the different Residents (so under the supreme rule), it will be of interest to find the opinions, under their own hands, which led to this diversity, and to discover whether it proceeded from their *proprio motú* or the orders of the Supreme Government. I expect the work to be of considerable interest, for I have good authority (Colonel Davidson's) for saying that Captain Fraser is a man of ability; he is certainly a fair man, and popular amongst the natives for his impartial justice and his affability. The work is printed and will be out in India in perhaps two months. I, for one, shall be too happy to retrace the grounds I have passed over before, and of which I retain some, though a faint, recollection. The Supreme Government has ordered that the lines at Trimulgherry, somewhat about two miles from the Cantonment of Secunderabad, in which the lately erected splendid barracks for two regiments of European troops are situated, shall be fortified as soon as the site for a terminus to the railroad is decided upon. A committee met to fix upon a spot for it about three or four days ago. This is a good measure; it gives us security which we require against surprise, which alone was

to be feared, for I have confidence that the European arm of the force would beat everything, not excluding anything, that could be brought against it here. We shall at all events be in a better position than Lucknow was during the Mutiny. The European artillery and one regiment of Eur pean cavalry, now posted within the cantonment of Secunderabad, and the arsenal also situated there, are to be drawn within the fortified lines at Trimulgherry. Nothing is said about the native troops ; I suppose they will remain where they are. A post *banghy* of the Nizam was robbed near a suburb of the city, not more distant than about a mile and a half from it. It contained property to the value of three thousand rupees. I never heard of a *banghy* of His Highness's Government till I heard of this robbery. These new arrange.nents are not smuggled into operation, but there is no means by which publicity may be given to any action adopted by the Government for the public good. I am glad to see, however, that the public entrust the Nizam's *banghy* with property of value. Who would have done so during any of the previous administrations? not as suspecting that the Minister would defraud them, but that if they were defrauded they could not obtain justice. I am glad to say that there is but one opinion of the conduct of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mo·atimid-ood-Dowla, in his anomalous department of Judge and Sheriff. It is universally said of him that he is just in his proceedings and attentive to the complaints of the poor."

TIMES OF INDIA, *June* 14, 1866.—From our Secunderabad correspondent, dated 8th instant :—

" The intelligence of the intention of Her Majesty to confer the title of Grand Commander of the Star of India on the Minister, Salar Jung, has excited feelings of the liveliest satisfaction among all classes, civil and military, at this station, and through the city of Hyderabad. If all the native princes in India were as fortunate as H. H. the Nizam in possessing a Minister of such tried ability, intelligence, and fidelity as H. E. Salar Jung, the presence of British bayonets would hardly be necessary in Hindustan. It was wholly through his unremitting efforts during the critical period of the great Mutiny, when British supremacy was wavering in the balance, that this important and powerful State remained loyal to the Government. It is therefore but a just though tardy recognition of those great services that is now about to be rendered him."

ENGLISHMAN, *August* 25, 1866.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 11th instant :—

" You were informed by me, years ago, that Salar Jung, the Minister, had increased the salaries of the poorer servants of the Government by several lakhs of rupees (I think I stated the amount, I do not recollect it now) to meet the exigencies occasioned by the scarcity. He now dispenses in charity a thousand rupees a day in food to the poor ; not a day passes too without His Highness bestowing alms."

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 6, 1867.—From our correspondent at Hyderabad :—

" Consequent on a dissension that has lately arisen between His Highness the Nizam and his Prime Minister, Sir Salar Jung has tendered his resignation. I cannot vouch for the truth of the *whole* story, but in a further communication will correct any erroneous information that I may give in this. It would appear that the Nizam required Rs. 5,00,000, which sum Sir Salar Jung stated was more than the coffers of the State could then afford. But His Highness was determined to have the five lacs of rupees he asked for, no matter how the money was raised ; Salar Jung was as determined that he should not have it, though he might have managed had he tried to obtain the sum. It was only a short time previous to this that the Nizam had hinted something to the effect that his Prime Minister had instigated the British Government to draw up a treaty, to which his signature was requested, relative to the giving up of criminals who had taken refuge in the city ; and this, added to the unreasonable demand of the Nizam for such a sum as five lacs of rupees, at a time when the

amount could not be spared, caused Salar Jung to resign his post as Minister. When His Highness found that things had taken this turn, *he sent his Minister* Rs. 2,00,000 with the message that his resignation could not be accepted. As well might be supposed, the European and East Indian officers attached to the Reformed Forces were in a great state of anxiety on hearing that Salar Jung had tendered his resignation ; and well they might be anxious about the matter, for I am told the Reformed Troops will probably cease to be when Salar Jung is no longer Minister."

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 19, 1867.—Intrigue, we believe, is more or less an accompaniment of every Court, European or Asiatic, English or Indian. But at the present moment there are peculiar circumstances connected with the native states of this country which impart a more than ordinary vicious or injurious tone to this general characteristic of their courts. Wars, offensive or defensive, and other public functions which states generally have to perform, and which exercise a salutary reaction of the national mind, are in their case altogether wanting, and their energies are left to be devoted to the task of internal administration. We do not lament that our princes and chiefs have not to wage war with each other or with foreign enemies for their very existence ; nor do we assert that during their thoroughly independent days they did, or showed a capacity for doing, what we now may expect from them. But we do believe that this inelastic position of the native cabinets of India, and the narrow sphere for the exercise of their ambition, has a certain demoralizing and relaxing effect on them, which unconsciously prevents them from devoting their entire energies to the benign duties they are called upon to perform. Power and patronage are circumscribed, and opportunities of distinction or usefulness, such as their traditional training is adapted to, are greatly wanting. Hence their revolutions are those from the blue bed to the brown ; hence their personal cabals and intrigues, having in view not the achievement of grand public objects, but the ruin or supersession of individuals. This seems to us a very natural result of the position and circumstances of the native states ; but it is not one without its remedy. The same cause which has given rise to the evil has also produced its antidote. If British power, policy and ambition have circumscribed the old grandeur and activity of the States, British statesmanship and philanthropy have created a class of men, the English-educated natives, who can be of great use in neutralizing the evil, nay, in converting it into a great good. These new men are not wanting in a sympathetic reverence for the past traditions and history of their country and their race ; but—and here lies their especial usefulness and their distinction over the rest of their countrymen—the chief purpose they would put this sympathy to is the advancement of the country in the new ideas. The chief, if not the only remedy against the evil we have been dwelling upon is a predominance of the new ideas sustained through a predominance of the new men at the native courts, great and small. We believe the British Government is fully alive to this truth ; and as a recent proof of it we have much pleasure in quoting the following passage from the address of Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, to the educated Divan of Travancore on occasion of the Star of India investitures of that presidency :—"The mission," observes His Excellency to Sir T. Madhavrao, "in which you are engaged has more than a local and transitory significance. Remember that the spectacle of a good Indian Minister serving a good Indian Sovereign is one which may have a lasting influence on the policy of England, and on the future of native Governments. We believe Government is fully alive to this important truth, but we are inclined to think its representatives at the different native courts are not equally impressed with its importance, and do not appear to lend the whole weight of their moral influence towards its practical embodiment within their spheres. And yet, so long as men who do not comprehend their position and duties are alone left to surround the scions of our royal houses, it is vain to expect that meaningless intrigues or injurious cabals would cease to exist at their courts. Highly

Christian and reverend annexationists make this an excuse for the exercise of their favourite theory. But we believe this is a case for the instructive, not the destructive action of our Government on the native states and principalities.

We have been led into these, we trust, not altogether irrelevant reflections by reports of intrigues going on at the Court of the Nizam. A Hyderabad correspondent of the *Times of India* the other day mentioned that a difference had arisen between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung, and that it was reported to be caused by two causes. His Highness, it was stated, had taunted the Minister with instigating the British authorities to propose a clause in the treaty existing between the two powers which required British criminals who take refuge at his capital to be given up. His Highness was also disappointed with the Minister pleading the inability of the exchequer to afford the five lakhs of rupees which he had demanded. The result was that Salar Jung tendered his resignation, which caused such excitement and alarm among the people and the European and East Indian servants of the State that the Nizam declined to accept it. The correspondent, however, did not indicate the real bottom of the affair, which lies simply in the jealousy with which Salar Jung's position is viewed by certain Mussulman noble families of Hyderabad ; and this is not the first time that the feeling has been exhibited. Umrao, the present head of one of these families, some time ago originated an intrigue by inducing the Nizam to propose to his Minister that a Lushkar Jung, it is hardly needful to indicate his *character*, should be the sole medium of communication between them. The evils of the proposal can be seen at once, and Salar Jung offered to resign, as now, with the same result. At another time this Umrao circulated the news that he had bribed the Resident. Colonel Davidson, and induced the Nizam to hold a durbar where the Resident was with apparent reluctance to confirm Salar Jung's dismissal. We need not repeat the particulars of this or any of the other intrigues, for they are neither useful nor interesting. It is enough to show the fountain source they proceed from.

Now, the only remedy against this evil is, as said above, a *reform* in the *personnel* of the Durbars and in the personal surroundings of the Princes. Salar Jung ought not to be satisfied with personal good management ; but he ought to aim at bringing up a large number of enlightened individuals like himself to prop up the administration, and to uphold it after himself. And all the moral weight of the British Resident should and would go with him in such an endeavour. It is one advantage that there is a large class of Europeans and East Indians attached to the Nizam's establishment, for when any irregularity threatens the Government, and with it their interests, they can bring the pressure of opinion to bear on the position of affairs. But real and permanent security, we think, lies only in attracting educated and enlightened natives like Divan Madhavrao to the native courts ; for, while their good conduct will enlist the approbation of the people on their side, the fact of their being natives will disarm their prejudices and alarms. Thus alone we believe the conflicting elements can be reconciled, to the ruin of crooked intriguers, and to the common welfare of the princes and people of the native states.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 26, 1867.—The state of affairs in Hyderabad (Deccan) at the present moment is far from satisfactory. For some time it has been known that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Nizam and his famous Minister, Salar Jung. The baneful influence of intrigue seems to have been at work, and the result, according to our latest information, is that the Minister has resigned, and the Government is virtually at a stand-still. So many versions are given of the circumstances which have led to this deplorable result that it is unsafe for us to enter into detail. We conclude that the machinations of a party hostile to order, progress, and the true interest of their country, personally jealous of Salar Jung, and not over-friendly to British influence, has prevailed with the Nizam to the discredit of his most faithful servant, and that the latter, finding it incompatible with his own dignity and the good of the State, to administer

affairs when his Sovereign's favour and confidence was withheld, very properly resigned his trust. We are now speaking of a later date than that on which a correspondent mentioned his having withdrawn his former resignation at the earnest request of his Sovereign. It is certainly disappointing to find that the Nizam's Government is still subject to these unworthy and demoralizing broils. It is to be feared that, living as he does, cooped up within the walls of his palace, he is fatally ignorant of the true position of affairs without, and unable to appreciate the extent of the mischief that may arise from these political tempests in a teapot, as some may consider them. It is universally admitted that the ministry of Salar Jung has been a blessing to the country. Under his rule the Nizamate has attained to a degree of order and prosperity which made it a marvel to those who are acquainted with its past history. His qualifications are too well known to require recapitulation, and the estimation in which he is held by the British Government is of the very highest order, and is certainly well deserved. In the event of his finally withdrawing from the position he has so ably occupied, it is difficult to point to any other noble of Hyderabad who could adequately fill his place. The inevitable result would be a retrogression in the condition of the State, and not improbably a scene of domestic confusion, which might spread beyond the limits of the city, producing disorders the effects of which might disturb our own districts. It is to be hoped that prudent counsels will in the end prevail, and that Salar Jung may be reinstated in his office, with a firmer hold upon it and the confidence of his master than he has hitherto enjoyed.

Should the affair continue much longer in an unsatisfactory state, there is a possibility—though, owing to the improved condition of the Nizamate, not a probability—of the scenes which marked the history of Hyderabad from 1846 to 1851 being acted over again. It may be remembered that considerable differences arose at that period between the Nizam and the British Government, ostensibly on the subject of the appointment of a Minister. The Nizam, in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the Resident acting under instructions from Calcutta, persisted in appointing men who were in no way capable of discharging their duties. His obstinacy in refusing to listen to our advice led to the employment on our part of some very strong language, In a despatch addressed to the Resident the Governor-General remarked that "His Highness was of course free to choose for himself the man he would have to be his Minister, but the Government was desirous of impressing upon the mind of His Highness the grave importance of the circumstances under which he was acting, and the fatal consequences to His Highness's dignity and realm that might result from his acting unwisely at so critical a time. If, then, His Highness, unmoved by the warnings he had received, should by his own act throw the country into disorder, the British Government would have to act in defence of its own interests, and would probably feel itself compelled to interfere peremptorily in the internal administration of His Highness's dominions in order to avert from people the inconveniences and injuries which the disordered condition of the neighbouring State must needs inflict upon them." This was nothing more nor less than a threat of real interference amounting to a practical onslaught upon the sovereignty of the Nizam. It is not in our power to assert what would be the attitude of our Government at the present juncture under similar circumstances, but it is extremely probable that pressure of some sort would be exerted, though we trust under proper reserve, and not with the sinister aims which appear to have prompted the Calcutta Foreign Office when taking over the assigned districts. Were disorders within the Nizamate to become formidable, it is hardly possible that, encircled as it is by British territory, they would not make themselves felt beyond the boundaries of the Nizam's dominions, and it would be pleaded in that case that the need of self-defence would compel us to take some active measures. We do not apprehend such a result. The Nizam cannot surely be so fatally blind to his own interests as to foster a state of things which would lead to such a consummation. We confidently expect to hear very shortly that the Government of Hyderabad is re-established upon a firm basis. It must never be forgotten that the Nizam is an independent Sovereign. We have

no more right to insist upon his nomination of a particular Minister than we have a right to dictate to the Sultan of Turkey upon the choice of a Vizier. As allies, with a Resident at his Court, we are expected of course to offer advice and warning. We should be ill discharging the duties of an ally if we allowed the Nizam to rush headlong into trouble, without endeavouring to open his eyes to the probable consequences of his own act. But beyond this we have no right to interfere with the direct administration of his own affairs. Should disorder follow upon indiscretion, so long as it is confined to the limits of his dominions we have, strictly speaking, no right to step in. It might perhaps be a humane policy to do so, but by strict international law we are not justified in entering upon such a course of conduct unless the evils of his misgovernment were of so outrageous a character as to shame humanity and cry aloud for retribution; but of this, in the case of the Nizamate there is no likelihood whatever. Should inflammatory statements as to any danger to ourselves from disorders in the Nizam's dominions be put forth in connection with the present squabbles in Hyderabad, they will require to be strictly scrutinized. It is very likely that we shall have the restless Serampore ally of the Foreign Office rushing in to improve the occasion. It will afford him another chance of obscuring from public observation, more effectually than is now the case, the fatal effect which our own Foreign Office policy has had in inviting disorder in Hyderabad and in bringing about the embarrassment of the Nizam. As to any actual danger to our districts, or even to the Mysore territory, there can be no serious cause for alarm. The Resident at Hyderabad, Sir G. Udney Yule, is an energetic and experienced Political Agent; he is also so far a true friend of the Nizam's that we feel sure that he will do what can be done to protect that monarch against the intriguing and ill-disposed men who, it seems, have for the moment gained an influence over the Nizam. If in these circumstances the Resident were unable to check sedition and open revolt, there is, besides the Nizam's own semi-European force, the Contingent, commanded by British officers, and which, as it exists for no other ostensible purpose whatever, may surely be relied upon for such a small service as the maintenance of internal order.

It is quite certain that there are in and about Hyderabad many turbulent and desperate fellows, and that some of the Mussulman nobles who throng the approaches to the Nizam's court may not hesitate for their own purposes to stir up these their myrmidons to deeds of riot and menace. As, however, it is quite certain that any disturbance these *budmashes* can raise would be immediately suppressed, a far more important question arises—how is it that such an anomalous state of things exists at Hyderabad? If the present uneasiness should induce a few thoughtful men to ascertain for themselves what is the true political position occupied by the Nizam, and to cause them to examine the recent history of our relations with the most important native Sovereign in this country, we feel satisfied that a great step would be gained towards the consolidation of that settled condition of affairs around us, and the perpetuation of that honourable and, on the whole, satisfactory attitude that is at present maintained by the British Government as the paramount power in India. Those who seriously approach this subject for the first time must be prepared to lay aside some prejudices. We do not of course count upon persons who allow their attention to be unduly excited by the disorders in Hyderabad. It will be found that the Nizam is himself prejudiced against the British power, jealous of railways, and of the material civilization which is hemming him in on all sides. But those who make due inquiry will find that there is too much cause for this prejudice on the part of the Nizam, and quite sufficient to account for the estrangement of "our faithful ally." He feels as if he had been outwitted and overreached, and that we have taken advantage of him by means of our own wrong. He thinks—and has abundant reason for so thinking—his finances have been embarrassed because his predecessors kept up armies for our purposes as much as their own. He has himself seen his most fertile province made over to us as security for the debt incurred at our behest. He has seen us take over a revenue of 50 lakhs for the

purpose of maintaining the Contingent, which cost only 24 lakhs per annum, and yet we have paid him no surplus. When he was driven to assign Berar to us, it was with the expectation that the cost of administration would not exceed more than two annas in the rupee, and he finds that the whole revenue is absorbed. He does enjoy, we believe, the poor consolation of receiving an account of the revenue and expenditure, but not a rupee goes to replenish his coffers, which are drained to support in idleness many of the former Zemindars and other administrators of Berar, who now form the most turbulent element at Hyderabad. Lord Canning himself admitted that we were not acting justly in charging more for the administration than it would have cost the Nizam himself; but still the exaction has gone on year after year, and there is no prospect at present of any change in this respect. We believe that the Nizam has frequently offered to pay our yearly claim, and up to a recent period he was in a position to do so. This course would not suit the somewhat tortuous policy of the Calcutta Foreign Office, and would alarm the subtle instincts of patronage; but the fact that such a proposal was made by the Nizam, and might now at any time be again elicited from him by the Resident, affords a basis on which might be settled a far more equitable arrangement between us and our faithful ally than that which now exists. We are not at present suggesting any particular course being undertaken, but we do urge that now, when attention is being turned to the great Mussulman kingdom of the Deccan, some sincere endeavour should be made to revise our relations therewith, in that just and honourable sense which the British public, both here and at home, are anxious should be maintained with the allied and tributary princes of India. The first step towards this on the part of those primarily responsible for these matters would be for the Foreign Secretary to be instructed to hand to the press, together with suitable explanations, the suppressed political section which *ought to have* appeared in Colonel Davidson's administration report from Hyderabad in 1861-62. Sir John Lawrence has just proved that his "masterly inactivity" in regard to Central Asian politics, the negative side of his foreign policy, is fully approved at home; but it remains for him to show that the positive side of his "political" policy is equally worthy of general commendation. The capacity to develope and reinvigorate the administrative abilities of native rulers, and through them to work out great results, has ever been the department of Anglo-Indian politics in which our statesmen have obtained for themselves the most durable renown. Sir John Lawrence can scarcely be said to have signalized himself in this respect—he is the model Commissioner rather than a great Political; but there is yet scope for him to win a new reputation in the noble task of thoroughly revising our relations with the great kingdom of the Deccan. We have alienated from us the affection and much of the respect with which the Nizam ought to regard us; but a little justice will go a long way with him, and the Viceroy, through Sir G. Yule, could win him back to our side, and never had we a worthier coadjutor in such an undertaking than would be Sir Salar Jung if he were fully trusted by us, and through us were reconciled to his master. To win the Nizam to our side in all freedom and sincerity were an object worthy of a statesman's ambition: let the Viceroy, through the wise Minister, make to our faithful ally some worthy manifesto of reparation, and a new era would at once begin.

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 2, 1867.—From our Hyderabad correspondent, dated 25th ultimo:—

"I see you have not yet got the right tale regarding the difference between the Nizam and Salar Jung. It has all arisen from intrigues in the harem. One Lushkur Khan, a bitter enemy of Salar Jung, was appointed as the vakeel to transact business between the Nizam and the Minister. This arrangement Salar Jung naturally objected to, and as it was insisted upon he resigned. Up to the present, I believe, he is only carrying on the business of the State pending the appointment of another Minister, or until the Nizam gives in, which is the more likely result. There is nothing whatever about money in the question. The Nizam is in the highest degree impracticable—wholly given up to his harem and

its concomitant pleasures. Upon these he spends far more thought than upon his subjects or their wants. Naturally he dislikes or is very jealous of the enlightened views of his Minister, and allows his mind to be poisoned by the inmates of his harem, and by the Shums-ool-Oomrah family. The British Resident, as a matter of course, supports Salar Jung, who is the only man capable of holding the Dewanship, and ruin must follow to the country if any other noble is entrusted with the guidance of affairs. Selfishness reigns supreme at Hyderabad, and the nobles would simply look out a rich harvest for themselves, leaving everything else to go to the dogs.

"We have hitherto entirely failed in our duty to the various native states, in not having raised up, from among the sons of the leading men, statesmen like Salar Jung, who but for General James Stuart Fraser and his family would, humanly speaking, have been like the rest of his countrymen. We want more real noble-mindedness and humanity about us; and this Salar Jung—unfortunately at Hyderabad only Salar Jung—possesses in a wonderful degree."

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 14, 1867.—We are glad to state that the estrangement which has for some little time existed between Sir Salar Jung and H. H. the Nizam has now terminated. This reconciliation, we have reason to believe, has been brought about in a perfectly regular and natural way, and without interference or pressure of any kind; and there seems every probability that the Nizam and his excellent Minister will now move on without friction, and that the affairs of the Hyderabad State will not suffer from this temporary difficulty. As to the statement, made by more than one of our correspondents, to the effect that Sir Salar Jung had resigned because of a sudden demand for funds made upon him by the Nizam, we are inclined to think this was quite a mistake. The difficulty arose somewhat in this way: the routine business between the Nizam and his Minister is necessarily conducted through intermediates more especially through two vakeels who must be more or less in the confidence of the Sovereign and his Dewan. The Nizam in filling a vacancy to one of these posts appointed one Lushkur Jung—who, as it has been incorrectly stated, was nominated to the Dewanship. This vakeel, who it seems is well known as an indifferent character, and also an avowed enemy of Salar Jung, was necessarily intolerable to the Minister when placed in such intimate relations between him and his master the Nizam. Salar Jung protested against the appointment, but without avail, and therefore felt compelled to tender his resignation. This, in outline, is, we believe, the true version of the affair; and it is matter of congratulation for all concerned that these disagreements, and we trust their effects also, are passed away.

In writing the other day on Hyderabad affairs we remarked that if Salar Jung could have some occasion afforded for approaching his master with a conciliatory measure from us it might go far to reassure the Nizam of our good faith and honourable intentions. The payment of five lakhs which was made to the Nizam some little time back, as a surplus from our administration of the assigned districts, ought to convince him that the Indian Government is now inclined to act fairly by him. And such an occasion as we desired might arise for strengthening the hands of Sir Salar Jung seems to be offered by the unequivocal announcement in Mr. Massey's budget speech to the following effect, that "the revenues "of East and West Berar, commonly called the Assigned Districts, like the "revenues of Mysore, are collected and administered in trust for the Native "Government (the Nizam's), and have properly no place in the Indian accounts." If it be the case, as alleged by some, that the Nizam feels jealous of the Minister because of his supposed pro-British leaning, there is now some tangible ground on which Sir Salar Jung can assure his master that the Government of India, whatever it has been in the past, is now disposed to act fairly and honourably towards its faithful ally the Soubahdar of the Deccan. From the first of the recent misunderstandings at Hyderabad we have not hesitated to express full confidence in the tact, firmness, and discretion of the Resident there, Sir G. Udney Yule, and we feel little doubt that the readjustment which we now report is

mainly due to his efforts. This leads us to remark in passing on the rumour in some of the Bengal papers to the effect that Mr. Richard Temple is to succeed Sir G. Yule at Hyderabad—a statement which we trust will prove to be unfounded. Whilst fully appreciating the many very serviceable qualities of the energetic Commissioner of the Central Provinces, we think it would be a most palpable mistake to transplant him to the thoroughly oriental atmosphere of Hyderabad. He would there be a square man in a circular niche. His special qualities, so valuable in his present sphere, would, in the ancient capital of the Deccan, "rust in him unused;" while no one would expect of him that patient tact that reticence, and punctilious regard for the chief (almost the sole) representative of Mussulman sway, which are required in the British Resident at the Court of our faithful ally the Nizam.

DELHI GAZETTE, *March* 30, 1867.—It appears that the Nizam not long ago wanted to substitute for the present incumbent of the responsible office another person as vakeel, to convey, as has always been usual at that Court, the Nizam's wishes and instructions to his Minister, the latter attending the durbars of the former on stated days and at stated times, as it would be inconvenient for those personages to meet on every occasion that business has to be transacted or affairs of the administration to be discussed. The reason that His Highness wished to remove the present vakeel, Tainath Yar Jung, was that he had reason to doubt his honesty and fair dealing and to suspect his veracity. The Nizam accordingly fixed on Lushkur Jung to take his place. But this nominee of the Nizam it seems had on some previous occasion, when he had charge of His Highness's personal talookas, the revenues of which are appropriated to His Highness's private use, been accused of embezzling five lacs of rupees out of the large sums of money he collected during his management. On scrutinizing the accounts of these talookas the Minister discovered the defalcation, and placed a pressure on Lushkur Jung for disgorging the amount so embezzled. With the feeling of antagonism that was thus produced between these parties, the Minister very naturally and very properly could not hold anything like a familiar intercourse on important matters of business of any description with Lushkur Jung, when he had by his conduct forfeited the Minister's entire confidence. Salar Jung therefore objected to the Nizam's choice, demurred to recognize the nominee, and ultimately refused to acknowledge or receive him. This circumstance irritated the Nizam, and in his anger he gave vent to language against his Minister which the latter deemed a reproach, if not an insult, and immediately tendered his resignation, which was as promptly accepted. But this produced a dilemma which the Nizam did not foresee, nor did His Highness at all calculate on such a contingency at the moment. He found it difficult, nay impracticable, to secure a successor. All the oomrahs or nobles refused the high office in respectful but decided terms. By whatever motive they might have been actuated, their ostensible and to all appearance real reason was that they were unequal to the task, or incompetent to manage the affairs of the State. Foremost amongst these noblemen, and one who spoke fearlessly on the occasion, was his kinsman Vikar-ool-Oomrah *alias* Iktidar-ool-Moolk, second son of the late Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah. He was sincere when he told the Nizam plainly that he would act injudiciously, and against his own interests and the interests of his vast dominions, if he did not reinstate Salar Jung, and if he persisted in his dismissal; that his removal from office would involve the country in endless trouble, that things would revert to their former state of confusion, and terminate in the anarchy that existed before he was originally appointed. He extolled the Minister's many good qualities, particularly his sound sense and discretion, his aptitude for business, his efficient performance of the heavy work that devolved on him, his untiring perseverance in carrying out his measures for ameliorating the condition of the country and the people. That through his judicious management the revenues of the country had been considerably increased, and His Highness's State exchequer amply replenished, results that his predecessors had failed to realize. That he was second to none, and that the

Nizam could not fix on his equal to take his place as Dewan Mookhtar-ool-Moolk. In short, that Salar Jung's removal would be a public calamity, one that His Highness would himself ultimately regret when he came to view the matter calmly and dispassionately. Somewhat surprised, if not staggered, at this sudden rebuff from a quarter from which he did not anticipate such resistance to his wishes, the Nizam by way of a retort reminded Iktidar-ool-Moolk that the indignity cast on him of being prohibited attending the court durbars when the Resident was present was entirely owing to the very man whose cause he was advocating; that Salar Jung brought about the prohibition from feelings of jealousy, and under an impression that Vikar-ool-Oomrah was endeavouring to supplant him, Salar Jung, as Prime Minister; that the exclusion from durbar was not only a disgrace to the former, but an unmerited affront to the family, not excepting the Nizam himself. That Iktidar-ool-Moolk, as the principal party injured, should be the first to resent such an affront, instead of being the foremost to stand up for the Minister's defence. While His Highness could not admire his kinsman's magnanimity, he could neither approve nor appreciate the self-denial which actuated him to decline accepting the proffered vacancy, one for which the Nizam considered him fully competent.

Vikar-ool-Oomrah urged in his own behalf, and endeavoured to convince the Nizam, that the prohibition adverted to above was brought about under peculiar circumstances, partly from a misconception of the motive, and partly from the Resident, and probably the Minister likewise, being misled in the notorious 'Murray case,' in which he, Iktidar-ool-Moolk, was placed in a false position, and made to assume the attitude of one offering a bribe of a lac of rupees to buy the place of Prime Minister, whereas the money was advanced as a loan to the late Resident, Colonel Davidson, as the bond clearly indicated, repayable in six months; that on the expiration of the period for repayment, when the engagement had not been fulfilled, and owing to Murray's prevarication, suspicions were aroused which led to Vikar-ool-Oomrah himself bringing the matter to the Resident's notice through his Second Assistant, whereupon Murray was placed under arrest pending a trial. He was subsequently expelled the Nizam's dominions, after eight months' custody. And if anything was needed to lay bare the absurdity of the assumption that he, Vikar-ool-Oomrah, coveted the Prime Ministership and offered, or attempted to offer, a bribe for it, was the mere fact of his now refusing it when it was actually vacant and placed at his disposal. Discussions like these and other points brought to bear on the object of reconciling paved the way in a great measure for bringing about a reconciliation so that when the Resident, Sir George Yule, (for whom the Nizam has a high regard, and entertains great esteem) interposed his advice, good feeling was restored at once between those personages. To certain conditions, on which the Nizam insisted, the Minister from his own good sense raised no objection. Accordingly on Salar Jung subscribing his signature to the document containing those conditions, His Highness fixed on the 2nd instant for receiving his Minister in open durbar, in manifestation of peace being restored. At the appointed time and on the appointed day, Salar Jung arrived at the Nizam's palace, and on his arrival being announced in the usual Court form His Highness deputed the present Shums-ool-Oomrah (the eldest son of the late nobleman of that title) to conduct him to his proper place at the durbar near the Nizam's musnud. This being done, the usual compliments were exchanged, and after due ceremony a sort of *entente cordiale* was established, which it is to be hoped will last long and tend to the good of the country. Such will probably be the case, as Salar Jung has the support of all the native nobility, and the good-will of the Nizam's several subjects.

ENGLISHMAN, *April* 6, 1867.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 27th ultimo:—

"I wonder you have no correspondent here. There is generally matter abroad of sufficient weight to interest the general public, if but correct intelligence—a

difficult matter—of passing events can be procured. It is curious—that I do not see is no wonder, for my view is limited—that I do not hear of any paper giving an account of a disagreement between the Nizam and his Minister, the termination of which is yet doubtful, as to whether it will lead to a reconciliation between the parties, or to the resignation of his office by the Minister.

"The first cause of the dispute is involved in obscurity, though its solution will not be difficult when the result becomes known. Business here between the Nizam and his Minister is transacted by an appointed agent, who runs backwards and forwards from the one palace to the other, not unfrequently three times a day. One Tuhneeyet Yar Jung, a nobleman of the State, has held this office for a long time past. The Minister was desired by His Highness to dismiss this man from his office,—why it is not known,—and to receive one Lushkur Jung, also a nobleman of the State, as the agent of His Highness for the transaction of public affairs. The Minister was taken by surprise. There had been no previous communication between His Highness and his Minister on this subject, and it was of the last importance that the agent should have been appointed by the consent of both parties, for his employment would be of a highly confidential nature, certainly as it concerns the interest and welfare of the Minister. This is easily to be understood; the Minister would be reluctant to confide to any man in whom he could not repose the highest trust any opposition or objection which he might desire to make to the movements or requisitions of the British Government, or any measure prejudicial to the great house of Shums-ool-Oomrah which he might desire to propose, and indeed, not least, any project he might have for reducing the strength of the powerful Arabs,—to say nothing that he would be exposed at the pleasure of the agent to misrepresentations. These are prominent points to which I have referred; but any child will recall a thousand things which must pass between a Sovereign and his Minister to which no man should be privy besides themselves. Lushkur Jung is a fair-going man, rather given to intrigue. The last may be said of every man here, but that is no reason why the Minister should repose the highest degree of confidence in him, especially as the Minister had deprived him of all his situations for presumed misconduct, and he could not suppose him, after that, to be kindly disposed towards himself, or to be the fitter man to be employed as his most confidential agent. He was necessarily objectionable to the Minister. His representations on the subject were not admitted by the Nizam, and the Minister, seeing he could no longer do justice to the affairs of the Nizam as an honest man, gave in his resignation.

"I will leave every man to judge for himself, from what followed, as to whether the Minister was driven to resign by the intrigues of a cabal, or by an accidental bias of the Nizam's mind. The Nizam would neither receive the Minister's resignation, nor give up his project. Lushkur Jung was desired by His Highness to attend twice a day, morning and evening, at the palace, where his attendance has been regular, and is daily announced to His Highness; but it is extraordinary that this much-favoured man has not for the last forty days been admitted into the presence. What is deducible from this but that Lushkur Jung has become fearful of the consequences to himself which may result from his hazardous intrigue, and would conceal his part in it by involving himself in obscurity? It is a shallow device, and cuts the opposite way to his desire, but they do not project better here in their attempts at deception.

"Another party after this appeared on the stage. A woman-servant of Shums-ool-Oomrah attended at the Nizam's one morning with a message from her master; she returned with a second message, following which Mahomed Shookoor, a quondam menial of Shums-ool-Oomrah and now high in his favour,—in fact his factotum,—went to the Nizam on the same day; and Shums-ool-Oomrah after his visit was invited to the palace by His Highness. Mahomed Shookoor has made his exit off the stage, and has not appeared there again. This is enigmatical, but it may be solved in this way, that Mahomed Shookoor was sent to impress upon His Highness's mind what the woman-servant had failed to do. Mahomed Shookoor is looked upon by a faction as a man of very great abilities. It is to be

presumed he also failed in his errand, and Shums-ool-Oomrah was invited to Court, and attended accordingly.

"From this time Shums-ool-Oomrah continued to be almost daily invited to private conferences with the Nizam. Lushkur Jung and Mahomed Shookoor were entirely lost sight of. Shums-ool-Oomrah is not a man of ability, and acts generally under promptings from others; everybody concurs in saying Mahomed Shookoor is, and if then Mahomed Shookoor and Lushkur Jung were put aside it was to screen them from the consequences of their intrigue. Reports were occasionally got up of Vikar-ool-Oomrah being engaged in this matter. It was loosely put together; no assignable reason was given for his conduct, and the reports died away of themselves. I have, however, heard from a credible source that although Vikar-ool-Oomrah might not have taken part in the shape and form of this intrigue, he was the person who had first poisoned His Highness's mind towards his Minister, and originated it. Vikar-ool-Oomrah stands at issue with the English Government. Its Residents have been prohibited all intercourse with him, and as it is impossible that any administration could be maintained for a day at Hyderabad between which and the Resident no intercourse subsisted there could be no hope for Vikar-ool-Oomrah. It was given out that, to obviate this difficulty of the prohibition of intercourse, an especial agent for the transaction of English affairs should be appointed, and Shums-ool-Oomrah was selected for this purpose. This mode of doing business had subsisted before. Meer Allum, during the administration of Aristoojah, with Aklood Dowla as his deputy, but both acting subordinately to the Minister, had been agent for English affairs. I am referring to times prior to 1798; and Suraj-ool-Moolk had acted in the same capacity when Raja Ram Buksh was Minister in 1845-46, not connectedly with the administration, but separately from it, and as if in supersession of it. General Fraser was Resident; Suraj-ool-Moolk possessed his confidence, very improperly as he himself acknowledged subsequently, and Raja Ram Buksh was properly condemned and despised as worse than useless, which in fact he was. This was the shoot upon which the present project was engrafted, and its framers had not the good sense to see how much the times were changed, and how little correspondence there was between the situations which led in former days to the appointment of a foreign Minister and the present times. They would have done an obviously foolish thing in proposing this plan to the English Government, and if they were treated with nothing harsher than severe reproof (hard words break no bones) they would have been ready to model and remodel foolish plans till they brought their Government into a fixed position from which it could not recede, and in which it would soon terminate for good or evil.

"The Nizam neither accepted nor declined his Minister's resignation; he placed the administration in a sort of abeyance, by desiring the person who brought him the resignation to keep it under his charge, till final orders were given about it. The routine of work was not stopped, but there was necessarily stagnation in regard to extra matters and measures. No private wants, however urgent, could now be presented to the Minister. No change or alteration could be made in public measures. Justice seemed to pursue its usual walk, but it was only a seeming, for neither could the judges be said to bring their minds to their work, nor suitors to carry their pleas into their courts, and though a few decisions were lazily and sleepily passed, the carrying into effect of decrees was almost impracticable. The friends of order looked with sanguine expectation to an interview between the Nizam and the English Resident as the stay of this Government. The Resident had made a strong remonstrance on the partial suspension—so it is said, I am not well informed on the subject—of the Government. It had been attended with no effect, and the interview between these parties was now looked forward to as likely to produce good results. The Nizam's object most unaccountably seemed to be to procrastinate. I should not have said most unaccountably, for what are the public objects of the State to His Highness in comparison to his private desires, which the surrounding courtiers use every means to justify? and I am convinced that His Highness is persuaded his pleasures sanctify

his deeds, and should be held paramount to every other circumstance and consideration.

"The question about the administration remained in suspense, but the Nizam was represented as resentful to the last degree, and impracticable to change. It was felt, however, that a strong determination would have led quickly to decided action and the delay made those who reflect sensible that the Nizam saw the other side of the question, and was not without fear of results. Sir George Yule solicited an audience ; no immediate answer was given, and after a few days Shums-ool-Oomrah was sent to him with a message from the Nizam, no other than to ascertain from him for what purpose he required his audience. Sir George Yule said it was to explain the state of affairs to His Highness, and to endeavour to reinstate the Minister in his favour and his confidence ; he besides wished to arrange with His Highness the ceremony of the investiture of the Star of India by His Highness of himself and Salar Jung. It is to be concluded, as an immediate day was appointed for an interview, that Shums-ool-Oomrah must have reported to the Nizam the moderation and good temper of Sir George Yule, and the fairness on which His Highness might reckon the subject would be treated.

"The conference soon followed, and from the promptness of the Nizam to have it it was presumed he had brought his courage up to the sticking point and would be stubborn, and so it was. The conference was strictly private ; all that is known of it on the authority of Shums-col-Oomrah is that the Resident was strenuous and forcible in his recommendation to the Nizam that he should not break up nor disturb the present good administration. I think I may say of what passed, and not incorrectly, that Sir George Yule pressed upon the Nizam not to disturb the good order which prevailed throughout the country under Mookhtar-ool-Moolk's administration, not for the sake of favouring his Minister, but on his own account, and for the good of the country and the people. This is but a cursory outline of what passed. The subject admitted of much dilation, and the opportunity it is not to be supposed for a moment was neglected. His Highness was persistent in repeating he was not satisfied with his Minister, but not a word was said about a change in his position; and here, the Nizam having promised to see the Resident soon again, the conference terminated. He did not give much hope that Mookhtar-ool-Moolk would be restored to his confidence, and it was feared that the Nizam would incur the hazard of ruining his country by the substitution of a bad Minister, and reducing the independence he enjoys by forcing interference upon the English Government to restore it. I presume the Resident did not urge this plea ; it would have been an *argumentum ad baculinum*, in my opinion requisite and necessary, though a bitter dose, for the Nizam's own good, and therefore *nolens volens* to be administered. After the conference the Nizam is said to have been in high good-humour with the Resident, to have been pleasantly engaged by the conversation which passed, to have laughed a good deal, and to have declared he had never had so pleasant a visit from any Resident. The result was disappointing to the friends of order, and very little that was favourable was expected from a second audience which the Nizam promised soon to give the Resident. Their fears were aggravated by the bullying tone which the friends of the other party, some of them intimately mixed up with the matter, adopted, but under a cloak of sympathy with the Minister. But the last resort which the Resident could make, of procuring a letter from the Viceroy to the Nizam to impress upon him to beware of the ruin he was bringing upon his country, and the destruction of his own independent sovereignty, was yet in embryo and left some hope. Though a Resident cannot, the English Government has the example of Lord Dalhousie to express its sentiments to His Highness with the utmost latitude of comment and objurgation, and His Highness might have been told that for the hundred years that the descendants of Nizam-ool-Moolk have presided over the realm it has never been well governed ; that the State has been broken up bit by bit ; that every predecessor of Mookhtar-ool-Moolk has been a bad, incompetent,

and corrupt Minister; that it has been rescued* from the ruin which they were bringing upon the Government by the administrative qualities of the present Minister, by his loyalty, his benevolence, and love of justice. The continuation of such a course promised permanency, certainly greater duration, to an independent sovereignty in His Highness's dynasty, which was all to be put to hazard to favour the intrigues of a vile party. There was not a man of known ability throughout the Nizam's dominions,—a circumstance so notorious that the Nizam's country may be said to be presided over in all its departments, as St. Petersburg was in the early days of Peter the Great and Catherine the Second, by foreigners; that to talk of trying the capacity of persons experimentally, a fond argument here, was childish in the extreme. A year might pass, whilst the experiment was making, smoothly from the circumstance that order now prevailed in it, and if not interrupted by violence would take and pursue its own course perhaps for that time. But it is difficult to suppose that it could last a second year under the direction of any man, who it is presumable will be without integrity or capacity. It is another favourite argument at His Highness's Court that this country has been long governed without the aid of the English or Mookhtar-ool-Moolk. The Governor-General need only ask in reply to this, how? The Nizam's Government, reaching from the Narbada and Orissa to Trichinopoly, and from Masulipatam to Beejapoor, has had the axe, since the death of Asafgah, so applied to it as to be left a mere trunk. Is His Highness insensible to the disgrace and ruin which it has brought upon his sovereignty? A little peroration to the effect that the English Government had done its duty towards the Nizam, that if the Nizam chose, after being informed of the consequences, to take the responsibility of the Government upon himself, he was at liberty to do so, but then if the results turned out ill he would have no one to blame but himself, might be serviceable.†

"The above was begun to be written when matters stood at the stage at which it is terminated here. The sequel is that the Nizam for several days neglected to invite the Resident to a second conference, as he had promised to do, and Sir George Yule addressed a note to him reminding him of his voluntary engagement, and requesting an early day might be fixed for it. The Nizam in consequence, as before, sent Shums-ool-Oomrah to him; his visit to the Resident was longer than it had been before. One may suppose the observations of the Resident to him were more full and detailed than they could have been to the Nizam, and one may suppose from the result that followed that this gentleman was impressed with their good sense, and imparted his own sentiments to the Nizam. The Minister was ordered two or three days subsequently to attend His Highness, and was told dryly he might continue to conduct the affairs of the State. *Au reste*, it is said that His Highness's reception of his Minister was stately and reserved, and on one small occasion his language to him was uncivil, if not contumelious.

"Matters stand thus; it only remains now to notice the reports which are abroad and the sentiments of the people. Among the many there is rejoicing,

* The Government had come to such a pass that it was a toss-up as to whether the English Government should not preside in the management of its affairs in detail or sequester the country. Indeed, General Fraser, the question being mooted, recommended the latter course, which it appears to me, from Lord Dalhousie's Minute in the Blue Book, was rejected as much on the ground of General Fraser's known love of power as from any other view of the subject. Indeed, Lord Dalhousie uses strong language to designate this propensity of the General. He calls it "greed of power."

† The discussion has been settled, and the Minister has resumed his office. The Nizam, however, retains his bad humour, and there is no knowing how soon he may break out and disgust the English Government into a constrained acquiescence with his conduct, and the eventual annihilation of his own authority and Government. This would be effectually checked if the English Government would write to the Nizam expressing its satisfaction at the restoration of the Minister, and describing the evils that might have waited upon his dismissal, the consequence of which would inevitably have been a bad administration, drawing its predictions from past events. A hundred years of continued bad administration, and almost annual breaking up, till the English Government came to its support, are no bad proofs that the Nizam's Government cannot maintain itself, and that the accident of such a one as Salar Jung cannot be expected every day to recur.

but the few—I should not say the few, for they too are numerous—who have been disappointed in their hopes, and are hostile to the English, give out that the Nizam's concession is temporary, that he will take his final measures when Sir George Yule retires from the Residency, in the middle of April, and that standing upon stronger grounds than he did before, from knowing now that the English Government will use no authoritative interposition, he will not be driven back by simple remonstrance from his purpose, and they laugh at the notion of the Resident's expositions and homilies upon good government having any effect. They say that the Nizam believes,—and evidently they partake of the opinion,—that the Resident is a partizan ; and that the Nizam is no such fool as to take his opinions ; and they adopt the alternative just as frequently, and say he has too little intelligence to understand them, and will act as he always has done when he has power, under the impulse of the moment. There is much good sense in the speculation, and I fear something of the kind may occur to give the English Government trouble. and to betray the Nizam into an humiliating position, although it should not be attended with any substantial loss to him. It is impossible he should escape some sort of disgrace as the consequence of his conduct, but the people are callous to it [and mend these positions to the eye of the vulgar—and whom shall we place out of this category here ?—by the pomp of language]. An Hindoostanee historian writing of the Subsidiary Treaty, which the Nizam greedily formed to save himself from Tippoo and the Mahrattas, thus speaks of it :—' His Highness was pleased to honour (*surfuraz*) the English by accepting ' a treaty for which they sued.' The check to matters coming to any extremity would be if the English Government would be pleased to write to the Nizam to compliment him upon the restoration of his Minister to his confidence, and to point out to him, somewhat in the terms of the letter I have suggested, the evil consequence of a different course.

" I end with affirming that whoever advises the Nizam to withdraw his confidence from his Minister is a traitor to his Sovereign and his country. May His Highness's mind be directed rightly in this important matter ! The English are his best friends. May he reject all sycophants and slanderers from his presence, and use the human appliances of good government and good will towards all men for the preservation of his sovereignty and of his dynasty on the musnud. Affairs are going on well, let well alone. Change is hazardous."

ENGLISHMAN, *April* 6, 1867.—In another column will be found a detailed account of the last phase of the intrigues at Hyderabad to deprive Salar Jung of the Prime Ministership. Our correspondent paints the character of the Nizam in an unfavourable light, but one which unfortunately seems inseparable from a portraiture of Indian chiefs, whether Moslem or Hindoo. Careless of the good of his people, and jealous of his own pleasures, the Nizam's interference with the affairs of Government seems to be confined to a supervision of the endless intrigues which make his Court the scandal of India. In this last attempt to overset the authority of the Minister we see the Nizam willing enough to degrade the Minister, and to subject him to contumely and annoyance, but unwilling and afraid to break openly with the English by finally accepting Salar Jung's resignation, or by depriving him altogether of the reins of power. These scenes, so despicable and so constantly repeated, perpetuate misrule in the Deccan by making the people believe in the instability of the present Government, and by affording periodical opportunities for plunder to the Rohillas and the disaffected. The British Government is recognized as the supporter of the Minister on all occasions, and thus it comes to pass that in the eyes of the people these frequent insults heaped upon Salar Jung are regarded as proofs of the Nizam's independence and importance. Having, as it were, made ourselves responsible for Salar Jung, we are bound, for our own honour and reputation's sake to make the Nizam understand that so long as we may be satisfied with his administration of the Deccan we will not allow him, and through him ourselves, to be insulted with impunity, or made the sport of petty cabals and intrigues amongst

the worthless crowd which surrounds the *musnud* at Hyderabad. Left to himself, the Nizam could neither carry on the Government nor secure an able and intelligent Minister. The Court would be wholly given up to intrigues, and a Minister when appointed would feel himself but the favourite of the hour, and would devote his whole authority and influence to the furtherance of his individual interests, rather than to the good of his country. We have, indeed, in the late troubles a precedent by which to judge of the effect which would be produced by the withdrawal of Salar Jung from the Dewanship. No sooner was it known that the Minister had sent in his resignation than a band of Rohillas seized upon a hill fort, and rode fiercely over the country in the old Pindarree fashion. The Minister returned to power, and the robbers at once dispersed and sought their various homes. The announcement was sufficient to convince them that the trade of a bandit was still unsafe. The Nizam should be made to understand clearly that a repetition of these intrigues against Salar Jung would be followed by one of two courses: he would either have to accept his Minister's resignation unconditionally, or the Resident would be instructed to afford to the Dewan an honourable asylum in English territory. The hesitation of the Nizam to accept his Minister's resignation is a proof that he knows how evil would be the consequences to himself and his dominions of Salar Jung's retirement. But to convince him that the Government of India will not be trifled with requires a course of mingled tact and firmness which it is useless to hope for from a Foreign Office professing a policy of "masterly inactivity." This course, however, is not without its precedents. Setting aside the tone adopted by Lord Dalhousie, the Marquis of Hastings, when writing to the Resident to support Chundoo Lal as Minister, remarked that if the English had any sinister designs against Hyderabad they have only to allow the machine of State to take its own course, when it would speedily run down the slope and break to pieces; therefore he argued that if such a course would look like treachery, not to support Chundoo Lal would be a stain on British honour. There are, however, limits to forbearance, just as there are times when the want of a firm and decided course of conduct is criminal. Will the English Government, to gratify the pleasure or malevolence of the Nizam, bring oppression and ruin upon the whole country? It will be argued by the Secretaries that this is no *sequitur*. Let them look to it. It is a fair deduction from the past and from what appears. The interest of the Nizam no less than our own prestige and honour would be best served by an intimation that, so long as no well-established charge of misgovernment or misconduct can be brought against Salar Jung, the Viceroy will not hesitate to hold the Nizam responsible for the consequences of his retirement, a retirement which a repetition of the late intrigues would render compulsory. Lord Hastings was as anxious as Sir John Lawrence to adopt a policy of non-interference, but he knew when to make an exception in the interests of those most concerned, the Nizam and his subjects. It is to be hoped that Sir George Yule will have received such instructions before he leaves Hyderabad as shall furnish the public with some security that one of the first duties of his successor shall not be the ungrateful task of arranging a new dispute between the Nizam and his Minister."

ENGLISHMAN, *May* 1, 1867.—On the 16th ultimo, the *Eed*, the Nizam held a public durbar, at which he received his Minister, Sir Salar Jung. The Madar-ool-Maham on approaching the Nizam was met by his master with marked attention, and no one item of the customary etiquette on such occasions was overlooked. He was honoured with a *khillut* of five pieces,—*rukhm*: the reconciliation would from this appear to be perfect. The general impression at Hyderabad seems to be that if the graciousness of the Nizam proceeds from a political cause, that is, if it follows from the advice given him by Sir George Yule, all will be well, and the present agreement may be expected to continue, but that if it is a mere personal matter with the Nizam the quarrel may break out again at any moment.

Our correspondent remarks on the self-denial for which Vikar-ool-Oomrah has been given credit in the *Delhi Gazette*, that it is a piece of news which has

been circulated by the adherents of Shums-ool-Oomrah, the half-brother of Vikar-ool-Oomrah. It is added that the despatch of the Resident will represent Vikar-ool-Oomrah as engaged in anything but an endeavour to bring about a real reconciliation between the Nizam and his Minister.

FRIEND OF INDIA, *August* 11, 1867.—The subjoined extracts from the Resident's letters describe the recent unfortunate rupture between His Highness the Nizam and his Minister, Sir Salar Jung.

The mutual extradition of certain criminals had been the subject of negotiation between the British Government and the Nizam, and of various discussions between His Highness and the Minister. "Throughout these discussions," says the Resident, "the Nizam showed his dissatisfaction with the latter, whom he considered as somehow or other to blame on account of the treaty being proposed, However, he appeared to have exhausted his objections, and a draft was prepared, which, after His Highness's approval, was to be submitted by me for His Excellency's orders ; but before this could be done the Nizam took a step which led to the Minister tendering his resignation."

"All communications between the Nizam and the Minister, except on the durbar days, which do not occur oftener than once a week, and seldom so often, are conducted *vivâ voce* through the two vakeels, always acting together as a check on each other. The office of vakeel in this capacity is, of course, a confidential one, well paid, and held in great respect ; but on the death of one of these vakeels lately His Highness appointed to the vacancy one Lushkur Jung, a man notorious for oppression and intrigue, and who had been twice most unfavourably brought to notice for misconduct—once for stripping the villages about to be assigned to us under the treaty of 1860, and again for cruelly oppressive conduct in the management of His Highness' own villages in Dharaseo, when His Highness removed him, and placed the villages under the Minister. Strong pressure was subsequently put on the Minister to re-employ the man, but he refused to do so. Hence this Lushkur Jung not only bore a bad character, but was a bitter personal enemy of Salar Jung, and the appointment of such a man to the office of confidential go-between was an insult to Salar Jung, which his self respect would not have permitted him to endure even if the act had no other evil effect. But it would have been impossible for Salar Jung to have carried on the administration if he was forced to communicate with His Highness on all subjects through a man of Lushkur Jung's character, and notorious enmity to himself, and Salar Jung therefore requested permission to resign, and after some days His Highness ordered him to send in a formal resignation, which was done."

The Resident's action at this crisis was determined by a knowledge of the condition of the Nizam's dominions before and during the Minister's administration, and of the consequences which would result from his removal from office.

"Before and even for some years after Salar Jung was placed in his present position there was no attempt to do justice or to prevent robbery and injustice ; the revenues were farmed out to those who bribed highest, and the farmers were regardless of anything except reimbursing themselves as quickly as possible, knowing they might be, as they often were, superseded in a few months, or even days, by a higher bidder ; and there was no check whatever upon the farmers : the Minister who had taken their money of course would not check them, and there were no courts or officers of justice. There were Mahomedan law officers here and there, but they confined themselves to questions connected with religion, or sometimes ventured to decide disputes about inheritance, &c. Their decisions might be used as an excuse for fighting and plundering, but were of no other use. A farmer, too, when superseded, would often fight his successor : each party would collect Arabs, Rohillas, and blackguards of all kinds, and the talook would be plundered by gangs on both sides, for years perhaps, till the Contingent was ordered out ; and the country swarmed with these Rohillas and Arabs and other fellows ready to serve with any one who could pay them or give a chance of plunder, and often acting on their own account. Salar Jung began by discontinu-

ing the farming system and recovering possession of the talooks and villages assigned to Arabs, &c., in payment of Government debts, and by appointing talookdars to collect the revenue direct from the villagers and to administer justice. As he did not repudiate the debts, but allowed those which were justly due, the Arabs gradually came under his influence. The Rohillas were more difficult to deal with ; but the Mutiny withdrew a number of them, and Colonel Davidson's measure, sanctioned by Government, of transporting to the Andamans Rohillas convicted of dacoity, drove away or restrained the others, and since I have been here not a single village has been plundered, nor has the Contingent been ordered out. Formerly no complaint was taken up by the Court except at the Resident's instigation, and these complaints were, when decided at all, decided not according to the merits, but according to the Resident's supposed views. When I first came here I had dozens of petitions daily, most of them from dealers whose grain or other article was stopped by the demand for duty made in nearly every village through which a road passed ; but many of the complaints were of wrong-doing of every possible kind. The abolition of transit duties removed all cause for the one : the others I tested as well as I could, referring the petitioners generally to the local courts or officers, but sending a few to the Minister when the circumstances seemed to render this course advisable. Petitions are now few, and mostly urge dissatisfaction with the orders of some court or office. In short, justice is now administered and the revenue collected much on the same system as in Berar or Bombay or the Central Provinces, the only difference of importance being that the officers are all natives, and the supervision is less, I may say much less, efficient than in our own provinces. Still there is a regular system of administration, and I venture to think that no better proof of its efficiency to a certain extent could be given than the perfect peace which has prevailed for many months during which food grains have been at a price never before known, so far as records exist, and but slightly lower than those of the famine districts of Bengal and Madras.

" Now if Salar Jung were removed what would follow ? There is not to my knowledge at present a single noble in the city or officer of the State competent to succeed him, for none of them, except a few of no position, concur in his policy ; there is not one who would not do his best by indirect means to revert to the old system ; and there is not an able man who is honest, or an honest one who is able, with some exceptions, as just noticed, among officers of a comparatively low position, but who in that position do well ; and the fact I have just mentioned is as well known to the city people and to the State officials, and to the better class of village residents, including the whole of the merchants, as it is to myself, and consequently there would be universal consternation among the peaceably disposed were Salar Jung to leave office, and universal joy among those who have been accustomed to profit by misrule, or have an inclination that way."

The course which the Resident under these circumstances adopted was to let the Nizam indirectly know that he was bent on demanding a special interview for the purpose of remonstrating with His Highness, but nevertheless to postpone the actual presentation of such demand as long as possible, in order that the Nizam might have time to change his mind and restore Sir Salar Jung to favour without any open interference on the part of the Resident.

When, however, it seemed vain to hope for an arrangement without such interference, "I wrote," says Sir George Yule, "a letter simply demanding a private interview with His Highness. This letter, in consequence of the intervention of the Bussunth holidays, in which His Highness dislikes to be disturbed, was not delivered till the 10th February. Next day His Highness informed Sir Salar Jung that he intended to send the Ameer Kabeer to me before the interview, as that nobleman would have to receive me at it, thus implying that the Minister was not to attend ; and the Ameer Kabeer accordingly called on me, but would say nothing except that His Highness's desire was to preserve the friendship existing between the States, to which I replied that the British Government had the same desire, and I hoped His Highness would speedily grant me an interview. His Highness, however, delayed so long that I was obliged to send him a

reminder on the subject, and at last he fixed the 18th February. Taking with me only Colonel Briggs, Military Secretary, and Captain Tweedie, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, who had both been present at an interview obtained by Colonel Davidson with an object similar to mine, I proceeded to His Highness's residence in the usual way. The assembled crowds were as quiet and orderly as I have always seen them. I was received by both the Minister (who had attended without being summoned) and the Ameer Kabeer, and led by them to the entrance of a small inner court, where they withdrew, and I walked on to the audience room, which His Highness entered from a side door as I ascended the steps, leaving my slippers on them, and meeting in the centre, we embraced and sat down, he on a thin quilt, and I on a clean white cloth by his side, with the gentlemen next me. The attendants then all left the room, and remained at the opposite side of the small court in the front of us, where they could hear nothing. I began by saying that I had been working for four years to the best of my power for the benefit of His Highness's country and the preservation of the friendship between the two States, that of the two objects I had in desiring an interview the first was to inform His Highness of Her Majesty the Queen having authorized a departure from the usual practice in investing with the Star of India those selected for the honour by Her Majesty, and that Her Majesty had entrusted His Highness with the performance of the ceremony of investing his Minister and myself with the honour in question. His Highness here broke in with expressions of dissatisfaction with his Minister. I urged how well his Minister had conducted the affairs of his State and preserved the friendship of the two Governments, how afraid he was of His Highness's displeasure, &c. His Highness frequently interrupted with ejaculations of dissatisfaction with Sir Salar Jung, and, hitching himself nearer and nearer to me, said his Minister was too proud, was always threatening to resign when he did not get his own way ; that a servant should take orders from his master ; and, getting into better humour, and occasionally laughing at his own remarks, asked me if I was not aware how well he had managed his own affairs for some years : it was a ruler's duty he said to govern his country, &c. I told him that the cause of the Minister's offer of resignation was the appointment by His Highness of such a man as Lushkur Jung to be the medium of communication betweeen himself and his Minister. Lushkur Jung was not a proper person for such an important office, and besides was a notorious enemy of the Minister, through whom business could not be properly conducted. His Highness said Lushkur Jung was his servant (tabidar), harped again upon the resignation, and complained also of the city courts of justice, which he said were very bad. I replied that there were no courts at all before Salar Jung established them, and that perfection could not be expected at once ; that the Minister got the best men he could, and as to the resignation I assured His Highness that it would not again occur if His Highness gave his confidence to his Minister. I then returned to the subject of investiture, when His Highness said he would gladly invest me, and he would do the same to his Minister, notwithstanding his displeasure with him. He then went on to say that he wished to see me again in fifteen days or so, and would in the meantime write all he had to say, or send the Ameer Kabeer to me, and desired I would not decline his visit. I suggested that fifteen days was a long time in the state of affairs, and that another interview in two or three days would be very advantageous ; but he alleged that his health would not permit this. He was then about to call for pân and attar, but checking himself asked if the report was true that I was going into Council. On my replying in the affirmative he observed that Residents do not stay long enough at his Court ; 'why do you go ? You know the affairs of this State now, but you would know 'them much better ten or twelve years hence. Pán, &c., was then brought in and 'we left.'

"The above is a brief account of forty minutes' conversation, but not only was the same subject returned to more than once, but His Highness's frequent interruptions compelled the same thing to be said sometimes twice over.

"Four days after this interview, hearing nothing from His Highness, I wrote

to the Minister requesting him to remind His Highness of what he had said at Durbar : there had been already four days lost, and all delay in settling the important matter in question was detrimental to the welfare of His Highness's State, in which the British Government, the old ally of His Highness, was so deeply interested, and could not tend to promote the regard at present existing between the States. On the 23rd His Highness sent the Ameer Kabeer to me. I impressed on him the fact that Salar Jung was supported by us for no other reason than that he administered the Government in a most efficient manner, and thereby preserved that mutual good feeling between the two States which could not possibly exist if His Highness's affairs were ill administered ; that there was no one, as the Ameer Kabeer well knew, who had the ability and honesty to manage as Salar Jung had done, and even if there happened to be another person who might be so qualified he was untried, whereas Salar Jung had proved his efficiency by twelve years of office ; that the Ameer Kabeer was aware of the misgovernment of former times, which had led to the establishment of the Contingent and the assignment of the Berars, which measures would never have been necessary had the administration been efficient ; that under any circumstances the system of administration could not possibly remain in the backward condition of former days, it must keep improving with the progress around it ; and that His Highness should not object to the rules and regulations necessary to an improved system of administration. The Ameer Kabeer said that His Highness was not displeased with Salar Jung on account of new system, &c., but on account of his pride ; His Highness could not stand that. His Highness said that Salar Jung was always threatening to resign ; he (the Ameer Kabeer) did not know on what occasion he had done so : only that was known to His Highness and Salar Jung ; but it was on this account, and no other, that His Highness was displeased. I admitted that Salar Jung may have acted hurriedly, but His Highness was quite wrong in appointing Lushkur Jung ; however, the question now was how to settle the matter amicably. Salar Jung's removal from office could not be agreeable to the British Government, for it would infallibly cause evils which must disturb the friendship of the States. The misgovernment of former Ministers led to evil results to His Highness, and little affected us in comparison ; but the case was different now : we could not look with indifference on disturbances in His Highness's territories, because they would spread to our own, and we should therefore be compelled to interfere strongly to put down such evils ; and it was much better for His Highness to have a Minister like Salar Jung, who could manage the country, than to turn him out and have disturbances and their consequences. This remark seemed to strike the Ameer Kabeer, and from the questions he asked it was apparent that he had not considered the effects of misgovernment now as likely to be viewed by us in any more serious light than formerly. I reminded him of the events of 1857, and the general improvements in our own administration, which afforded reason for the change of view in respect to misgovernment of His Highness's country ; and as to Salar Jung he was very much afraid of His Highness's displeasure and very desirous to please him. He had, for instance, persuaded me to keep back the letter I had sent to him for His Highness when the rupture began, for fear of displeasing His Highness, and I then had the letter read to the Ameer Kabeer. After much talk to the above effect, 'Well,' the Ameer Kabeer said, 'you have done what you can, and I have done what I can ; let Salar Jung 'now see what he can do ; he sent a representation to His Highness the other day, 'but there were some things in it which His Highness did not like: let him now 'send a representation *in our Hindoostanee way?*' I said there was no objection to this provided Salar Jung was not required to promise that he would not do what he thought ought to be done for the good of the country. 'No, no,' said the Ameer Kabeer, 'he must not say any thing of that kind, new rules and regulations are 'necessary. His Highness does not object to them ; let him say nothing about 'these matters, but write a proper representation.' I said I would advise Salar Jung accordingly, but there was much to be done, the investiture of the Star of India, &c., and I desired the Ameer Kabeer to impress on His Highness the necessity of finishing the business quickly.

"I at once communicated to Salar Jung the suggestion of the Ameer Kabeer as to a representation in the Hindoostanee way, which meant, of course, a humble apology for having offended His Highness, couched in flowery language. Salar Jung himself, I saw from his notes to me, was coming to the conclusion that such a representation was necessary, and after what His Highness had himself said, confirmed too by the strong assertion of the Ameer Kabeer, it was quite clear that His Highness had taken some amount of personal offence at his Minister's tender of resignation, and that until his feelings were appeased there was little hope of reconciliation. I therefore advised the Minister to give the required representation, and he sent it to His Highness through the vakeels.

"On hearing its contents His Highness said he wished that certain clauses should be inserted which he thought necessary to the complete vindication of his dignity. So the vakeels were sent by His Highness to have them inserted and bring back the representation thus altered, and Salar Jung considered he had no help for it but to obey orders.

"Upon the receipt of Salar Jung's representation containing the above conditions, His Highness said he would pass orders on it in four or five days. This delay was too much for me, and I immediately drafted a long letter to His Highness recapitulating late events, and representing in strong terms the certain evil results of his conduct; but before this could be translated and despatched Salar Jung caused a communication to be made to the Ameer Kabeer, which had the desired effect. This communication was to the purport that the Ameer Kabeer had himself recommended to the Resident the submission of a representation by Salar Jung to His Highness for the purpose of settling all differences, and had suggested the purport of the representation; and that it should be sent without delay; that the Resident had advised Salar Jung to act as the Ameer Kabeer had suggested; and that His Highness's delay of four or five days would not look well. Moreover, though His Highness's commands with regard to the contents of the representation were quite different from what the Ameer Kabeer had suggested, still Salar Jung had complied with them; so there was no excuse for delay.

"Immediately after this His Highness sent the vakeels to have an additional condition inserted in the representation to the effect that Salar Jung would not be unfaithful in future. This was very painful to Salar Jung, but he complied, and was summoned to a durbar to be held on the 2nd, which he attended, was received by His Highness, his nuzzur accepted and his salaams returned, when a short conversation took place regarding a reported assembly of marauders towards Jalna and the measures adopted for their repression. On the 4th Salar Jung came to the Residency and had a very long conversation with me on various matters, of which the only one necessary to be mentioned in this letter is the investiture of Salar Jung and myself with the Star of India, of which we settled the programme."

The Government of India has warmly approved the action taken by Sir George Yule throughout this matter, and the Governor-General has addressed a letter to the Nizam showing the apprehension and concern with which news of the Minister's tender of resignation was received, the gravity of the crisis, the eminent sagacity, prudence, and ability which have characterized Sir Salar Jung's administration, and the impossibility of finding an equally gifted successor. And while gladly acknowledging the numerous and important reforms which have distinguished His Highness's Government, the Governor-General has distinctly expressed his conviction that to dispense with the assistance of Sir Salar Jung would be to plunge the Nizam's dominions once more into the misrule and confusion from which they have so recently been extricated, and that in such a case the British Government would be compelled reluctantly to interfere in a way that could not but be very distasteful to His Highness. The Governor-General therefore has earnestly counselled the Nizam to repose a full and hearty confidence in the wisdom and faithfulness of his Minister and for the future to abstain from any actions which might weaken his authority.

THE TIMES OF INDIA, *October* 22, 1867.—The following is from Secunderabad, 8th instant :—

"On Monday week last H. H. the Nizam's Minister, Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., accompanied by the Resident and the Brigadier General commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Forces and their respective staffs, visited the arsenal, over which they were conducted by the Commissary of Ordnance, Major Thomas, R.A., who explained to his distinguished visitors every object of interest under his charge. The inspection lasted above a couple of hours, and on its conclusion the party proceeded to the residence of General Grant, C.B., where they were entertained at an elegant *déjeuner*. It may perhaps be worth mentioning that a few days previous to the visit to the arsenal the same distinguished party inspected the public library, the general hospital at Trimulgherry, the soldiers' reading room, the military prison, the barracks of the gallant Royal North British Fusiliers, and, though last not least, the entrencher's post which is now being constructed at Trimulgherry."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 3, 1868.—From our correspondent at Hyderabad, dated 29th ultimo :—

"An attempt was made the day before yesterday by a man in the city of Hyderabad to take the life of Sir Salar Jung while on a visit to His Highness the Nizam. The 27th was the *Koothba*, or the last day of the fast *Ramazan*, and, according to custom, about eleven o'clock on that day Salar Jung was taking *nuzzur* to the Nizam, when a fellow armed with a pistol came out of a petty shop, where he would appear to have waited for His Excellency, and deliberately fired at him. As fate would have it, however, he missed his aim, but shot one of Salar Jung's attendants, who is said to have been fatally wounded. Finding that the first shot did not bring down his man he discharged another pistol, which he had concealed beneath his clothes, but, either through excitement or in his endeavours to defend himself from the mob who attacked him, he missed his mark the second time, but knocked over a poor woman, who is said to have died almost immediately. The villain was at once captured, and awaits his trial. But for Salar Jung's interference the wretch would have been disposed of on the spot by the Minister's followers. Salar Jung's conference with the Nizam is said to have extended over *two hours*, a most unusual occurrence. On his return from his master's palace, Salar Jung took the very way he went, and, as if in defiance of his enemies, he rode in a *more open* conveyance than that in which he was fired at."

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 4, 1868.—*The attempt upon the life of Salar Jung.*—The news of this outrage has already doubtless been flashed far and wide by the telegraph ; the details of it, so far as they have yet transpired, are as follows :—

Sir Salar Jung was on his way in a sedan to the durbar of H. H. the Nizam on Monday, 27th January, the last day of the feast of the Ramazan. The *cortège* was suddenly brought to a stand-still in the narrow streets by a pistol shot fired straight into the sedan by a Mussulman who was standing not more than six or seven paces distant. The ball lodged in the framework of the sedan, and uncomfortably close to the Minister's head. Before the assassin could be disarmed or cut down, probably before the retinue had recovered from their first consternation, he fired another shot. This also missed the Minister, but unfortunately struck a peon who happened to be alongside the door of the sedan, wounding him mortally. The poor fellow drew his *jawbeer* and attacked the Mussulman ; he succeeded in wounding the villain slightly, and then died. The exasperated attendants would speedily have cut the Mussulman to pieces, but Sir Salar Jung, who never for one moment lost his presence of mind, forbade any further violence, and the man was simply secured. Let us hope that he will soon meet the reward of his mad and murderous act.

The conduct of the Minister on this trying occasion was calm, dignified, and courageous, as it has ever been. This courteous gentleman possesses, beneath a

quiet unassuming exterior, a bold heart and a firm will. And a man in his position certainly needs them both. This streets of Hyderabad are peculiarly suitable for the perpetration of outrages like this late attempt. However popular a Minister may be, he is certain to have *some* enemies, and it is easy enough for a desperate scoundrel who contemplates assassination to place himself in close proximity to his intended victim on an occasion such as this, and carry out his murderous intention. The narrowness of the streets through which the Minister's route must lie necessitates a very close propinquity to every passer-by. In a city like Hyderabad, teeming with lawless spirits, precautions against personal outrage become doubly necessary, and one cannot help thinking that Sir Salar Jung would be wise to adopt more effective measures for the safety of his life than his own contempt of danger appears at present to permit him. It is not going too far to say that with his life the welfare of the Nizam's large dominions is intimately and vitally bound up. The success of one of these miserable attempts at assassination would be one of the direst calamities that could befall the Nizamate. One almost fears to think what the consequences would be. When the iron will and the clear head that now repress the unruly elements of the population of that city, and have succeeded in establishing a certain amount of respect for law and order among violent men who hardly knew before what law and order meant, are gone, will not the tranquillity of Hyderabad go too ?

There is probably no other city in India which at the present moment contains a larger collection of fierce armed men, ready for any sort of strife, excitable and difficult to manage. One has only to visit its narrow, picturesque, and very dirty streets, and note the groups of wild ferocious-looking men, armed to the teeth, lounging about the palace gates of the different nobles, or strutting about on their own account, to realize to some extent the nature of the task that Sir Salar Jung's administration has to deal with. Every one above the social status of a cooly seems to think it necessary to carry about his person a perfect museum of offensive weapons. A long matchlock, in some instances an English rifle, a wicked-looking curved sword, a brace of pistols, or a revolver, and as many knives and daggers of sorts as he can hang about him form the ordinary promenading paraphernalia of a denizen of Hyderabad. Europeans often wonder what possible motive can induce men to burden themselves with the cartload of arms that these people carry as naturally and constantly as an Englishman sports a walking-stick. And it is not merely the fact of their making moving armouries of themselves that strikes the attention of a stranger. The countenances of most of these gentry bear a savage and reckless expression. They impress one with the idea that they fear neither God nor man, and have as natural a taste for sanguinary affrays as an Irishman has for breaking pates at Donnybrook. Of course it is not to be supposed that the entire population of Hyderabad consists of cut-throat-looking ruffians. There are peaceable and well-conducted people within the walls as without. The mass of the population is quiet, busies itself with trade and other harmless and legitimate pursuits, and behaves like other communities ; but it is undeniable that there is in Hyderabad an unusually large and dangerous crowd of armed idlers, subsisting upon the pay of noblemen and others who enlist them in their service as retainers.

The mere existence of these men in their present condition must be a sad loss and burden to the State financially, besides being a constant source of anxiety to those who are responsible for the tranquillity of the city. If they are maintained by their lords and masters for ornament's sake, or for the purpose of making a display of wealth, those lords and masters must have peculiar ideas of the ornamental, for a more ragged, dirty set of men than these retainers who run beside their palanquins can scarcely be conceived, or a very dim perception of the duties and responsibilities of wealth. The nobles of Hyderabad, like the nations of Europe, seem to have a mania for large armaments. There is, we imagine, as little real reason for the taste in the one case as in the other ; and it is a terrible pity that the upper classes of the city do not apprehend what a powerful obstacle to the progress and welfare of Hyderabad they themselves

have reared up and maintained. It stands to reason that a large body of restless fighting men, eating the bread of idleness and under no recognized system of discipline, lounging about the city with their guns and swords and knives, must from time to time break away from all restraint, and have a bout of violence and disorder. At all events they are dangerous customers, and a ruler who has to manage them sits as it were upon a barrel of gunpowder.

At present the wounded assassin will confess nothing rational with regard to his motive for the deed. It is impossible to say, therefore, whether there is any political significance in it or no. Most probably there is not. It will very likely turn out, after all, to have been the private act of a despicable and fanatical ruffian. A severe example ought to be made of him, for his crime is, from the grave nature of the probable consequences of its successful perpetration, one of an unusually deep dye.

On reaching the Nizam's palace His Highness expressed the liveliest concern in the affair, and congratulated his Minister warmly upon his escape. It would certainly have been a bad day for him had his faithful servant met the fate that was intended for him. Any further or more correct details that may be gathered shall be forwarded immediately, as they will doubtless possess a painful interest for the public generally.

The foregoing remarks, with reference to the fierce character of the arm-bearing sections of the population of Hyderabad, and the hurtful custom of the nobles of keeping Arab and other retainers about them, are not intended to imply that the assassin in this case belonged to their body. They have merely been made with a view of showing the dangers and difficulties of such a position as Sir Salar Jung's.

ENGLISHMAN, *February* 7, 1868.—We have received the following particulars relative to the attempt on the life of Sir Salar Jung from our special correspondent at Hyderabad, under date 27th ultimo:—

"To-day the whole city has been thrown into a fever of excitement by a daring and determined attempt on the life of the Minister, Mooktar-ool-Moolk. Sir Salar Jung was proceeding to the palace of the Nizam on his *bocha*, a sort of state palanquin, in order to be present at the customary Eed durbar, when he had a narrow escape for his life. The *bocha*, surrounded by the Minister's attendants, had almost reached the palace, when two shots in rapid succession were fired. At the first discharge one of the attendants, a jewan or guard, fell dead almost at the Minister's feet. The second shot glanced off the *bocha* and severely wounded another of the retinue. There was in an instant a great commotion round Sir Salar Jung, and a report of what had occurred was instantly conveyed to the Nizam. During the confusion an Arab mercenary drew his *jhambea* and wounded the assassin in the arm. The man was secured at once and marched off under a strong guard to the residence of the Minister, who proceeded to the palace and took his usual place in the durbar. The Nizam expressed much concern at the untoward occurrence, and congratulated Sir Salar Jung on his escape. After the durbar the Dewan mounted his elephant and proceeded to his own residence, and shortly afterwards the assassin was made over to the Kotwal. Various reports were immediately in circulation: one was to the effect that the man was a Mahomedan out of employ, whilst another asserted that he had accomplices, and that one of these men had been taken. You do not require to be reminded that Hyderabad is a very hothouse of intrigues and plots against the only man who appears able to carry on the business of the State. Circumstances are supposed by many to have favoured the development of these intrigues of late. Sir George Yule was well acquainted with them, but he has just left India. Sir Richard Temple, in his short tenure of the office of Resident, also had to learn what forms the staple of political life here. Colonel Thornhill, too, who has just returned to India, and who was here in troublous times, knows the relations of all parties, and would have no difficulty in deciding as to the cause of the recent attempt on the Minister's life."

"28*th* :—I hear this morning that the man who attacked the Minister has been recognized as a sentry at the mosque of Shums-ool-Oomrah. Popular opinion appears to direct suspicion towards this house, probably because of its well-known dislike of the Minister. I think it only fair to state that on the other hand there are many who declare the assassin was a tool of the Arabs, who are at mortal feud with Salar Jung on account of his having resumed the lands held by them in mortgage, and for the payment of the wages of their mercenary bands."

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 22, 1868.—We are informed that nothing is as yet publicly given out with regard to the doom of the would-be assassin of Sir Salar Jung. Although, with the providential lack of skill which men of his trade so frequently display, he missed the Minister, he slew the Minister's servant, and for that deed alone he deserves the attention of the executioner. The terrible results which might have followed upon the death of Sir Salar Jung render the crime doubly heinous, and the severest example ought to be made of the criminal. It is fair to suppose that his execution is only *deferred*, for some reason or other, such as the hope of wringing from him an avowal of his motive for the deed. It was at first thought that he was mad, but there appears to have been more method than madness in his conduct, and the idea has been abandoned. Some say that he must have been the tool of others, whom he will not betray. In fact all sorts of rumours are flying about in Hyderabad, and nothing is known for certain. The internal state of the city gives a certain amount of colour to suspicions of the man's having been employed to do the infernal crime. Salar Jung, as we observed before, has enemies, and enmity in Hyderabad is sometimes unscrupulous. If it should turn out that the man has been a mere instrument, it is to be hoped that the designer or designers of the deed will meet with the fate, whatever it may be, that is reserved for him.

It may interest our readers to know that the bullet which the rascal fired at the Minister and which happily hit the sedan chair was not made of lead or steel, but of wax and quicksilver or some similar composition. Some murderers are very fastidious and fantastic apparently in the choice of their weapons, and they generally prove to be execrable shots. They blaze away at their victim at arm's length, and he is invariably safer than any of those about him. It would be curious to know the number of shots fired at crowned heads during the last ten years, and the percentage of hits. Judging from the escapes of the Emperors of France and Russia, successful assassination is as difficult a sport as shooting old crows who know a gun from a walking-stick. May it always be so, and may assassins ever be as certain of killing themselves, and no one else, as Providence and Justice have hitherto made them !

Justice under the present administration is apparently seasoned to no small degree with mercy. One seldom hears of executions in Hyderabad. Sir Salar Jung is a merciful as well as a courageous man, but it would be dangerous and weak to carry mercy too far. Violence of this sort must be put down severely, or Hyderabad will some day be without a Minister at all ; and if the city is the scene of anarchy the whole of the Deccan will be plunged into confusion, and we shall have to step in to protect our own interests. In the event of such a deplorable accident as the death or removal from office of Sir Salar Jung it is difficult to say who would be fit to succeed him. He is a man of a different type altogether to the rest of his fellow-countrymen. One cannot stand in his presence without feeling that he is not cast in the same mould with those who surround him. To match him in Hyderabad would, as far as we can see, be simply impossible. Let the Nizam, then, bless the day that this Minister was given him, and contemplate with sorrow the day that shall see him no more.

But can nothing be done, by way of preparation and qualification, towards procuring a successor? Is the state of Hyderabad so 'ticklish,' that it would be impracticable to create such an official as a Deputy Minister or some such personage

educated and qualified for the post, under the reigning Minister's tutelage, enjoying the Nizam's favour, and the sanction and protection of the British Government? If the cut-throats of Hyderabad knew that by destroying one Minister they would not alter the character of the Ministry, or annihilate it, there would be more chance than there is at present of uninterrupted tranquillity. If it were thoroughly understood that the Deputy Minister, or whatever he might be called, would *ex-officio* succeed to the post of Chief Minister, and carry on the administration upon the same principles that now characterize it, there would be an end at once to the hopes of the disaffected, and of the nothing-to-lose-every-thing-to-gain-by-a-scrimmage element of the population. But the question is whether such a plan would be feasible.

ENGLISHMAN, *March* 4, 1868.—Our correspondent from Hyderabad, writing under date 20th ultimo, says :—

"I mentioned in connection with the attempt on the life of Sir Salar Jung that the Government of the Nizam had begun to resume the lands mortgaged to the Arabs by Jagheerdars, Zemindars, and others, taking upon itself the settlement of account with the mortgagees. This measure has long been looked forward to with great anxiety. The people desire it just as much as the Arabs deprecate it. It will do the landed interest good, and at the same time confer a real benefit on the State. On the 7th instant it was proclaimed by beat of drum that His Highness the Nizam forbids the carrying of arms within the city of Hyderabad by persons who may be out of employ, or by those who are hired by small leaders such as Tambolees and Tailees. The next day the proclamation was repeated, with a very material addition, to the effect that those who did not obey its provisions would be punished with fine and imprisonment. This was not all, however. The proclamation went on to say that Sahookars and others who kept armed retainers would be held strictly responsible for the conduct of their men. Further it was ordered that followers were only to bear arms when in actual attendance on their patrons ; when off duty the arms were to be lodged in the house of the employer. It is well understood in the city that this proclamation was made by order of the Nizam himself, and that Salar Jung has had nothing to do with it. Although this is well known, there are those who dislike any signs of progress, and who endeavour to spread a report that the proclamation was really intended only to apply to the palace of the Nizam, but that the Dewan or his friends extended its terms as well as its application. As a matter of course it was received with a very great deal of murmuring and discontent. Those affected pretended to swagger a very great deal, but I have not heard of any infringement of the order as yet, and, as usual, the boasting and swaggering has died away.

A rumour prevailed the other day to the effect that the would-be assassin of the Dewan had died in confinement, of the sword-cut in his arm, I suppose. If this had been true it would have been perhaps the best thing that could have happened for his friends ; unfortunately for them, however, he has recovered of his wounds. If the Government of India be really sincere in their desire to secure the welfare and prosperity of the Deccan, they must take a warm interest in the life and well-being of the Dewan, who is without doubt one of the most remarkable men India has ever produced. What better opportunity than the present could they have for such a display of their interest in Salar Jung as shall convince every one here of the truth and reality of their professions? It might even go far to prevent that second attempt on his life which the man now in custody said would be made soon, and with better success. An attempt is being made to persuade the Nizam that the man is a lunatic. If this be successful he will receive his liberty. I hear that on the day the shots were fired the mother of the assassin set out for Bombay."

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 27, 1868.—The misguided man who attempted to assassinate Sir Salar Jung has at last been condemned to suffer death by decapitation. That he richly deserves the doom that is before him no one can doubt,

and it is to be hoped that ruffians of his kidney may receive a salutary warning by the *finale* to the drama that he has played so unsuccessfully. It reflects the greatest honour on Sir Salar Jung that the criminal was by him recommended to the mercy of His Highness the Nizam. The Minister is well known to be a humane and kind-hearted gentleman, and he probably felt that any appearance on his part of a desire to see justice carried out sternly might look like, or be ascribed to, vindictiveness. Those who know him and appreciate his good qualities would never impute such a feeling to him, but there are many who would not scruple to believe or disseminate calumnies that could injure him. The Nizam, however, would not hear of mercy being extended to the murderer, aggravated as the crime was by the gravity of the probable political consequences, and the man is consequently to die. We think that all right-minded people will acknowledge the propriety of the Nizam's attitude in this business. To have spared the man would have simply been an encouragement to similar acts of violence. Besides, the Nizam is bound to protect the life of his Minister by the severest measures, and if he values the services of that Minister at their proper worth he will not leave a stone unturned to prevent further outrage. Altogether the conduct both of Sir Salar Jung and of His Highness the Nizam throughout the whole of this painful affair has been high-minded, and just what it ought to have been. There has been no trace of personal animosity towards the wretched culprit ; he has been treated with patience and even-handed justice ; there has been no hurry to get him out of the way ; he dies simply because he has outraged the laws of his country and of humanity.

It has been stated that under the new Arms Registration Act, which has been the immediate consequence of the lawless act, employers of armed men will be held responsible for the conduct of their retainers. This may be all very well, so far as it goes, but it is hard to see exactly how such a provision could put a stop to deeds of sudden and reckless violence. The only satisfactory method to deal with an evil like this is to put down these armed retainers altogether. As long as they are the fashion at Hyderabad there will surely be scenes of bloodshed and disorder. It is a great pity that the Nizam's Government does not realize this fact and act upon it. Of course there would be opposition, but surely the nobles of Hyderabad are not so inveterately hostile to progress and enlightened principles as to cling obstinately to a custom which can give them no real advantage, and must seriously cripple their private resources. Establishments of armed retainers are, or ought to be, an anachronism now-a-days ; at all events the Nizam's Government can never be allowed to take that moral rank amongst civilized powers that all its well-wishers would like to see it enjoy so long as this standing reproach exists.

ENGLISHMAN, *April* 2, 1868.—Our Hyderabad correspondent, writing under date 24th ultimo, informs us that the would-be assassin of Sir Salar Jung was executed on Saturday, 21st idem. He is said to have gone to his death without making any confession.

PIONEER, *November* 9, 1868.—The *Englishman* lately had a story from Hyderabad that Sir Salar Jung had been fined 10,000 rupees by the Nizam for having appointed as Judges certain Moulvies who are now under trial for corruption. We should have thought the absurdity of the tale could dispense with contradiction, but we see that it has been steadily going the round of the papers. Salar Jung is not the man to make such a mistake ; but this is not the self-evident absurdity. What should have been obvious is that though if Salar Jung should lose power fining or robbing might very probably befall him afterwards, nothing of that sort is possible so long as he is the all-powerful and indispensable Minister. Salar Jung's enemies at Hyderabad might furnish the *Englishman* with a hundred stories quite as spiteful and much more probable than this.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *November* 20, 1868.—From what we have heard and read lately it seems to us (writes the *Bangalore Herald*) that a persistent effort is being made to traduce and disgrace Sir Salar Jung, the Prime Minister of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. The great Minister, for he deserves the title, is placed in a most unenviable position. As a friend of the British in the Mutiny he did what Lawrence did in the Punjaub. He stood bravely forward, forced the Nizam to remain quiet, kept down a turbulent city, and was literally the salvation of Southern India, preventing the flood of Mutiny from rolling southwards, and warding off countless horrors that might have accumulated on our heads. A mere spark might have set Madras on fire. Triplicane, the head-quarters of Mahomedanism, was, it is true, thoroughly overawed by a man-o'-war stationed opposite the town. But when the 8th Light Cavalry refused to march, and had to be disarmed, it was a mere chance that Madras, Bangalore, Vellore, and other stations did not burst into a blaze of insurrection. Had the Nizam but given the word South India would probably have been deluged with blood, and there is no doubt that had not Salar Jung stood nobly and firmly in the breach we should, figuratively speaking, have been nowhere. For the services rendered at that time the Government of India testified in a fitting manner not merely their own gratitude, but that of the people of England and of the Presidency of Madras. Ever since that time Government have reposed the utmost confidence in him, and, knowing what troubles would ensue were he dismissed, have gently impressed on the Nizam the propriety and necessity of keeping the Minister in power. But then Sir Salar Jung, like every able man in all ages and countries, has succeeded in making bitter and numerous enemies. The Nizam has made many an effort, without success, to oust him. The press have admitted into their columns calumnious attacks on him, and in fact a studied and determined effort is being made to turn him out. Complaints continually find their way into print to the effect that the Minister does not know how to dispense justice, that the persons he appoints are bad and wicked, and that in any case it would be a relief to substitute another man in his place. So irksome is his ascendancy to the Nizam that that potentate, according to a contemporary, has asked the Viceroy whether he is entitled to remove his Ministers as he chooses. The answer was of course obvious. Remove any one you like, but it would be just as well to remain on good terms with the British Government.

A great deal has been said about the cases of bribery that have lately come to light. We believe we have been informed as to the true facts of the case, and that Sir Salar Jung is in no way to blame whatever. It so happened that a Hindoo lady, a ranee, had a case before the Superior Courts: she gave a bribe of one lac of rupees to the Chief Moulvie, and the other side gave two lacs. The case was decided against her. She appealed to the Minister, and on his investigating the affair it was found that a pickle jar filled at the bottom with gold and notes, at the top with pickles, had been given as a bribe. The jar was sent for and found intact. The Moulvie said he knew nothing about the gold. The Minister answered that he had no right to receive even a single pickle or cigar as a bribe, that he was virtually the Judicial Commissioner of the province, and that there was no appeal against his decisions. He was accordingly sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Two other Moulvies (second Judges) were dismissed, and two Mahomedan pleaders engaged in the case were ordered out of the city. We think this sets at rest Sir Salar Jung's complicity in the business, and shows his conduct in quite as favourable a light as we had anticipated. We believe that he is popular and well liked as a just and humane man, that the Nizam would very much like to get rid of him, and that there is a strong Court party who are endeavouring to ruin him; his dismissal some months ago by the Nizam, the strong remonstrances of Government, his attempted assassination, and the one-sided statements appearing in the Bengal papers, all prove that the persecuted Minister has a very hard time of it. We sincerely hope he will hold his own.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *April* 19, 1869.—The *Englishman's* Hyderabad correspondent writes :—

"The Mohurrum is fast approaching, and the fanatics among the lower class, who do not approve of the Minister's leaning to the English, will no doubt endeavour to find some opportunity for marking their dislike. Meer Akbar Ali, Khan Bahadoor, has not yet received his patent as Nawab. His patron, Captain Tweedie, has gone home. He will, therefore, most probably have to wait some time before he is admitted to the Hyderabad peerage. To use a native adage, the Minister's life is in his own hands. He has created several powerful enemies by his redemption of the jaghiri lands from the chiefs who held them in mortgage. Our contemporary does not share his correspondent's apprehensions. The people of Hyderabad are too wise to rid themselves of the only native administrator to whom the Government will entrust the rule of the Nizam's territories, and Sir Salar Jung himself, knowing what he has to fear, will not rashly court the fate his personal enemies have so often prepared for him, fortunately for his country without success."

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 2, 1870.—It was all but settled a week ago, and may now, we think, be regarded as certain, that Mr. Saunders, Resident at Hyderabad, Sir Salar Jung, Major Hastings Fraser, Military Secretary, and Lieut. Trevor, Second Assistant Resident, will travel *via* Bombay to Berar to meet the Governor-General, when he comes from Nagpore and Chanda to open the Khamgaum Railway. The Hyderabad party will probably then go on to the inauguration of the Jubbulpore section. Thereafter it is not improbable that Sir Salar Jung and the British Resident will proceed to Calcutta on a visit. Should Sir Salar Jung visit Bombay no native ruler will deserve a warmer welcome than he. Though not himself an independent ruler, or indeed other than a Prime Minister, his voice has always been on the side of progress, and he has initiated and carried out more measures of reform in the Hyderabad State, often amid the most formidable obstacles, than any native prince we can at this moment name. But, able and enlightened as Sir Salar Jung is, the tour he proposes making cannot fail to do him a world of good.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 5, 1870.—The visit of Sir Salar Jung to Bombay, which we announced a few days ago as being 'on the cards', has now, we learn, been decided upon. And, having once departed from Hyderabad the Minister is to make a longer tour than we had at first supposed was likely. This resolve on the part of Sir Salar Jung is due to an invitation from His Excellency the Viceroy, expressing the pleasure it would afford him to meet the Hyderabad Resident and Sir Salar Jung at Nagpore, and to present them to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Consequently, a great *cortège* is to leave the Nizam's capital on the 13th and 14th instant for Gulburgah. Fron Gulburgah they will come to Bombay, where they will make a stay of four days. In the absence of any hospitable overtures, Sir Salar Jung and party will establish themselves in a large house of Mirza Alee Muhammad Khan's. From Bombay they will proceed to the extreme north-west portion of the Nizam's territory, and so on by Nandgaon in Berar to Aurungabad and to Nagpore. From thence the party will move westward in company of the Viceroy and the Duke of Edinburgh to Bhosawul and Jubbulpore, first opening *en route* the Khamgaon branch railway. Sir Salar Jung and Mr. Saunders, with a more limited following, are then to go on to Agra, Delhi, and Calcutta, returning to Hyderabad by way of Madras. Such a tour at such a time will do a great deal of good to Sir Salar Jung, and through him to the Hyderabad State. The interviews he will have with the Viceroy will, we may be assured, greatly strengthen and encourage him to renew afresh the efforts he has ever been putting forth to secure prosperity and progress throughout the dominions under his care. We have no doubt also Sir Seymour FitzGerald will do what may lie in his power to make Sir Salar Jung feel that he is no stranger in Bombay, and that his strong, beneficent, and successful administration has been

widely appreciated. Many of the young nobles of Hyderabad are, we learn, very anxious to accompany Sir Salar Jung ; but as yet it has not, so far as we know, been arranged that any save his own retainers shall attend him. Mr. Saunders will be accompanied by several officers of his staff and establishments.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 21, 1870.—In continuation of our notice of Sir Salar Jung's visit to Bombay, we have to record that His Excellency visited Sir Seymour FitzGerald at Government House, Malabar Point, on Friday. He was received by a guard of honour both mounted and dismounted. After remaining about half an hour Sir Salar Jung returned to his residence, the bungalow of Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakee, situated on the seashore at Girgaum, which has been specially fitted up for His Excellency's reception in fine style, and entertained at luncheon the Resident and his staff, with other political and municipal officers. At 3-30 p. m. the party proceeded to visit the Arsenal, where they were received by Brigadier General Stock and staff. From the Arsenal they went to the Mint and the High Court. In the evening Sir Salar Jung dined with Mr. Saunders at the Adelphi Hotel, where a sumptuous dinner had been prepared by that prince of hotel-keepers, the great Pallonjee. A few hours at the theatre finished the day's amusement. His Excellency apparently saw the point of not a few of Dave Carson's jokes, and enjoyed the fun amazingly.

On Saturday His Excellency the Governor and staff returned Sir Salar Jung's visit. In the morning he visited the Arthur Crawford Markets, being received by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Souter, C.S.I. There he saw the Fire Brigade in action, an engine having been specially summoned for his information. The Municipal Workshops were also visited. At 2-30, under the care of Mr. Crawford, the Hyderabad party proceeded to Vehar, and returned in the evening to dine at Government House, where a distinguished party had been invited to meet them. Among the guests there was but one opinion as to the gentlemanly bearing of Sir Salar Jung and his suite. Previous to this, however, Sir Salar Jung went afloat to see the *Tweed*, over which, in the absence of Captain Stewart, he was shown by the chief officer.

Yesterday was devoted by His Excellency to the reception of visitors, among whom was Miss Mary Carpenter, to whose pen we may well leave the chronicling of the advantages likely to accrue from the interview.

To-day Sir Salar Jung proceeds for a cruise in harbour in His Excellency the Governor's yacht. He will visit H. M. S. *Forte*, the *Malabar*, probably a P. and O. steamer, and then go to Elephanta. In the evening he will honour Mr. Sassoon with his company at dinner.

To-morrow, we understand His Excellency will proceed by special train to Nundigaum, and from thence travel by carriage to Aurungabad, where he will remain two or three days, returning to Nundigaum, and thence continuing his journey to Akola, in Berar, where the Viceroy will meet him.

Already, we understand, Sir Salar Jung talks of his next journey, which will be to England, whither his nephew, left in charge at Hyderabad, will probably precede him. That the Minister is thoroughly enjoying his holiday we are assured ; and much of this is owing to the continuous attention of the Resident, Mr. Saunders, who accompanies Sir Salar Jung with some of his staff on all occasions, and thus affords His Excellency many opportunities of acquiring information regarding the several points of interest brought under his notice. Sir Salar Jung, we believe, speaks most warmly of Mr. Saunders's attention, as also of the many special kindnesses he has received from H. E. Sir Seymour FitzGerald.

On Friday afternoon last His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, K.C.S.I., several nobles from Hyderabad, and followers, accompanied by Mr. Saunders, C.B., Resident at Hyderabad, visited the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company's mills at Tardeo. These mills are decidedly the largest mills in the cotton trade in India. The distinguished party were conducted through the works by Mr. Aspin, the manager, who manifested great interest in explaining fully the various operations through which the cotton passes in the process of

making yarn and cloth. His Excellency especially, as also his party and Mr. Saunders, evinced much satisfaction at what they saw. Mr. Saunders acted as interpreter. On leaving the mill His Excellency expressed his satisfaction and thanks to the manager for his courtesy in conducting them through the works. Sir Salar Jung further requested from the manager for other persons of his suite the privilege of inspecting the works at some subsequent time. This, of course, was readily accorded.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 22, 1870.—His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, K.C.S.I., and suite were yesterday conducted by Mr. Saunders, C.B., Resident at Hyderabad, over H. M's. S. *Forte*, where they were received by Commodore Sir Leopold Heath, K.C.B., and officers. With Mr. Roberts was, in addition to his own staff, Mr. FitzGerald, as representative of His Excellency the Governor. The arrangements for conveying the distinguished party afloat were seen to by Captain Robinson personally. Having inspected the *Forte*—and there is no prettier sight afloat than a trim British frigate—and having had explained to them everything of interest on board, the strangers left, under a salute from the vessel, for the troop-ship *Malabar*, which then had her troops on board, the 102nd Foot and details, and was waiting the inspection of Brigadier General Stock to steam away to Suez. The troops had been mustered for inspection before Sir Salar Jung arrived, so that he had an opportunity of seeing a British regiment where he had never seen one before, drawn up on the deck of a steamer that was to be their home for a fortnight. Captain Rich conducted the party round his ship, and the interest and delight manifested by the Minister in all he saw were unmistakeable. We may state also that the impression created among those on board by Sir Salar Jung's intelligent and noble bearing was a most favourable one. From the *Malabar* the party proceeded up the harbour, and ultimately to Elephanta. They honoured the Hon'ble David Sassoon, C.S.I., with their company at dinner in the evening. To-day they depart by special train to Aurungabad.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 23, 1870.—Yesterday morning Sir Salar Jung paid a return visit to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., at his residence, Mazagon Castle, Sir Jamsetjee having visited the Minister at his residence in Girgaum on Sunday last. His Excellency passed the greater part of the forenoon in receiving visitors at his residence. At 3 o'clock he was ready to start for the Byculla station, and at the time of parting presented Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakee, the owner of the bungalow in which he temporarily resided, with a diamond necklace and a pair of diamond wristlets. A large crowd had collected at the Byculla station to bid the Minister farewell, among whom were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Dr. Bhau Daji, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, and others. Sir Salar Jung left the station by special train about 4 p.m.

Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by Mr. Saunders and other European gentlemen, visited the Alexandra N. G. English Institution on Monday morning last. There were also present on the occasion Dr. Bhau Daji, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Dr. Dhirajram Dulputram, the secretary of the Institution, and Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, a member of the managing committee. About forty girls attend the school at present, of which about twenty were present at the time of His Excellency's visit. His Excellency, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Manockjee examined the girls in different branches of their studies, and their reading and intelligent answers pleased all who were present. The Minister was particularly pleased with the girls' singing in English. When leaving the institution Sir Salar Jung expressed great satisfaction at the fact that the girls of this country were receiving an education in English. Many of the girls were taken to Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee's bungalow, where they were entertained for the rest of the day.

MADRAS MAIL, *February* 24, 1870.—For the first time in his life the Prime Minister left Hyderabad on the 14th instant at 8 a.m. *en route* for Bombay and the Berars. The journey to Goolburgah was quickly performed in 27 hours, including four short stoppages at Putencheroo, Shadaseepate, Burra Yekalee, and Hominabad, and precisely at 11 a.m. on the 15th the Minister and his suite, consisting of Nizamiar Jung, Ursula Jung, and Riazutalli, arrived at the Goolburgah railway station, where they were received by a guard of honour consisting of a troop of the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under the command of Lieutenant Talbot. The station (which is not yet finished) was decorated with flowers and leaves, and at the entrance the railway *employés* had erected a triumphal arch. The Minister on alighting from his carriage was received by Captain A. F. Dobbs, the Judicial Superintendent of the Railway, and conducted to the platform just as the contractor's engine, very appropriately called the "Sir Salar Jung," steamed in. On the engine, which was driven by Mr. James Robertson, C.E., the Managing Agent, No. 19 Contract, were the Resident of Hyderabad, Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B., Captain Trevor, Second Assistant Resident (who had arrived in Goolburgah the evening before), and Messrs. Acton, Innes, and Bennie. The usual introductions having been made, the Minister and suite entered a handsome saloon carriage which had been courteously placed at their disposal by Mr. Middleton, District Traffic Manager, G. I. P. R., and proceeded down the yet unopened line as far as Naganally (about two miles), where a large camp had been pitched for their accommodation. In the evening Captain Dobbs entertained at dinner the Minister and suite, the Resident and his staff, and a large party of ladies and gentleman. Sir Salar Jung having expressed his wish to see the Shahabad station and Caugnee viaduct, the train was ready at 7 a.m., when he and a large body of his attendants accompanied by Mr. Saunders and several of the gentlemen connected with the railway, proceeded to Shahabad (16 miles along the line). On the engine were the Minister, Riazutalli, and Resident, and during the journey the working of the engine was fully explained to the Minister. On arriving at Shahabad the party was received by Mr. Paterson, C.E, the Contractor's Agent, and conducted over the station, with which they were much pleased. The train then proceeded to the viaduct over the Caugnee (this has lately been described in our columns). Having returned to Shahabad, the working of the points was explained to the Minister, who seemed much interested, and not a little surprised at the facility with which the engine could be changed from one line of the rails to another. On his return to Naganhally the Minister took a short ride on a lorry, and in the afternoon paid a visit to the Bundanavaz tomb. At 5 p.m. the special train which had been engaged to convey the Minister and his suite, the Resident and his staff, and their numerous attendants to Bombay arrived, and at about 6 p.m. the train started for Poona, where it was the intention of Sir Salar Jung and Mr. Saunders to stay for a few hours and then proceed to Bombay. Before leaving, Mr. Saunders, the Resident, expressed in very warm terms the thanks both of the Minister and himself for the courteous and hospitable reception which had been accorded to them in Goolburgah.

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 4, 1870.—From our correspondent at Aurungabad, dated 22nd ultimo:—

"This city is at present the centre of gaiety and attraction. There has been an influx of visitors from different parts of the country, all assembled to do honour to the great Minister under whose wise and beneficent administration the Deccan has become so prosperous. The city itself has been decked out in holiday attire, and is looking at its brightest. The roads have been repaired, houses whitewashed, and everything put in order. The Doulatabad fort and the Ellora caves have been put in order, and what washing and scraping can effect has been done. His Excellency's own mansion in the city (a noble pile of buildings) has been fitted up for his reception. The Resident is to be the guest of General Abbott, C.B., commanding the Hyderabad Contingent. Intelligence is just in that, owing to want of carriage, some of the nobles of His Excellency's suite have been prevented

from accompanying him to Aurungabad, and have proceeded direct to Akola, only Mr. Saunders, Mr. Trevor, and a few of the nobles accompanying the Minister.

"23*rd*.—It was generally believed that His Excellency would arrive here this evening, but at one o'clock p.m. the booming of cannon announced his arrival in cantonment limits. A moment after, the band of the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, struck up 'Rule Britannia,' and there was a rush of people towards General Abbott's house, where two companies of infantry had been drawn up to receive His Excellency and the Resident. And now the beating of the *dunka* heralded the approach of the distinguished party. The crowd fell back, and every eye was directed towards the retinue, which halted for some minutes at General Abbott's. And now the *Kaimkhanee* riders dashed past, followed by a portion of the Contingent Cavalry. Then came Nawab Munsoorear Jung's gaily dressed body-guard, and then His Excellency's carriage passed at a slow trot followed by the rest of the Cavalry. The crowd cheered the Minister on, and right courteously did His Excellency return the greeting. He had a courteous bow and a smile for every one, and 'God bless him' burst from the lips of many assembled there. His Excellency took up his quarters in his city mansion.

"24*th*.—Early this morning the Minister, accompanied by the Resident and one or two officers of the cantonment, visited Roza, where some of the Mogul Emperors, among whom the great Aurungzebe, lie buried. The party then proceeded to see the Ellora caves, returning to Aurungabad at about five in the evening. His Excellency also visited Nuvkhunda, where it is said his grandfather Mooneer-ool-Moolk is buried. He then inspected the Mookurba, built by the great Aurungzebe to the memory of his daughter, whose tomb it contains. It is a magnificent marble edifice, built upon the principle of the Taj Mahal at Agra. The place had been illuminated for the occasion. Later in the evening the Resident, with some of the officers of the cantonment, visited the Mookurba, when there was a display of fireworks, provided by our munificent banker, Mr. Anandroop Custoorchund, of Jaulna. General Abbott gave a sumptuous dinner in the evening to His Excellency, when the Resident and some of the officers of the cantonment were present. To-morrow morning His Excellency and the Resident leave this for Nandgaum."

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 19, 1870.—Neither Sir Salar Jung nor his admirers can complain that he has been stinted in the matter of compliments. He has had the full benefit of whatever aid and comfort he could derive from eulogy and unqualified terms of general commendation. There may be another side to this, of which the public can know little. Every one knows that for years his position at Hyderabad has been anything but a bed of roses. He had to stand between what was frequently an exacting Foreign Office on one side and his own embittered or obstinate Sovereign on the other. And, as we all know, there were many powerful and some malignant factions envious of his influence, watching for any pretext which might enable them to cut short his career and roll back the steady, consistent tide of reform. Those dark days are over. Sir Salar Jung formerly carried on the whole business of administration, a task that would have speedily used up half-a-dozen of the easy-going Commissioners in Bengal or the North-West, but he is now assisted by four principal Ministers of State, whose social influence furnishes an effectual support to the modernized system of administration which is being gradually introduced by that statesman. The cordial approval of the British Resident, of which Sir Salar Jung has always been assured, is perhaps more pleasantly, and certainly not less effectually, rendered by Mr. Saunders than by some of his predecessors. Notwithstanding this, there may be many clouds cross the path of the Hyderabad Minister, little noticed by the general public, who observe only the genial flood of sunshiny approval and the official smiles in which the Nizam's administration now basks. Those were brave and encouraging words spoken by the Viceroy at Khangaon when, after alluding in comprehensive terms to the long and firm alliance with the Nizam's Government, he made more special reference to the part taken by Sir Salar Jung in the negotiations concerning the Goolburgah railway. Yet it is probable there was a good deal of the idiom

diplomatic used, when, in alluding to the protracted paper discussion between the Foreign Office and the Hyderabad Durbar concerning that great public work, the Viceroy assured his auditory that the Minister had "shown no disposition to do "anything in the matter except what is just, right, honourable and fair." Why was it necessary to assert this? Perhaps there had been in other quarters some disposition shown to demand rather more from the Hyderabad State than its guardian could recognize as just and fair. Earl Mayo spoke with an evident desire to make things smooth when he said that the railway would be "to a certain extent" under British management, and yet that he hoped "it would always remain for "every practical purpose completely and essentially the Hyderabad State Railway." We take this as an admission that some abatement has at last been made in terms which, often during the course of the discussion, must, to the Nizam's administration, have appeared rather onerous if not exacting. As it is, the Supreme Government seem to have induced the Hyderabad Durbar to accept a railway which, instead of being designed with due regard to the circumstances of the province and the comparatively limited traffic it is to accommodate, has been planned in a style to suit our convenience, and so as to utilize some of the excessive quantity of rolling stock which our paternal P. W. D. has permitted the G. I. P. to accumulate. It is probable when the Minister, in course of his brief reply, very significantly expressed the hope that the aid and support of the British Government would continue to be given "in accordance with our (the Nizam's) rights, and in all that is reasonable, "just and fitting," that, besides matters of greater political and financial moment, he might be thinking of certain passages in that railway corrrespondence to which the Viceroy alluded in such courtly phrase. The more serious questions formerly in dispute between the Nizam's and the Supreme Government have been in great measure adjusted. Even in the Foreign Office, thanks to the force of public opinion both in India and at home, there is, we believe, a sincere disposition to treat with the Hyderabad State on its rightful international footing, and in that fair and honourable spirit which was not inaptly shadowed forth in the Viceroy's address at Khangaon.

We refer to these protracted and somewhat one-sided railway negotiations as indicative of one class of difficulties with which the Hyderabad Minister may still have to contend. But far greater difficulties must await the Durbar from within, to say nothing of that strain on ordinary resources which most reforms entail. Sir Salar Jung and his coadjutors must be met at every turn by passive opposition from ancient prejudice, by local and vested interests, and by the usual Oriental distaste for innovation. We can know little of the force of these domestic difficulties which prevent the Nizamate from moving on so rapidly as English observers would wish. But we can easily imagine sufficient of this to make us tolerant of delay, and enough to cause us to refrain from that preaching at Sir Salar Jung of which, through the press and otherwise, he will doubtless receive full share during his present travels. Yet there will be nothing invidious or ostentatiously didactical if passing reference be made to reforms and changes already on the programme of Hyderabad, but which are in many cases even more urgently needed in the States of the greater part of the princes and chiefs now in loyal array in Bombay. Take the matter of proper external provision for the due and easy administration of justice. In this city, seeing that the foundations of our magnificent High Court buildings that are to be are not yet laid, we must confess with huiniliation that we had rather the chiefs now in Bombay would refrain from inspecting the narrow and dingy lodgment in which Sir Richard Couch and his colleagues dispense the unimpeachable justice of Her Majesty's Court. But Sir Salar Jung in course of his extensive journey, and in lesser degree the chiefs now passing to and from this city on their tour, will have many opportunities of seeing that in our district cutcherries, and in most of the superior courts, ample provision has been secured to afford free space for all suitors and pleaders, and that we make a point of securing convenient material arrangements for administering justice with proper method and in all decency and order. In how many of the states whose rulers are now in Bombay are these remarks (which we extract from a letter describing the condition

of the Nizamate) applicable to their courts and public offices ?—" for want of " proper buildings the courts are held in small crowded rooms, where proper arrange- " ments for the conduct of the business and the calling up of suits in regularly " sequence is impossible, and where crowds of clamorous plaintiffs are constant " before the judges and their assistants each seeking by his importunity or by " bribes to have his case attended to." There are, perhaps, a few notable exceptions where, following our own custom, substantial old palaces or temples have been adopted as public offices and courts, but in most cases the description given of the Nizam's courts will too generally apply to those in Native States. Whilst using this description of the Hyderabad temples of justice as they have been, we are glad to learn that great changes in this respect are now being carried out. Several roomy and airy palaces have recently been converted into noble courthouses in Hyderabad, and we trust the new Minister of Justice will push on this material reform in regard to the district courts.

In another and similar respect a great improvement is called for in Hyderabad, which might in proper degree be carried out with very great advantage in the chief town of every Native State. We refer to the need for some central capacious City Hall wherein the different departmental offices might be gathered, and, in most instances, the courts for justice also. In Hyderabad the construction of so extensive and noble a City Hall as would there be required would subserve other important civic and sanitary purposes. It would be needful to clear away certain noisome bazaars and crowded lanes of huts in order to obtain a site sufficiently central and open. Whilst this were done for the sake of the building, it would involve very little additional expense in compensation for clearances if sufficient space were taken up in which to lay out a public garden as a place of recreation for all classes, and serving as lungs for the great crowded Deccan capital. Might not some such civic reform be of immense service to the capital of His Highness the Guicowar.

These topics inevitably suggest the remark that while in most Native States a public works organization has yet to be instituted that department under the Nizam's administration admits of very great improvement. In the talented Principal of the Hyderabad Engineering College, and one or two more Engineers in the Nizam's service, there is the nucleus of an efficient service ; but we fear there is not much to be hoped for from the rest in connection with that vigorous course of material development on which the Nizamate is now entering. The outlay on public works is already ten lacs per annum, and though we have a good deal of confidence in the rule of thumb when practised by exceptionally able men, it is sadly against the Hyderabad finances when it can be said of persons holding influential positions in the department that they are " ignorant of the rudiments of civil engineering." To say nothing of the great expenditure in entertaining skilled European engineers, native administrators are beset with difficulty in their endeavours to make a good selection, and educated native engineers scientifically trained in this profession are yet scarce. These are, however, increasing every year, and those interested in the progress and future career of the students in the Deccan and Roorkee Engineering Colleges would be encouraged and gratified could they see a steady demand arising in Native States for the services of the *alumni* of those institutions. There is ample scope for all their talent and energy in Hyderabad, Baroda, Kattyawar and Rajpootana.

There is one abuse or evil common both to Hindoo and Mussulman society, the ill effects of which Sir Salar Jung will have many opportunities of observing during his tour. We refer to the tyrannical usage which constrains parents to incur enormous expenses on every occasion of a marriage ceremony. In many Native States the result of this waste of resources is to plunge even good families into irretrievable debt, and to keep the whole population in constant bondage to the money-lender. This baneful custom flourishes in the Nizamate, but even there, as in less secluded districts, the native mind is all but ready to throw off the heavy yoke. Some few leaders of position and influence are needed to lead the way in this great social reform. Sir Salar Jung will have had many opportunities of

noticing the ruinous effect of this irrational custom, and he must have conversed with many thoughtful native gentlemen, whose moral support in this matter will enable him in turn to support any of the enlightened leaders of the people in Hyderabad in taking their stand against this absurd ordinance. It is one of those taxes enforced by social custom which are more onerous than the demands of the State.

FRIEND OF INDIA, *March* 31, 1870.—Lord Mayo has taught a much-needed lesson to the Hindooized Mussulmans of India, and has given an impetus to social progress far more real than that which is likely to result from the Jeypore Chief's quadrille at Simla. A state dinner was given in honour of the Nawab Sir Salar Jung on Friday last, at which the highest officials of the Governments of India and Bengal were present. A Hindoo, a Parsee, and five Mahomedan gentlemen sat down to dinner and did it full justice. The example thus set by Sir Salar Jung and his relations, the envoy from Kashgar and Moonshee Ameer Ali, should not be lost on their co-religionists. In Constantinople and Cairo, and even in Lahore the Turk and the Pathan meet the Christian as Christians meet each other, the Mahomedan abstaining only from the unclean animal and confining himself to iced water. Now that the Governor-General has set the fashion, we trust it will be generally followed.

TIMES OF INDIA, *September* 7, 1870.—From our correspondent at Jaulna, dated 3rd instant :—

"At last there is a break in the weather. The almost incessant drizzle, which kept on so persistently for upwards of a month, has ceased ; the clouds have dispersed, and the heavens look as blue as ever. The sun, till lately obscured, again shines out gloriously, gladdening the face of Nature with his effulgence and warmth. The crops, which had begun to look yellow and sickly under the super-abundant rains, have regained their original bloom. Out in the pleasant green, hundreds of Hindoos may be observed indulging in a holiday, and propitiating by sacrifices the goddess of small-pox.

"If there is a native ruler in India who deserves praise for high administrative abilities that ruler is Sir Salar Jung. Always evincing paternal solicitude for the welfare of his subjects, tempering justice with mercy, courteous and benignant towards all who are brought in contact with him, he has won the love and respect of the many thousands whom he governs. His official labours have been almost herculean. On assuming the reins of office he had to reduce chaos into order, and he did his work nobly and well. The content and prosperity that reign over the land, the improved finances of the State, the establishment of dispensaries and schools, the organization of the police, the abolition of oppressive and tyrannous measures, attest the beneficence of his administration. Among the later reforms may be noticed the publication of the *Government Gazette*, the establishment of the Post Office on an improved footing, the issue of postage stamps, the establishment of a Public Works Department, improved administration in the Judicial, Revenue, and Police departments, and the salutary measures for the suppression of infanticide. Week after week the *Government Gazette* publishes to the officials wise and beneficent rules for the administration of the country, and the hitherto unlimited power of the various officers of the Government is being restrained by judicious limits. In expressing an earnest hope that Sir Salar Jung may be spared long to promote the good of the country, your correspondent feels assured that he is only echoing the wishes and sentiments of the people of the Deccan."

TIMES OF INDIA, *January* 12, 1871.—We learn from a correspondent in the Deccan that the ceremony of presenting to the Minister of His Highness the Nizam the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India took place in the British Residency on the evening, or rather night, of the 5th instant. No effort was spared by the Resident to give all due *éclat* to so

important an occasion. Night was the time chosen, in order that by an illumination of the Residency and its approaches increased splendour might be given to the spectacle. This object was admirably carried out. The proceedings commenced with a state dinner in the upper story of the Residency, the invitations to which included the names not only of the whole British community of Secunderabad and Bolarum, but a large number of the native nobles and high officials of the city of Hyderabad itself. It deserves generally to be known that under the genial influences of the present Resident a decided thaw has set in among the latter ; and many of them who a few years ago little thought of sitting down at the same table with their friends of "Frankistan" now do so freely, and partake without question of Mr. Saunders's hospitality. On the evening referred to, the entertainment was of a particularly brilliant and interesting character ; and at its close, after Mr. Saunders had given the healths first of Her Most Gracious Majesty and then of the infant Nizam, the ladies posted themselves in certain galleries commanding, as we may feel certain, an admirable bird's-eye view of all that was to pass ; while their lords descended to the great hall of the Residency, where a large party of natives had already assembled by invitation. Huge chairs of state made of lead, which had been bought by the East India Company when the celebrated Pavilion at Brighton was dismantled, and which Sir R. Temple during his brief reign at Hyderabad had caused to be decked out anew in bright liveries of carving and gilding, were ranged, by way of a front row or dress circle down both sides of the hall, and each was ticketed in English and Persian with the name of the British officer or city noble who was to occupy it. In the centre of one row, and slightly in advance of the other seats, was placed a chair for the guest of the evening—the Nawab Sir Salar Jung—and on either side of him—a happy thought of the Resident's—had seated one of the Nawab's two sons, really fine boys of about eight and twelve respectively, the elder, Meer Laeek Alee, bearing already a striking resemblance to his father. Opposite to the Minister was the Resident's own place ; and on a marble table in front of him the beautiful collar and badge of the Most Exalted Order were displayed.

Every one in his appointed place, the Resident, accompanied by Sir Sharful Umara, K.C.S.I., of Madras, proceeded to escort the Minister from his temporary place of seclusion in one of the drawing rooms to his seat in the durbar room, all rising as the procession, if such it may be called, appeared. Mr. Saunders then addressed Sir Salar Jung and the assemblage in Hindoostanee ; explaining, in language which will, it is hoped, bear good fruit at Hyderabad, not merely the public qualities on Sir Salar Jung's part which had procured for him this crowning mark of Her Majesty's approbation, but the policy generally which it behoves all who are entrusted with the administration of a Native State to follow if they would earn for themselves a name such as he enjoys. The presentation over, it fell to the Nawab's part to acknowledge as best he could the remarks which had just proceeded from the Resident ; and this he did, if not with his usual composure and self-command, at all events in sentences which served well to assure those who heard them at once of the sentiments of gratitude with which he has received this high distinction, and of his earnest desire to strive after greater and greater results in his administrative work.

As journalists with whom the true interests of Native States have ever been the subject of deep consideration, we take this opportunity of congratulating the Nizam's Minister on the fresh laurel now added to the wreath which he wears in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen. These well know how it has been won. Not by any unworthy truckling to the paramount Government ; not by concessions, even when these would have been highly appreciated by some of our men in power ; not by intrigue, or self-seeking, or self-aggrandizement in any form ; but, on the contrary, by a firm adherence on his part to the principle which it was his happiness to adopt very early in life, namely, that the ends of his own immediate master, the Nizam, can in no wise be more loyally or more successfully promoted than by the conduct of affairs in such a spirit and in such methods as are most conducive to the preservation and consolidation of the ancient bond of friendship subsisting between the British Government and Hyderabad.

TIMES OF INDIA, *November* 13, 1872.—Faithful to promise, the special train of the G. I. P. Railway brought His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., and suite to the Byculla platform at 10-30 A.M. precisely yesterday. It was expected that Sir Salar would alight at the Boree Bunder station, and a number of gentlemen were there to receive him, amongst whom were the Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Mehrjeebhoy Bappoojee Viccajee, and His Highness Aga Khan's sons. Sir Salar, however, telegraphed from Callian expressing his desire to alight at the Byculla station, and consequently many of his friends were disappointed, though but temporarily. There was a large gathering of the most influential portion of the Bombay population on the platform waiting to receive the Minister, who were either known to Sir Salar Jung personally, or were in communication with him.

On the arrival of the train a salute of 17 guns was fired, and the princely Minister of the Nizam was met by Mr. Gonne, the Political Secretary, and Captain Wodehouse, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Oriental Translator, Mr. Venayek Wassodew, Major Hastings Fraser, the Military Secretary to the Resident of Hyderabad, Captain Trevor, the Assistant Resident, and Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakee. They left the railway station in the following order:—

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., Mr. Saunders, the Resident, Captain Wodehouse, A.D.C., Mr. Gonne, Secretary to Government, in the state carriage sent from Government House, escorted by a detachment of the body-guard. The usual guard of honour presented arms at the station, and at the Nawab's temporary residence at Girgaum in Mr. Punthakee's bungalow. The Nawab's own carriage and four containing Captain Trevor, the Assistant Resident, Busherdowla, son-in-law to H. H. the Nizam, and Nizam Yar Jung, brother-in-law to Sir Salar Jung, followed, and a third carriage, in which were Major Hastings Fraser, the very popular Military Secretary to the Resident, Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakee, His Excellency's host, and his son Mr. Bomanjee Muncherjee, also left.

In the forenoon His Excellency was visited by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, V. J. Sunkersetjee, Esq., M. B. Viccajee, Esq., the sons of His Highness Aga Khan, Kessowjee Naik, Esq., and Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.

His Excellency will visit the Governor of Bombay at half-past eight this morning.

TIMES OF INDIA, *November* 14, 1872.—Yesterday morning His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, with his staff, paid an official visit to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

At half-past eight His Excellency the Prime Minister of the Nizam started in the Governor's carriage from Punthakee Hall accompanied by Mr. Saunders, the Resident, Major Hastings Fraser, the Military Secretary, and Captain Jervoise, A.D.C., followed in a second carriage by Captain Trevor, Assistant Resident, Busherdowla, and Nizam Yar Jung, and in a third carriage were seated Capt. Dobbs, the Judicial Superintendent of Railways, and Lieut. Gilchrist, Hyderabad Cavalry and temporary A.D.C. to the Resident.

This brilliant staff presented a very imposing appearance as it proceeded along the streets, and the people of Bombay (at least those that had an opportunity of seeing the *cortège*) were very favourably impressed, especially as they had heard so much about the Great Minister of the Nizam's dominions, who was fully expected to be a gorgeous Nabob with no end of decorations on his person; instead of this they were very agreeably surprised to find in the person of Sir Salar Jung the resemblance of a prince of some civilized country of Europe, with perfect English tastes, a thoughtful and intelligent cast of countenance, plain demeanour, and great suavity of manner.

At Government House the Minister was received by His Excellency the Governor, and was made to sit on his right, and on his right again sat the Resident, then the nobles of the Court of Hyderabad, and then the staff.

His Excellency the Governor returned the visit at 6-30 yesterday afternoon.

TIMES OF INDIA, *November* 23, 1872.—Sir Salar left by a special train at 7-30 A.M. yesterday morning for Nandgaum, where he goes to prepare for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy, when visiting the Ellora caves. The Minister was accompanied by his Sirdars and several of the officers of the British Residency, and Dr. Bhau Daji, who goes, we presume, to interpret the wonders of the caves to His Excellency. While on the subject of caves it might not be inappropriate to mention the caves of Carlee, which are said by those well able to judge to be the most beautiful in Western India. They appear to have been left out of the official programme, but from the Lanowlee station four hours would suffice for a trip there and back and leave ample time for an inspection of their marvellous contents.

TIMES OF INDIA, *January* 5, 1875.—From our own correspondent at Jubbulpore, dated 2nd instant :—

"The mail train conveying H. E. Sir Salar Jung was one hour late, which was perhaps owing to the extra number of carriages attached to the train to accommodate His Excellency's retinue. About 1-30 p.m. His Excellency, accompanied by C. B. Saunders, Esq., Resident of Hyderabad, the Second Assistant Resident, Captain G. H. Trevor, Nawab Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor, and a few other noblemen of the city of Hyderabad, arrived. A guard of honour consisting of a company of the 16th Regiment M.N.I. and the band, under the command of Lieutenant Maltby, was present at the Railway Station, and Captain Hallet, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, was also present to receive His Excellency. Sir Salar Jung accompanied by Nawabs Nizam Yar Jung and Rusheed Ally Bahadoors, and escorted by the troopers of H.M.'s 3rd M.L.C., proceeded to the house which had been specially furnished by Messrs. Cursetjee and Co. for His Excellency's reception. The firm certainly deserves great credit for having the house so splendidly furnished and decorated. The compound was well illuminated at night, and the words 'Welcome to H. E. Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, G.C.S.I.,' were in gas over the arch at the gateway. His Excellency at first intended to visit the Marble Rocks this morning, but subsequently changed his mind. He will perhaps visit them on his way back from Calcutta. His Excellency left for Calcutta to-day by the mail train at 1-33 P.M.

INDIAN DAILY NEWS, *January* 6, 1875.—The arrival amongst us of a distinguished native dignitary of the character and position of Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor is a circumstance which deserves to be dignified with the name of "event." And therefore it is probably not a matter for surprise that on the day of his advent to Calcutta, before he had well time to see after his washing and have the contents of his portmanteaus checked and put out for use, he should have paid his respects to His Excellency the Viceroy, as the official order stated, "in public durbar." On this particular occasion we observed that popular attributes of greatness, at least with our native countrymen, namely, pomp and ceremony—which occasionally, it is to be regretted, in these ceremonial meetings,

> "Flicker down to brainless pantomime,
> And those gilt gauds men-children love to see,"

were comparatively subdued, probably in deference to the enlightenment and feelings of our distinguished visitor. So he drove to the viceregal palace in one of the Viceroy's private carriages, in company with the Resident, and attended by a modest escort of the body-guard, and was received by a guard of honour of the Buffs, the musically sweet trains of their band, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, two or three military officers, and a tall golden umbrella held aloft by an obese jemadar in a distinguished scarlet uniform. Those who had not hitherto seen Sir Salar Jung were surprised at his gentleman-like appearance and quiet demeanour. He was neither covered with jewellery, bullion, or lace, nor did he leave behind him the scent of "barbarous essences" as he

passed. In the well-known song of Peter Pindar a countryman exclaims :—

"What's that? The King? What? that man there!?
Why, I see'd a man at Bartlemy Fair
More like the King than that man there."

And so it was that along the road approaching the entrance to Government House not a few were disappointed at seeing in the viceregal carriage a quite plainly dressed gentleman with no decoration but the Star of India, who they were told was Sir Salar Jung. Sir Salar remained about 15 minutes the allotted official term, in conversation with His Excellency the Viceroy, when the meeting closed, and the visitor departed with as little fuss as that which attended his arrival.

TIMES OF INDIA, *January* 18, 1875.—From an occasional correspondent at Jubbulpore, dated 14th instant :—

"H. E. Sir Salar Jung, returning to Hyderabad from Calcutta, arrived here by the mail train from Allahabad on the morning of the 12th instant at 9 o'clock (half an hour late) accompanied by Mr. Saunders, Resident, Captain Trevor, Second Assistant Resident, Rajah Cundasawmy, Nawabs Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor and Meer Rusheed Ally Bahadoor, and other noblemen. His Excellency was received by Captain H. H. Hallett, Officiating Deputy Commissioner; and a guard of honour, furnished from H. M.'s 16th Regiment M.N.I., under the command of Lieutenant Maltby, was present at the railway station.

"On alighting from the train, Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by the above-named Nawabs, proceeded to the house where he had taken up his quarters *en route* to Calcutta, and which had been specially fitted up for His Excellency by the well-known firm of Cursetjee & Co. In the evening His Excellency, accompanied by Nawabs Nizam Yar Jung and Meer Rushed Ally Bahadoors, rode down to *Madun Mahal*, and had a good view of the place.

"Yesterday morning Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by Mr. Saunders, Captain Trevor, and the two Nawabs, visited the Marble Rocks, where due preparation to make His Excellency's visit pleasant had been made by gentlemen of the above firm. His Excellency, who seemed quite delighted with the scenery of the place, returned here about 5 P.M. A couple of troopers of H.M.'s 3rd M.L.C., escorted the party to and from the Marble Rocks. Colonel Alexander, the newly appointed Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident, P. W. D., also drove out to the Marble Rocks in company with the distinguished visitor.

"By this morning's mail train to Bombay His Excellency Sir Salar Jung and the above-named gentlemen, together with a host of His Excellency's followers, left for Poona, where, I presume, it is his intention to remain for a day. A guard of honour from the 16th Regiment M.N.I., was present at the railway station. The platform was densely crowded by every class of people to see His Excellency off.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *September* 1, 1875.—From our own correspondent at Secunderabad, dated 28th ultimo :—

"The life of your *little* contemporary, the *Deccan Times*, seems to hang on a thread; it has not yet recovered from the effects of the thundering of Jove, who in the person of Sir Salar Jung has threatened its existence. It is a matter of some surprise to me how a gentleman who generally receives credit for great intelligence and sagacity could think of interfering, far from suppressing, a weak and unoffending journal like our local *Times*. It is owned, I believe, by Government officials in the subordinate service. When first started it was intended only for private circulation, but subsequently the design was extended. Before, however, it received the sanction of the Resident to be converted into a public journal, the proprietors promised not to interfere with matters political or such as would be likely to bring the two Governments into collision, or with such matters as related to the internal (*mis*)management of the Native State. This promise has been, I believe, faithfully kept: indeed anything that has been written about the Nizam's Government has been in its favour; but, for all that, deep offence has been given in high quarters because of scraps of news relat-

ing to the city of Hyderabad having appeared in the journal—news quite insignificant in itself, perhaps referring to a 'fall from a horse,' a stray murder, a 'fire in 'some quarter of the city.' The editor acted innocently in the belief, I suppose, that no possible objection could be raised to what he had done, especially as he had scrupulously kept within bounds. However, the very existence of the journal is now threatened, notwithstanding that the proprietors have given an assurance (and are acting up to it) that they will in future avoid city matters entirely. Now there can be no manner of doubt if the Resident wished to do so he could suppress the *Deccan Times*, it being owned by Government officials; but what if it were owned by an independent person? Could the local Government interfere, and on what grounds? Certainly not on the ground that it chronicled matters that occurred in the city, and the truth of which, if required, it could establish. Where there are British laws in force I presume a person could claim a right to do everything that would in no way violate the law, and a court of justice would, I suppose, be the only tribunal that could judge in the matter. But in what light can the action of Sir Salar Jung in the matter of this journal be considered? Clearly as most injudicious and impolitic. However much it might be disguised, it is a well-known fact that there are numerous factions in the city, that notwithstanding the sagacity with which the undoubtedly able Minister steers his way do greatly hamper him in his progress. Some time ago a murderer took refuge in the house of a powerful nobleman, and it took weeks and required the most strenuous exertions of the Minister to effect his arrest. An exposure of this affair in a journal would greatly have strengthened the hands of the Minister, for I doubt not both the British Government and public opinion would have been in his favour. Then, again, there is the armed rabble in the city, ever ready to take part in an affray or draw their swords if need be. Many more crimes are no doubt committed by these people, armed as they are by a dozen instruments, than come to the ears of the Minister, various ways being adopted to hush up matters. Now, would not a public journal, with the numerous sources it has of getting information, be useful here? Sir Salar Jung is trying to introduce reforms in the Judicial Department, and has also appointed two learned gentlemen to codify laws. Every credit be given to him for this, but I feel sure neither he nor the public at large is aware of the delay and gross jobbery that attends the administration of justice in the Nizam's dominions. Would not a full exposure be very valuable here? But I think I may guess what motive the Prime Minister has in trying to keep everything quiet. He is afraid should every misdeed and every irregularity be exposed he would lose credit with the British Government, who would probably wish to interfere more than they do now with the affairs of the State, a fallacy which, I trust, Sir Salar Jung will soon see for himself."

TIMES OF INDIA, *November* 2, 1875.—The following notification was issued by Government yesterday:—

"Political Department, Bombay Castle, 1st November 1875.

"His Excellency the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., is expected to arrive in Bombay by special train on the 2nd November, at 10-30 A.M., Railway time, and will, on arrival at the Byculla station, be received by a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, and the Oriental Translator to Government, by whom His Excellency will be conveyed to his residence in a state carriage, escorted by a party of Native Cavalry. A salute of 17 guns will at the same time be fired for His Excellency, and a guard of honour will be in attendance at the station.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police will arrange for the maintenance of order at the Byculla Station and along the approaches to it.

TIMES OF INDIA, *November* 3, 1875.—Every befitting preparation had been made yesterday morning at the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway to welcome H. E. Sir Salar Jung on his arrival in Bombay. A special train, consisting of ten first

class, three second class, and five third class carriages, with the Nizam's Minister, accompanied by Major Tweedie, First Assistant Political Resident, Hyderabad, and Moteshm-ud-Dowla, Busheer-ud-Dowla, Khorshed Jahan, Akbal Dowla, Pethakur Dowla, his noblemen ; Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee Chinoy, Karbharee to His Highness, Vithvaikurool Akhmura, Mr. Bapoojee Eduljee Chinoy, Karbharee to His Highness Moteshm-ud-Dowla, and his attendants, arrived at the station at 10-30 A.M. (Madras time), and before the arrival of the train a large crowd of townspeople had collected in and about the station compound, where a guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file of the 26th N.I., with band and colours, under the command of Colonel Lyons, was drawn up. Mr. Keily, Assistant Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, accompanied His Excellency from Hyderabad. The train stopped for about five minutes at the Parell Station, where Sir Salar Jung and his noblemen left the saloon, and went into a first class carriage. There was a large gathering of the most influential portion of the Bombay population on the platform waiting to receive the Minister, who were either known to Sir Salar Jung personally or were in communication with him. His Excellency was received by the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, Captain Wodehouse, Aide-de-Camp, and Mr. Venayek Wasoodew, Oriental Translator to Government. He was also greeted by Major Campbell, Officiating Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, Mr. Wilkinson, Chief Secretary, Public Works Department, Hyderabad, Mr. LeMesurier, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, His Highness the Nawab of Beyla, Khan Bahadoor Nusserwanjee Jamaspjee, the head priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, a son of Ruffick-yar Dowla, Nawab Koodhurt Jung and sons, Munsubdar Allarakhia Ebrahim, Mahomed Doolay Khan, Ruffid Yarwud Dowla, H. H. Acbar Shah, third son to His Highness Aga Khan, the Persian Consul, Messrs. Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthukee, Agent to the Minister, Jamsetjee Eduljee Chinoy, Private Secretary to His Excellency, Kaikobad Cawasjee, Bomanjee Muncherjee Punthukee, Dinshaw Muncherjee Punthukee, Fazulbhoy Kassumbhoy Gangjee, Reymoobhoy Allana Mowjee, Allana Mowjee, Khakibhoy Puddumsey, and others. The plainness of the dress of the Prime Minister was the subject of remark, but some of his staff fully made up by their grandeur for the show which his personal appearance lacked.

On his alighting from the carriage His Excellency was introduced by Major Tweedie to the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, who conducted him to the state carriage and four which was waiting for him in the compound of the station. His Excellency with Major Tweedie, Captain Wodehouse, and Mr. Venayek Wasoodew drove to the bungalow of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Malabar Hill. His noblemen followed him in five or six state carriages. His Excellency was escorted by a detachment of the body-guard. A salute of seventeen guns was fired on the occasion of the arrival of the Minister. Perfect order was preserved by the Railway Police in charge of Mr. Inspector Dickinson, and Mr. Superintendent Bailey and Mr. Inspector Longden, of the Bombay Police.

TIMES OF INDIA, *November* 4, 1875.—His Excellency the celebrated Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the members of a deputation from H. H. the Nizam, paid their respects to H. E. the Viceroy yesterday, reaching Government House at about 9-5 A.M. The party was attended by a large body of the Nizam's Cavalry under Captain Mahomed, with an honorary escort of Government Lancers. Major Tweedie, Assistant Political Resident at Hyderabad, also accompanied the Hyderabad noble. Sir Salar Jung and party were received by the Foreign Secretary and an A.D.C., at the entrance, having been met at the gate by Major Henderson and an A.D.C., and were conducted to His Excellency, who received them in the middle of the carpet, and placed them upon his right. The Moteshm-ud-Dowla, Busheer-ud-Dowla, Khorshed Jahan, Akbal Dowla, Pethakur Dowla, all of whom are the chief officers of State, were the principal members of the deputation. The Viceroy's party were seated on the left. *Nuzzurs* were formally offered, attar and pân distributed,

and the party retired, but after a rather more animated conversation between the Viceroy and the Minister than had yet taken place with the other Princes, for Sir Salar Jung is well known to be a cultivated English scholar. H. E. the Prime Minister received salutes of 17 guns both upon his arrival and on his leaving.

Yesterday, at 3-30 P.M., His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General returned the visit of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, G.C.S.I. The Viceroy was accompanied by the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries, the officer representing the Foreign Under-Secretary, and by His Excellency's personal staff, and was escorted by a party of cavalry. Four of the principal officers of Sir Salar Jung waited upon H. E. the Viceroy, and conducted His Excellency to the residence of Sir Salar Jung. H. E. Sir Salar Jung met H. E. the Viceroy as he alighted from his carriage, and conducted His Excellency to a seat on his right hand. On the left of Sir Salar Jung the Political Officer and the officials and Sirdars in attendance. On the right of the Viceroy was seated the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries, the officer representing the Foreign Under-Secretary, and the Viceroy's personal staff. H. E. Sir Salar Jung after taking his seat rose again, and presented the usual *nuzzur*, which was touched and remitted. The officials, &c., of Sir Salar Jung were then presented to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Political Officer on duty with His Excellency. At parting attar and pân were presented to H. E. the Viceroy and to the Foreign Secretary by H. E. Sir Salar Jung himself, and by his principal Sirdar to other officers present. On the departure of H. E. the Viceroy, Sir Salar Jung conducted His Excellency to his carriage, and a deputation of His Excellency's Sirdars to the spot where His Excellency was met by a deputation from some other Chief. A royal salute was fired on His Excellency's arrival and departure. A guard of honour of the 20th Regiment N.I., under the command of a European officer, was drawn up, at the residence of Sir Salar Jung, and presented arms as His Excellency passed.

TIMES OF INDIA, *November* 13, 1875.—Whilst His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was engaged last Thursday evening in the laying of the foundation stone of the Elphinstone Dock, four of the principal officers of the Hyderabad State drove up to the entrance of the dock, and waited there till the ceremonies on that occasion were over. The Prince, accompanied by Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. F. H. Souter, C.S.I., Mr. Ravenscroft, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, Major J. D. Henderson, Major Tweedie, First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, Major R. W. Sartorius, several other gentlemen of the personal staff of His Royal Highness, and the deputation of Sirdars, was then driven to the residence of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., at the bungalow of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Malabar Hill. The Prince was escorted by a party of the Poona Cavalry. On arriving at the residence of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, His Royal Highness was saluted with 21 guns from a Brigade of Artillery, and the guard of honour which was in waiting presented arms. Sir Salar Jung himself met the Prince as he alighted from his carriage, and conducted His Royal Highness to a seat on his right hand. To the left of His Excellency were seated the Nizam's deputation of Hyderabad officials and Sirdars according to their rank. To the right of the Prince of Wales were His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Carington, and the other gentlemen of His Royal Highness's personal staff.

After a short conversation between His Royal Highness and His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, the Hyderabad Sirdars who accompanied His Excellency were introduced to the Prince of Wales by the Political Officer on duty with Sir Salar Jung. As each official came forward to be introduced, he made a low obeisance and presented His Royal Highness with a nuzzur of gold mohurs, which the Prince, bending slightly forward, touched and remitted, then the official retreated and another came forward, and so on till all had been introduced. Then attar and pân were presented to His Royal Highness by Sir Salar Jung, and to the British officers present by the principal Sirdars; after which the Prince of Wales made a present to His Excellency of the following:—A beautiful sword with a silver

scabbard and hilt studded with precious stones, next a large gold ring, then a large gold medal with a medallion of His Royal Highness on one side and on the other the three ostrich feathers with the motto "Ich Dien" below, commemorative of the Prince's visit to India, and lastly three large valuable books bound in red morocco. The Prince then asked Sir Salar Jung to be the bearer of the following presents from His Royal Highness to the young Nizam :—A beautifully wrought silver flagon of the time of the Duke of Marlborough, a large gold medal attached to a broad royal blue ribbon with white borders similar to the one given to Sir Salar Jung, a massive gold ring, three first class rifles, and four large books beautifully bound in red morocco with the Prince's monogram on the cover of each. Sir Salar Jung gave His Royal Highness a gold scent bottle, and the principal officers presented the Prince's staff with similar articles.

After this the Prince took his leave, and was conducted to his carriage by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung and the deputation of Sirdars, and here four of the principal officers of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore were waiting for His Royal Highness, to escort him and the other British officers who were with the Prince to the residence of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

TIMES OF INDIA, *November* 19, 1875.—As it was announced that the deputation of Hyderabad Sirdars representing His Highness the Nizam was to leave Bombay from Byculla station at 9-15 A.M. (Bombay time) yesterday, the roads near the station and the enclosure of the station itself were crowded with carriages, pedestrians, and equestrians, eager to catch a glimpse of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung. Many among the crowd outside, who were helplessly swayed to and fro, looked as if they themselves did not know with what object they had gathered there.

Shortly before the hour fixed for the departure of the special, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by the Sirdars of the deputation, and escorted by a body-guard of cavalry, drove into the station, where a guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 23rd N.I., with band and colours, under the command of a European officer, was in attendance, and a Royal salute of 21 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery.

On alighting from his carriage the Nizam's Prime Minister was received by Mr. Venayek Wassoodeo, Oriental Translator to Government, Mr. Wilkinson, Chief Secretary to the Nizam's Government, Public Works Department, Major Campbell, Officer commanding His Highness the Nizam's escort, and Dr. Wyndowe, Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad. His Excellency and the other noblemen were then conducted to the platform, where the special train, consisting of nine first class carriages, three second and three third class cars, with a brake-van fore and aft, was in waiting. After a short conversation the deputation entered their respective carriages, whilst the numerous other Sirdars and followers of the suite filled the other carriages to overflowing, so much so that a large number were obliged to return and proceed to Poona by the usual specials which ran later in the day.

The following are the names of some of the principal noblemen who accompanied the Prime Minister *en route* to Hyderabad :—

His Highness Vikar-ool-Oomra and his sons Khurshed Jahan and Kakabeshan, His Highness Shahab Jung, His Highness Neezoomar Jung, His Highness Hurba Jung, His Highness Meer Tyaber Ali, Meer Tasherwab Ali, Shumsher Jung, His Highness Mottee Shamud, His Highness Basheer Dowla, His Highness Muckadum Jung, His Highness Burad Jung, His Highness Jahab Jung, Jemadar Jawath Khan, Mohamed Seedik, and Abdool Wahab.

Soon after all had been safely ensconced in their carriages the train started from the station. Major Tweedie, the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, accompanied the deputation, as also did Mr. Pendlebury, the Deccan District Railway Superintendent, who represented the G. I. P. Railway. Amongst the gentlemen present at the station to bid farewell to His Excellency Sir Salar Jung were noticed the following :—The Nawab of Beyla, Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakee, agent to H. E. Sir Salar Jung, Mr. Dinshaw Muncherjee, Mr. Keily, Deputy Traffic

Manager, G. I. P. Railway, His Highness Akbar Shah, son of His Highness Aga Khan, Khan Bahadoor Nusserwanjee Jamaspjee, head priest of the Deccan Parsees, Mr. Fazelbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee and several others.

A special train conveying His Highness the Nizam's cavalry and retinue left the Byculla station for Hyderabad early yesterday morning at about 5-30 A.M. (Bombay time).

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *January* 17, 1876.—From our correspondent at Hyderabad, 12th instant :—

"Any one passing by the Hyderabad railway station last Thursday afternoon would have been astonished at the concourse of people assembled, equalled in numbers only by the prancing horses which formed the escort to the several noblemen who had driven into the station shortly after 4 p.m. The occasion which brought together such large numbers of people was the expected arrival of Sir Salar Jung and Sir Richard Meade, the one returning from Calcutta, where he had been summoned to attend the Chapter of the Star of India held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the other from a short visit to Bangalore. Most of the city notables were present at the station, as also the chief European officials. A guard of honour presented arms on the arrival of the train, and two salutes, one of 13 and the other of 17 guns, were fired to announce the return of the British Resident and the Nizam's Prime Minister. It was quite an amusing sight to see the city nobles press round Sir Salar Jung, eager to shake hands with him on his return after an absence of some weeks. It ought to be a matter of congratulation that the Minister did return so opportunely, for had he arrived a day or two later Hyderabad would have had good reason to regret it."

MADRAS TIMES, *January* 31, 1876.—That the Duke of Sutherland should have discovered in Sir Salar Jung a somewhat kindred spirit to his own, and have invited him to England during the ensuing summer, is very natural ; but whether the Minister at Hyderabad will be able to avail himself of the Duke's invitation, as announced in our telegram the other day, is another affair, on which we may offer a few words. Ever since the events of 1857, the public, if not the Government of India as well, have been making so much of Sir Salar Jung's services that the whole thing has arrived at last at almost a confession of weakness on our part : in other words, that Great Britain cannot do without Sir Salar Jung. Probably this astute native nobleman himself smiles at the exaggeration of his services and his influence, which it has been the fashion of high and low in India of late years to indulge in, and we are quite sure from our knowledge of Sir Salar Jung's character that he is not a man to take credit to himself for infallibility, to which he has no claim. However, Sir Salar Jung has merely to shut his mouth and do nothing, and the public, both here and at home, will elevate him to as high a political pedestal as any man need desire ; nor is it the Minister's fault that people should say that he, Sir Salar Jung, is the main pillar of the British Raj in India.

Now, when this news of a projected visit to England gets abroad, all the old women at Hyderabad will begin to chatter and speculate what will become of them without the all-powerful ægis of the Minister for their protection. Grave thinkers at a distance, as unacquainted with Hyderabad as with the lunar vales and mountains, will protest against Sir Salar Jung's departure from the Deccan, or from India. They will prognosticate the most dreadful calamities and the most sanguinary wars if this wonderful man should leave the country ; and perhaps some of them would go so far as to entreat Sir Salar Jung on their knees not to risk the British Raj in Hindustan by quitting this Empire. The fact is that Sir Salar Jung is an exaggerated man, which in public life is about as great a misfortune to a statesman as can happen him. We have not the least desire to underrate Sir Salar Jung's talents and services, but we think it does the Minister much more injury to unduly laud these than to take a practical view of them for his own sake and ours. It seems to us absurd that the British Empire in India

should be spoken of as hinging almost on the life of Sir Salar Jung, but this is the sort of political conversation one is treated to in the Deccan, and outside it too, we much regret to say. Sir Salar Jung's services during the Mutiny, when he boldly and sagaciously espoused our cause against the inclination of many of his co-religionists, are never to be forgotten, but we should think that it must affront the Minister's common sense to hear himself spoken of as a Mazarin, a Richelieu, a Warwick, or a mixture of all three.

In the same way the importance of the city of Hyderabad as a military position is most absurdly magnified beyond its merits. The city can be easily shelled from positions round Secunderabad, when we should doubtless see the ruffianly population run like rabbits into the open, where our British troops would soon make short work of them. It is quite true that the city abounds with a rascally scum of talwar-and-pistol-armed Rohillas and Arabs, but they have no organization, though they are spoken of as if they formed some tremendous and powerful army, only held in check by the extraordinary discretion and loyalty to us of Sir Salar Jung. The only troops in the Nizam's service which are worth thinking of in connection with a row are the "Reformed troops" of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, officered by Europeans and Eurasians. But it is greatly to be doubted whether these soldiers would dare to array themselves in order of battle against the British power in India, and it is tolerably certain that all they could do against the English Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad would not be of a nature to cause us much uneasiness. But everything is preposterously exaggerated about Hyderabad, and the popular impression seems to be that the place is not only strong enough to overawe the British force at Secunderabad, but the whole of India as well. Now this is a most mischievous impression to go abroad, and it accounts for the insolence of the Hyderabad people, and the ridiculous estimate that is taken of Sir Salar Jung's influence on Indian politics. No wonder that the Arabs of the place swagger and spit their contempt of Kaffirs about the roads, when they are taught to believe that they are such tremendous heroes by Englishmen themselves ; no wonder that the nobles of the city intrigue and dissimulate in their state affairs when that mere puppet the Nizam is treated with the respect we would pay the Emperor of Germany. There is some reason in the remark of a bluff British officer at Secunderabad that "one good "thrashing would keep Hyderabad quiet for ever," and we have often heard it said that such a "thrashing" would amazingly simplify Hyderabad politics, were the city people so silly or fanatical as to provoke it. But we do not believe that there is the slightest danger of their ever doing so, whether Sir Salar Jung is at Hyderabad or absent from the place. The Residency might be mobbed perhaps, as it was mobbed before, but the influential people in the city know their own interests much too well to provoke a collision with the neighbouring cantonment of Secunderabad, which would end in the burning of the city.

On the whole, we think Sir Salar Jung might quite safely accept the Duke's invitation, and that it would be a very good thing if by doing so he put an end to the ridiculous importance that now attaches to his presence at Hyderabad. It is not good for him or for us that this exaggeration of his responsibilities should continue, and there is really no reason for alarm were even the worst to come to the worst, and the Hyderabad population to attempt to try conclusions with the power of England.

The Duke of Sutherland has been doing in his own country, what Sir Salar Jung has been doing in Hyderabad territory, striving to improve it by all means. There is a similarity between Sir Salar Jung's coal mines and the Duke's between the Minister's railway and His Grace's. We can fancy the pleasure the Duke would take in driving his distinguished guest on a locomotive over railways that cost him so large a sum of money, and to see improvements and speculations without number. Sutherlandshire, like Hyderabad, owes much to the developing ideas of one man, and in development at least the Duke and the Minister are in unison. No one, indeed, can deny that Sir Salar Jung's life is a life of great value to the Hyderabad people, and none are more ready to admit

than we are the good service he has done his country ; it is only when Imperial politics come into consideration together with the Hyderabad State that we feel Sir Salar Jung's position to be improperly defined, not by himself, but by the common report of the country.

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 2, 1876.—It was stated some time back that the Duke of Sutherland during his short stay at Hyderabad had invited Sir Salar Jung to visit him in England, and that His Excellency had accepted the invitation as one of which he might possibly avail himself at some future date. Sir Salar has determined to carry out his intention of visiting Europe at once ; and he will leave Bombay for that purpose on the 5th April. The Rubattino steamer Asia has been chartered for the conveyance of His Excellency and suite to Naples. We are not informed whether His Excellency's object in visiting Europe is pleasure or business, whether he goes simply to pay a return visit to His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, and to see the "barbarous" countries of the West, or whether he has a new loan or a new railway or any other little "trifle" to introduce to the capitalists of Europe or to the British public. Under all circumstances, should the rumour which has reached us be true, we wish the bold and enterprising Minister a pleasant voyage, and as regards the objects of his visit, be it business or pleasure, such results, as may, from all points of view, tend to the real interests of the Nizam and his subjects.

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 6, 1876.—Our Hyderabad correspondent, writing on the 1st instant, says :—

"It is now known here that Sir Salar Jung is about to visit England. Of course His Excellency will be received as a great lion, the great lion of the season perhaps, only unless he makes haste and gets under way promptly the London season will be over, and if his stay be not a very prolonged one, so as to carry him into next year, he will miss the most charming social experience the whole wide world affords. Still go when he will, he may depend upon receiving a very hearty welcome from all to whom his name is known, and those who know not his name are themselves unknown. If the Queen should be at Balmoral he will of course go down to visit Her Majesty in her much-loved Highland home, looking up *en route* Sir George Yule, his greatest—I had almost said English—friend. But Sir George is a Scotchman, and these Scotchmen have a strong objection to being Anglicized. Well, then, let me say his greatest European friend, and so avoid giving unnecessary offence. His Grace the Duke of Argyll, by virtue of his recent connection with India, may invite His Excellency the Nizam's Minister to breakfast on Lochfyne herrings at Inverury, and then conduct him, lecturing the while on Free Church ecclesiology, to the Far West in order to view the huge Atlantic rollers as they break in resounding thunder on the precipitous cliffs on dark Colonsay. There was some talk a short time ago of Sir Salar Jung sending his sons to be educated in England. He could not do better for the boys. It is true they have excellent tutors here, but they lack that friction with other boys of their own or superior age which fits a youth to hold his own subsequently in the great struggle for existence. A public school boy or a university man is generally more at his ease in every situation of life than the boy coddled at home under the watchful eye of 'mamma,' or the man who has completed his education within the walls of a private tutor's house."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *March* 27, 1876.—It is at last announced on authority that Sir Salar Jung is not going to England on pleasure, but in order to pursue his cherished design of getting back Berar from the British Government, and that he has already secured advocates in the houses of Lords and Commons. Now that the real object of his voyage to England is candidly avowed, the Government of India will probably encourage him to go, instead of putting obstacles in his way. For the Government case for the retention of Berar has not yet been placed before the public, and it is exceedingly desirable that the question whether the province

shall be handed back to the Nizam or not should be thoroughly discussed and settled once for all, instead of being left as a bone of contention between the two Governments. We are sorry, however, that Sir Salar had not the candour to state long ago why he really wanted to go to England, for he seems to have accepted the Duke of Sutherland's invitation as that of one friend to another, and it will be inconvenient to the Duke and, indirectly, to the Prince of Wales to have Sir Salar appearing in London as their friend and at the same time as a political agitator against the Government. It has indeed been given out that Sir Salar is confident of success in his mission because Lord Salisbury has let it be known that, although as Secretary of State he had approved of Lord Northbrook's determination not to give up Berar, his personal opinion was favourable to restitution. This rumour reached us some time ago, and it seemed to us so incredible that an English Minister would act so treacherously that we made careful inquiries, which have satisfied us that Sir Salar will find in Lord Salisbury his most formidable opponent. Another rumour, that the Prince of Wales himself pressed the Nizam's Minister to go to England this year, is equally unfounded. The same mysterious agency which—greatly, as we were told, to the Minister's annoyance—communicated to the press the correspondence about the proposed visit of the Nizam to Bombay supplied the Royal party at Aden with copies of the correspondence, so that the Prince and his companions landed here firmly convinced that Sir Salar was an innocent martyr to the brutality of Mr. Saunders. Hence the cordiality of the Duke of Sutherland's invitation. When the Prince and his friends began to understand something more of Indian politics, we may readily conceive that they were annoyed at having been thus entangled with Sir Salar.

Bombay Gazette, *April* 1, 1876.—There is still prevalent a good deal of uncertainty about Sir Salar Jung's proposed trip to England, many people believing that His Excellency does not intend to leave India at all. The Rubattino Company's steamer Asia, which His Excellency had chartered to convey him and his suite to Naples, is now in the harbour, and the original arrangement was that she should leave here with Sir Salar Jung on board on the 5th instant. The terms of the agreement with the steamer owners stipulate, we believe, that if Sir Salar does not choose to leave on the 5th he may postpone the event for five days, paying a heavy sum as demurrage for each day's detention. We believe we are correct in saying that Sir Salar has not abandoned his intention of proceeding to England. He will not, however, leave Bombay on the 5th. He will leave Hyderabad on the 3rd instant, arriving at Poona on the day following. He will make an effort to meet Lord Lytton in Bombay, and as the new Viceroy is not expected to arrive here earlier than the 7th it is unlikely that the Nizam's Prime Minister will be able to quit India before the 9th or 10th. As somewhat alarming accounts about small-pox in Bombay have reached Hyderabad, Sir Salar will probably remain in Poona till the 7th, and then he will come down to Bombay to assist in welcoming Lord Lytton to India, and at the same time to suggest by his presence some of the difficulties with Native Principalities which His Lordship will probably have to encounter during his Viceroyalty. As has been previously stated, Captain Trevor, Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, will accompany Sir Salar to England.

Times of India, *April* 1, 1876.—Our Hyderabad correspondent, writing on the 29th ultimo, says :—

"I laughed with much consumedness the other day when I read the paragraph, demi-official in form, and wholly officious in fact, of your Allahabad contemporary respecting the non-departure for Europe of the regulator of the Nizam's State. I am able to inform you positively that His Excellency is to go; he starts for Bombay next week, and will then get on board a steamer hired for his sole accommodation and that of his friends—likewise of his friends' friends. His Excellency's experience in voyaging has not hitherto been so

extensive as that of his co-religionist Sinbad. Indeed, the only acquaintance he has made with the dangers of the deep are confined to navigating Meer Alum Tank, a stormy enough sheet of water at times. I have seen breakers on that tempestuous inland sea ten inches in height. His Excellency will make his first acquaintance with the *mal de mer*, Neptune willing, just off your lighthouse. In his transit of the Arabian Sea I beg to wish him 'fav'ring gales,' or at least a good head of steam. In due time cinerous Aden will behold him, and he in turn will view with delight the fertile island of Perim buried beneath blooming flowers and guarding the gates of the Erythræan Sea. In coasting along the natal land of his faith, why should not the Minister stop at Jeddah, or Djidd'eh as some exact people would write it, and take a run up to Mukkah, there to behold the Ka'aba, and become in consequence a Hajji like your Ulyssean friend, Captain Burton ? Time, I fear, would fail him. Four months is the limit of absence which the conscientious Minister has allowed himself, and with a view to being back in time the work of each individual day is carefully cut out beforehand. The Gulf of Suez will in due time receive the Hyderabad party, where they can speculate upon the possibility of their floating over the buried wreck of Pharaoh's host. M. Lesseps's ditch will yield them a passage into the Great Sea, as our ancient friends and prototypes the Hebrews used to call it. From Port Said the voyagers will steer N.W. and make for Naples. The place to see and die will thus be the first spot of European ground on which Sir Salar will plant his foot. From the rumbling and grumbling and fitful movements of the Vesuvian crater His Excellency may gather some suggestive ideas of the state of political unrest in which the continent of Europe is plunged at the present moment. From Naples he will proceed to Rome. I have a strong suspicion that the pious Mussulman noble will be horribly shocked at the amount of graven images which will everywhere meet his view in the Eternal City. Paris will of course be favoured with a visit from our local ruler, and he might there advantageously take a lesson in the necessary art of putting down street insurrections. A Baron Haussmann is much needed to enlarge and open out the streets of Hyderabad. Sir Salar's French is superior to that taught at Stratforde-atte-Bowe, and he will thus be enabled to get along with some degree of comfort in the paradise of sainted Americans. Then your dirty, sloppy, slobbery, gloomy, sooty island, 'the home of a true-born Englishman' of songstral celebrity, will receive His Excellency. No wonder, he will cogitate with force and frequency as he finds himself enveloped in stifling fogs, no wonder that Englishmen are so fond of leaving so outrageous a climate and coming to stay under the bright warm suns of the Deccan. Is he to push the Berars question ? some one will ask. No, he is not ; he will not personally exert himself to secure any discussion of the question while he is in London. But, gracious heavens, if he does get the Berars back, what will become of the snug billets and warm corners in which sundry gentlemen are ensconced in that part of the world ? His stay in England will not be a protracted one. He will be for a short time the guest of the late Viceroy, and these two dignitaries, ex and present, will have a quiet chat over that correspondence business in which poor Mr. Saunders was made the cat's-paw of the people in Calcutta. I have not heard it rumoured that there will be any meeting arranged between the Minister and the late Resident. Some time ago I set you, and consequently the wide world, right as to the real inviter of the Nizam's Premier to England. It was not the Duke of Sutherland, but the Prince of Wales, which does not look as if His Highness had taken the Nizam's absence from his Bombay durbar very much to heart. The future Emperor of India will entertain the Minister of his greatest feudatory for a short time, introducing him to his august mother either at Windsor or Balmoral, whichever place may be at the time honoured with the royal presence. It is a pity His Excellency is not a sportsman, else, a Scotch friend of mine suggests, he could be provided with a week's shooting among the grouse of Glengairn or the stags of Ballochbiue (the spelling is my friend's, not mine). But Sir Salar is essentially a man of peace, and never handles any weapon more formidable than a pen. *Cedant arma togæ* is the motto written over his door, and he never wears a bit of sharpened steel of

any description suspended from his belt. Perhaps he's right. Any ruffian or thick-skulled fool can swagger about with 30 inches of edged iron at his side, but a thousand such ruffians or thick-skulled fools could not by a mere word overawe the turbulent city of Hyderabad. By the way a 'humble petitioner' took a truly Hyderabadean method of introducing himself to His Excellency the other day. He fired off a pistol in the direction of Sir Salar's carriage and then waved the parchment, on which his heart was set, vigorously over his head : this individual was a wise man in his generation, for he succeeded in what he desired, attracting attention. But I must continue my 'Royal Tourist.' The breakfast at Inverury on Lochfyne herrings and heather honey will come off, as I told you. But Sir Salar will travel further into the north of Caledonia stern and wild than ever the legions of Rome penetrated. He will be the guest of Sutherland the Magnificent, at Dunrobin Castle, and a right royal welcome he will get too. These Scotch nobles maintain a princely hospitality. But I have overstepped the limit I assigned myself and I must conclude. I may add that there are rumours still flying about that the Minister will not leave Hyderabad on the occasion, the *Pioneer's* para being evidently a feeler. We shall see what we shall see."

We can confirm our correspondent's statement that Sir Salar Jung will positively set out for Europe, the intimation in the *Pioneer* to the contrary notwithstanding. His Excellency will, it is expected, arrive in Bombay on the 7th instant, and he will sleep on board the Rubattino Company's steamer Asia that night. The departure of the Asia will be retarded for three, possibly for four, days beyond the date originally fixed, in order that Sir Salar may have the opportunity of seeing the new Viceroy on his arrival in this city. But on the 9th, or at latest on the 10th instant, His Excellency will set out on his voyage. Our correspondent is accurately informed in respect to another point. We believe we are correct in stating that, so far as the Government is aware, the visit of Sir Salar Jung to Europe is entirely unconnected with the Berar question, and those that attribute to His Excellency a desire to press that question to a solution during his brief stay in England are the victims of their own imagination.

POONA OBSERVER, *April* 6, 1876.—On Tuesday morning His Highness Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., accompanied by Captain G. H. Trevor, Major Nevill and Surgeon-Major Williamson and suite, arrived by the Sholapoor mail train. A guard of honour furnished by the Native Infantry Regiment, under the command of an European officer, with the regimental band and colours, were at the railway station to salute His Highness. The Royal Artillery at Kirkee fired a salute of 17 guns after the arrival of the train. Sir Salar Jung and his suite took up their residence at that beautiful and large bungalow, the *Eagle's Nest* belonging to Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq., and the European officers were accommodated at the Royal Family Hotel. Sir Salar Jung left Hyderabad on Monday last by special train as far as Shahabad, and from thence he travelled by the ordinary mail train to Poona. His Highness will leave this for Bombay to-morrow, where he will be present to receive Lord Lytton, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and after staying a day at Bombay will proceed to England. During his stay here Sir Salar Jung takes a ride morning and evening, as he has brought to Poona five riding horses with him. His Excellency and suite will leave this by the up mail train to-morrow (Friday) morning at 5-15 A.M. Madras time.

On Tuesday W. H. Newnham, Esq., Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, paid a visit to Sir Salar Jung, and yesterday Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., accompanied by Colonel Warden, Assistant Adjutant General and Major Kerr, A.D.C., also paid a visit. Sir Salar Jung yesterday paid return visits to W. H. Newnham, Esq., and Lord Mark Kerr. About fifteen nobles of Hyderabad (Deccan) and about 35 domestic servants accompany Sir Salar Jung to England.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *April* 8, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., and a number of other Hyderabad noblemen who are about to accompany His Excellency

to England, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Poona. The special train by which His Excellency travelled reached the Boree Bunder station shortly after 10 o'clock. There had been some misunderstanding about the time at which he would arrive, and there were consequently not so many people present to receive His Excellency as there otherwise would have been. Besides his followers Sir Salar Jung was accompanied by Captain G. H. Trevor, Major Nevill and Surgeon-Major Williamson. His Excellency and suite will leave Bombay in the beginning of next week for Europe on board a steamer belonging to the Rubattino Company, which has been chartered for the voyage.

TIMES OF INDIA, *April* 8, 1876.—When Sir Salar Jung left Hyderabad on Monday morning a number of European ladies and gentlemen were present at the railway station to see him off. Amongst them were Lady Meade, Mrs. Nevill, Mrs. Palmer, Sir Richard Meade, Major Euan Smith and Major Campbell, &c. Sir Salar intends to make a tour through Italy, some portions of Germany and France, arriving in England in June. The *Deccan Times* informs us that during the Minister's absence "the Government will be administered conjointly by the Nawabs Busheer-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor and Mookroom-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, the Judicial and Revenue Ministers. It has also been arranged that the duties connected with the *Surfakhas* or Crown lands shall be entrusted to Syed Abdool Bezah, the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, and that all cases relating to the Arabs shall be disposed of by the Joint Officiating Ministers in consultation with each other. Similar arrangements have been made for the proper conduct of business in the several departments of the service." He will probably return to Hyderabad in the beginning of August. The Minister's Private Secretary, Mr. Oliphant, will join him in England and accompany him on his return to India. Sir Salar Jung leaves Bombay for Trieste by the Rubattino Company's steamer Asia to-day.

TIMES OF INDIA, *April* 8, 1876.—His Excellency Sir Salar Jung arrived at the Boree Bunder Station at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning by a special train from Poona. He was accompanied by a number of Hyderabad noblemen and a large retinue. The special train came in much earlier than was expected, owing, it is stated, to His Excellency having altered his mind and left Poona at an early hour on Friday morning. The consequence was that Mr. Venayek Wassoodew, Oriental Translator to Government, was the only Government official present at the station to receive His Excellency, and even he was somewhat late. Sir Salar, on alighting from the train, entered the first class waiting room at the station, and was there for over half an hour, whilst in the meantime the platform presented a very busy scene with the numerous followers of His Excellency and some of the railway officials hurrying to and fro burdened with the large stock of articles in the shape of personal luggage which Sir Salar and those who accompany him take with them on their voyage to England. After all the luggage had been removed from out of the train, and all the followers had gathered together each his share of goods, His Excellency drove off direct to the Apollo Bunder, and from thence proceeded by steam barge to the s.s. Asia of the Rubattino line, which vessel has been chartered to conduct His Excellency to England. Sir Salar Jung was present at the Dockyard to receive His Excellency the new Viceroy, and will proceed on his voyage to England some time to-day.

TIMES, *May* 6, 1876.—By telegraph from our correspondent at Rome, 5th instant :—

"Last night Nawab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, G. C. S. I., attended by a suite of 50 persons, arrived at the Hotel Costanzi, *en route* for England. Sir Salar is accompanied by Nawab Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor, Tamkamood Dowlah, Galib Jung Bahadoor, Mukaddam Jung Bahadoor, Mir Reazat Ali Khan, Mir Tahavar Ali, Syed Hossain, Aga Naser Shah,

Syèd Ali Khan Bahadoor, Major Nevill, Captain Trevor, Dr. Williamson, and Mr. Arthur Oliphant, Private Secretary. This morning the Indian statesman repaired to the Quirinal, and had the honour of a private audience of His Majesty the King of Italy. The party were dressed in their full costume, the gorgeous nature of which created a considerable sensation as they drove through the streets. At noon they went to visit Sir Augustus Paget, who entertains them at dinner to-morrow."

TIMES, *May* 9, 1876.—From Reuter's telegram, Rome, 8th instant :—

"The Pope received Sir Salar Jung and his suite to-day. His Holiness, seated on the throne, received the homage of the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and expressed his gratitude to him for the protection afforded by the Nizam to Catholics, hoping that this protection would continue. He then entered into conversation with the members of the suite, giving them his hand to kiss and promising to pray for them. Sir Salar Jung, who was received at the Vatican with all the honour due to his position, has left to-day for Florence."

STANDARD, *May* 18, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung, who arrives in England to-day as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, is the first of the representatives of the royal houses of India who comes to return the visit of the Prince of Wales to their country. He is not indeed a ruling prince himself, or of a line of rulers. Although received with almost royal honours in the countries through which he has passed on his way to England, Sir Salar Jung has no claim to any rank beyond that which he has won by his great and singular abilities and through the favour of the British Government. The position which he holds is that of Dewan or Prime Minister to the Nizam of Hyderabad, and co-Regent with the Ameer-e-Kabeer Shumsh-ul-Oomrah of the State during the present Nizam's minority. The former office he has held since 1853, having been appointed thereto at the age of 19, in succession to his uncle Suraj-ul-Moolk. To the latter he was raised in 1869, upon the death of the late Nizam, Afzul-u-Dowlah. The holder of such offices cannot but be a man of conspicuous importance, in the eyes more especially of the Mahomedan populations of India, and the personal character of Sir Salar Jung is such as to make him at the present time perhaps the foremost among the natives of India, with an influence hardly less than that of any of the sovereign princes. This character has been nobly sustained during a career almost unexampled in Indian annals. India has never been without specimens of men skilled in the art of government after the native manner, but few have achieved such a distinguished success amid difficulties so great as he who is the guest of this country to-day. For twenty-three years he has ruled what is perhaps the most turbulent population in the Peninsula with firmness, wisdom, and beneficence, establishing order and peace in a country which had scarcely ever known either, introducing thrift into its finances, doing justice, and making life and property to be respected within his borders, and withal, which was perhaps not his least arduous achievement, contenting his English masters. To rule well after the native manner and yet to please the British Government in the manner of ruling is not often possible to a native statesman, and to Sir Salar Jung's credit it must be said that he has completely succeeded. The State of Hyderabad is now, even allowing for exceptional outbreaks in the capital, where the fanatics of the two sects of Islam are gathered together, perhaps the most peaceable and best governed of all the States of India.

The man who has contributed to this end—and in India it is only by individuals that good ends like these are attained—is deserving of a good reception from the people of this country. Independently of his merits as a statesman he has a claim upon us which it would be rank ingratitude to forget. During the evil days of 1857, when our Indian dominion was shaken to the centre, we had no stauncher friend among the native rulers than Salar Jung. He was one of those whose loyalty was not influenced by the prospect of the event, who did not wait until the tide turned in our favour to give us his aid. As Prime Minister of the most powerful of the Mahomedan states he had a singularly difficult part to

play during the Mutiny. There was no city, in fact, from which the agents of the Mutiny might reckon for more sympathy than from Hyderabad. Many of the nobles were known to be disaffected, and the populace only waited for a signal from their ruler to join the insurgents. The Nizam himself had a personal grievance against the British Government, which had lately sequestrated two of his provinces. Had his Minister, without going so far as to countenance a rising, behaved as some other of the native rulers did who have since been decorated for their services, there is no doubt that there would have been added a very material danger to those which the English had to encounter in that deadly crisis. We do not indeed share in the opinion which was telegraphed by a Governor at Bombay to the Resident at Hyderabad, during the height of the Mutiny, who declared that "if the Nizam goes all is lost." Nevertheless, it is impossible to speak too highly of the courage, foresight, and fidelity which were shown by Salar Jung at this critical period. In securing the Nizam to our side he played what might well appear to a native of India to be a most desperate game, at very great risk to himself and to his master. He had to oppose not only the patriotic but the religious prejudices of his countrymen. He was denounced as a traitor to the faith, and numerous plots were laid for his overthrow and destruction. Indeed, when we consider the temptations he had to pronounce against us, and the small inducement, to all seeming, to an opposite course, it is not a little surprising that even a man so clear-sighted should have unhesitatingly elected to abide by the British alliance. The services then rendered by Sir Salar Jung have been ungrudgingly acknowledged and handsomely rewarded by the British Govenment. Every honour that it has been in our power to bestow has been heaped upon him, and, whatever other cause of complaint he may have against us, there is no pretence for saying that the British Government is not fully aware of the greatness of his services, and is not prepared to show its sense of them in every way consistent with the interests of the country, by which we mean the interests not only of England but of India.

We have no official knowledge of the object of Sir Salar Jung's visit to this country, and no reason to believe that it has been promoted by any other motive than that spirit of curiosity which ought to lead every ruler of a native state to study the paramount power at its home and centre. Such a visit cannot but be particularly interesting to a man so intelligent and so accomplished as the Regent of Hyderabad, and what he observes among us cannot fail to be of use to him in his relations with this Government. If there should be any deeper and more personal cause for this visit, as the Indian journals have suggested, there need be no fear but that it will receive all the attention which it merits, independently of the character of the ambassador. If it is true that Sir Salar Jung has come here, encouraged by the kindly disposition of the Prince towards himself, or by any recent expressions of opinion upon the matter, upon a mission to beg the restoration of the Berars from the British Government, we can only promise him, at this stage of the business, a fair hearing and a complete opportunity of presenting his case : less than this could hardly be accorded to an advocate who comes backed by so many strong personal claims. It were well, however, for Sir Salar Jung's own sake and to prevent any misconception on his part of the kind which even the most intelligent of the natives of India are but too apt to fall into when they receive our hospitalities, that we should be careful not to indulge his hopes overmuch. The personal reception which is given to the successful Indian Minister and faithful friend of England ought to be kept entirely apart from any manifestations of political sympathy. The question which has for some time been at issue between the State of Hyderabad and the Indian Government is a very grave one, affecting directly the interests of an important Indian province, and indirectly the whole Indian population ; should it come before Parliament, as probably it may, we have no doubt that it will be discussed fully and fairly, with every disposition favourable to so grateful an advocate. But it would be worse than foolish to permit our prepossessions in favour of the individual claimant to bias us in respect of the course which is dictated by the consideration of Indian policy. Our first duty is not to any Indian State which may believe itself to be aggrieved by our policy, but

to our Indian Empire, whose interests we may fairly suppose to be bound up with those of the people of India. If it could be right at any time to overlook these higher considerations, then there is no doubt that we should lend a favourable ear to Salar Jung, who is recommended by so many claims on our favour. But Sir Salar Jung is but one individual Minister, and his system of rule, like the best of native systems, hangs only on a life. The British rule, founded not upon the individual wise or energetic man, but upon the system of wisdom and energy, needs other guarantees for the good government of the provinces within its boundaries than the best of native rulers can give. If it is our title to any province which is questioned, that is a delicate matter, not to be decided upon abstract rules of right, but by a broad interpretation of the public safety. These are, however, questions which doubtless will be fully discussed when they are brought forward. In the meantime, while rendering to Sir Salar Jung that cordial welcome which is his due, it would be unworthy of this country, and a most dangerous precedent, to set to make it appear that the course we shall take in the case of the Berars, or of any other province owned by us and claimed by a native ruler, will be influenced by the personal merits of him who advances the claim.

TIMES, *May* 25, 1876.—The career of a native statesman in India does not attract the attention of the multitude at home unless his name happens to be associated with some imperial measure, in which case he is seldom favourably mentioned. As long as he is engaged in the Government of some Native State, improving its condition, directing its internal economy, and regulating its finances, he is only known to the Indian government and its servants, and he is generally all the better for his obscurity. But from the time that Poorneah won the admiration of one of the ablest of our own statesmen down to the present moment the Native States of Hindustan have rarely failed to produce administrators of marked ability. The visit of the Prince of Wales has produced many results which were not foreseen by the most sagacious observers at home or abroad. It is likely to leave an indelible mark on the history of the relations between England and India. Had that tour never been undertaken Sir Salar Jung would in all probability have come to England ; but he would have appeared among us in different and, in all likelihood, in less agreeable circumstances. Eminent as his services have been, and remarkable as his career has been, there are many thousands who ask, " Who is Sir Salar Jung ?" And there are many thousands who have never heard of his name. It was a revelation to millions, indeed, to hear that there were still Native States in India with Courts, Ministers, and armies of their own. We fear that there are some even among the educated classes who would be puzzled to give a very definite account of the Deccan, or to describe the territories of the Nizam, and the nature and relations of the State and its ruler with the British Government. Had the Deccan been involved in the troubles of 1857-8, as Gwalior and Indore were, we should no doubt have been acquainted with the particulars, but the services which were rendered to the British Government at that eventful period were of the utmost value and magnitude, although they fortunately did not need to be written in characters of blood. The Deccan extends over nearly 100,000 square miles, and is peopled by 10,000,000 inhabitants, of whom the vast majority, probably nine in ten, are Hindoos. The soil is generally good and produces cotton in abundance. Coal and iron mines have been discovered, and the great rivers Kistna, Tombudra, and Godavery drain the vast plateau which forms the bulk of the land and open it to the eastern and western oceans. The first Nizam established friendly relations with the English Governor of Fort St. David in 1747, which were generally maintained in the wars with the French and their allies, and, although for a time the ability and genius of Bussy secured the ascendancy of his councils and influence at Hyderabad, the troops and resources of the Nizam were placed at our disposal in the campaign against Tippoo in 1791 and in the struggle with the Mahrattas, and the alliance has continued to the present day. In 1853 Sir Salar Jung was appointed to succeed his uncle, Suraj-ool-Moolk, as

Dewan to Nasur-ood-Dowlah, who had just been forced by Lord Dalhousie to assign to the superintendence of the British certain rich districts to secure the payment of debts alleged to be due for the pay of the Contingent which was kept up in accordance with the treaty by the Dewan. He was only 19 years of age, and the condition of the State was one which might have appalled the boldest and most experienced of statesmen.

There was no money in the treasury ; the system of taxation was wasteful and unproductive. Although the Residents at the Court of Hyderabad had been for many years possessed of paramount power, they applied their energies to the sole object of securing British interests, and did not interfere in the internal affairs of the State with a view to their improvement. In fact, as long as the enormously expensive Contingent was paid they cared little for the manner in which the money was raised. Armed bands, miscalled soldiery, carried terror and dismay through the country, and created disturbances and riots in the towns at their pleasure. Hyderabad was a hotbed of turbulent fanaticism. Arab mercenaries and Rohillas, ever ready for mischief, paralyzed the arm of law and order, blighted trade and commerce, and threatened at any moment to require the attention of the Governor-General, at that moment Lord Dalhousie, whose methods in such cases were terribly earnest. Salar Jung began his work by refusing to draw more than half the salary of his office, and his example was followed by the other servants of the State. He put an end to the system of farming the revenues ; he discouraged the immigration of Arabs and Rohillas, and set to work to strengthen the hands of the police, and to obtain some degree of security for property and life. But while he was engaged in this Herculean task there came upon him a trial the tension and force of which can never be understood by a European and a Christian. He was a Mahomedan and he served a Mahomedan State. The power which had destroyed the rule of Mahomedan and Hindoo alike was in the utmost peril. The Mutiny and Rebellion had spread over India, and the Governor of Bombay probably told no more than the truth when he telegraphed to the Resident at Hyderabad, "If the Nizam goes all is lost." But the Nizam did not go. Salar Jung, surrounded by armed crowds who threatened and reviled him, held fast to the British Government. He held the control with a masterly hand, arrested and delivered over to punishment the rioters who attacked the Residency, and inspired the Resident with such a conviction of his ascendancy and fidelity that he ordered the Hyderabad Contingent to join the British forces, with whom it rendered the most signal services. It would be foolish to pretend that in his efforts he had the sympathy of the Mahomedan populace, and that he did not encounter opposition and enmity. His merit is that he rose superior to the prejudices and passions of his co-religionists and countrymen, and that at the loss of his own popularity, and at the risk of a violent death, which more than once well-nigh befell him, he resolved to stand by the power, even when it seemed at its death-gasp, which had given some sort of peace to Hindostan and promised to guarantee its future prosperity and advancement in the ways of modern civilization.

When the rebellion was put down Salar Jung set himself to work at the rest of his self-allotted task. Associated with his co-Regent, the Ameer-i-Kabeer, the very able man who jointly with him is charged with the direction of affairs during the nonage of the boy Nizam, he has developed in the Deccan such enterprise and secured such a measure of peace and progress as have never been witnessed in India since the golden days and the model rulers of whom the poets and historians tell such marvellous, if not apocryphal, stories. Roads have been made or restored, tanks built, wells dug, irrigation works, matters of the first necessity, renewed or created, railways made and planned, an efficient police gradually introduced and extended, schools founded, education fostered, the Arab chiefs restrained or converted to the cause of order, the irregular soldiery suppressed, the Rohillas disbanded, and Hyderabad so tranquillized that the members of the Prince's suite who visited it were treated with the utmost civility. It may possibly be that they could not detect much pleasure and friendliness in the glances which they encountered. But we should remember that an Egyptian officer charged with the

superintendence of certain work on board one of the Khedive's ships in the Thames, who took up his abode at Limehouse, found it necessary after a time to lay aside his fez and put on a hat, in order to avoid the jeers and occasionally the more material proofs of dislike of the Christians of that religious district; so that we need not be surprised if the same sort of illiberality existed at Hyderabad. The Indian Government, to mark its sense of the services of Salar Jung, created him Grand Cross of the Star of India, and restored to the Nizam the Raichoor Doab and Dharaseo. Sir Salar Jung is of princely rank by descent and possessed of large estates, but in his tastes he is simple and unostentatious, as he is regal in his hospitalities and charities. He speaks and writes English with ease and elegance, and his manners are so engaging that an English official, who was very much opposed to claims which Sir Salar Jung was urging on behalf of the Nizam against the Government, said that "he thought Englishmen of influence "and rank should not be encouraged to go to Hyderabad, as Sir Salar Jung "was sure to make converts of them." The impression produced by the Nawab on strangers is certainly very agreeable, and it is not affected by further intercourse. In the painful discussion which arose in reference to the presence of the Nizam, who is a very sickly boy, at the Prince of Wales's durbar at Bombay, he never lost his dignity and temper when subjected to very strong insinuations, and he certainly won an easy victory over clumsy opponents in the diplomatic controversy as to the Nizam's health and ability to visit Bombay. The splendour of the deputation which he headed evinced his desire to do honour to the Heir Apparent and to pay respect to the Crown, and both at Bombay and Calcutta he was treated with marked distinction by the Prince of Wales, who was aware of his services and was much interested in his conversation. The Duke of Sutherland, who went to Hyderabad, was much struck by the practical sense of the Minister, who will soon be his guest, and it may be taken for granted that no more remarkable personage has visited this country for many years from countries outside Europe than Sir Salar Jung.

TIMES, *May* 26, 1876.—Letter from Major-General William Hill, K.C.S.I., late Commanding Hyderabad Contingent :—

"Now that Sir Salar Jung, the distinguished ruler of Hyderabad, Deccan, may be daily expected to arrive in England, I shall be much obliged by your giving me a brief space in your columns, that I may add a few particulars to those stated in *The Times* of to-day, which shed additional lustre on the name of one distinguished alike as a statesman and a wise ruler in a state which since the fall of the King of Delhi has been the chief Mahomedan Power in India.

"Just at the time when the Mutiny broke out in India His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad died. On his death-bed he desired Salar Jung, to whom was intrusted the chief authority in the Nizam's dominions, to bring his son to him, and his dying counsel to him was that, as the British Government had always been so friendly to himself, his son should continue faithful to the English.

"By the wise policy of Colonel Davidson, the Resident, the son was placed on the *musnud* as soon as possible after his father's death, and the Resident invited all the staff and commanding officers of the British force at Secunderabad to the Nizam's palace in the city, to be present at the ceremony.

"On Colonel Davidson's return to the Residency after the installation, he found a telegram from Lord Canning informing him that Delhi had fallen into the hands of the mutineers, upon which he sent for Salar Jung and communicated the intelligence to him. Salar Jung replied, 'This was known in the city three 'days ago.'

"Here, then, was an undoubted proof of the loyalty of the Nizam's Government, for had there been any disposition to upset the British rule in favour of the Mahomedan power, there could not have been a more fitting opportunity for doing so than when all the English officers were collected in the Nizam's palace, surrounded by his armed retainers and entirely in their power.

"Later on, when the spirit of disaffection was at its height and had reached the

city of Hyderabad, the wisdom and determination of Salar Jung were eminently shown by his ordering all the Arabs, who were the principal land proprietors in the Hyderabad territory, to repair at once to the city, and by placing large bodies of these brave and fearless men at each of the principal gates, with orders to fire upon any one who attempted to incite the people to rise against the English.

"These energetic measures saved South India, for had the people of Hyderabad risen against us the Mahomedan population of Madras would, it was well known at the Presidency, have followed their example ; and it is but just to this distinguished man that the people of England should be informed how entirely the stability of British rule in South India was owing to the wise and energetic measures adopted at this crisis by Salar Jung.

"Having held the chief military command in His Highness the Nizam's dominions for some years, and having been consequently brought into constant communication with the Resident during that momentous period, I feel a real pleasure in giving publicity to the facts above stated, being assured that Sir Salar Jung will receive from the British public that warm and friendly welcome which he so eminently deserves from our countrymen."

OVERLAND MAIL, *June* 2, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung, whose accident has unhappily interfered with his comfort on visiting England, landed at Folkestone yesterday. He is welcomed by the people of England with great cordiality as the leading native statesman of India, and in the highest possible terms he has been referred to by the best authorities of the press as the Indian statesman who has rendered England immense service in India. The English people, as a whole, are not very discriminating concerning Oriental visitors. One prince from India is to them very like another, and whether it were the Nizam himself or his Prime Minister, the welcome would be very much the same. But there is a large class which is just as careful in its discrimination, and by some means from them an impression gets abroad. The *Saturday Review* admirably sets forth the high character of Sir Salar. "In a word," it says, "our new guest is the man who, when Delhi had fallen and our power was for the moment tottering in the balance, saved Southern India for England. Even if Southern India had revolted, it is possible that by a profuse expenditure of men and money we might have conquered it back again, and all the rest of India as well. But Sir Salar Jung spared us the expenditure of countless lives and countless millions ; and if ever there was a clear occasion for acknowledging in a fitting manner an inestimable service such an occasion is presented by the arrival in England of the Prime Minister of the Nizam." Such a record will not be overlooked. It is in this light that we desire that Sir Salar should be known. Some writers have endeavoured to suggest that the eminent statesman is here on a mission of intrigue. Sir Salar is the last man to lend himself to that. Nor would he countenance the contemptuous allusions to the good faith of the British Government in India, and to their fair dealing, in which the *World* indulges with the worst taste in its attempts to write up the claims of the Nizam. The writer in that journal, when he quotes as the saying of a native statesman, "I have heard "a good deal of English fair dealing, but I have never seen any of it," but too clearly shows himself to be a partizan, however much he may profess that his statements are "solely" drawn from blue-books. He drew that from a very different source.

LONDON MAIL, *June* 2, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung with a suite consisting of 52 persons left Paris yesterday morning by the tidal train, to which two saloon carriages were attached. The South-Eastern Railway Company's steamer Alexandra, having been chartered by the Government to convey Sir Salar Jung across the Channel, arrived at Boulogne at 8 A.M. Mr. FitzGerald, of the Foreign Office, received him at the Boulogne Station. The train then went on to the Quai Bonaparte and drew up alongside the Alexandra. Sir Salar Jung, who, owing to his fall on the stairs in the Grand Hotel at Paris, is unable to walk,

was carried in an easy chair by four English sailors to a pavilion erected on the after-deck of the Alexandra, in which a luncheon was provided. The saloon and ladies'.cabin were both prettily decorated with flowers, and a substantial repast was provided for the suite. The Alexandra started punctually at 4-25, arriving at Folkestone a few minutes after 6 yesterday afternoon.

Every endeavour had been made by the South-Eastern Railway Company to give a fitting reception to the visitor, and a salute was fired. The Hon. Mr. Byng and Mr. Alexander Beattie, directors of the South-Eastern Company, proceeded on board the steamer, which presented a very interesting appearance to the hundreds of spectators who had assembled. It was crowded with the suite and attendants of the Prince, and the deck had a large amount of luggage, consisting of various bundles and packages. Sir Salar Jung was accompanied by Mr. Oliphant, his private secretary, Major Neville, Mr. FitzGerald, Azim Ali Khan Bahadoor, Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor, Jemadar Galib Jung Bahadoor, Jemadar Mukudum Jung Bahadoor, and Jemadar Mussulum Jung Bahadoor. By a covered way the party proceeded to the reception room, which was carpeted with crimson cloth and decorated with flowers. Here he was introduced to the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Mayor of Folkestone, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Harrison, the town clerk, and the members of the Corporation. The Mayor then read an address of welcome very beautifully illuminated.

Sir Salar Jung, apologizing for not rising, and for his answer not being properly prepared and signed, but promising to forward one, said, "Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Folkestone, I thank you most heartily for your very cordial expressions of welcome on my arrival in England. It affords me the highest interest and pleasure to carry out my long-cherished desire to see this country, with which the family of my master, His Highness the Nizam, has been so closely connected during the past century. I can also claim an intimate association with some of the highest officers of the British Government, dating back as far as the year when my great grandfather, Meer Allum, on the part of the Nizam, proceeded to Calcutta to arrange with Lord Cornwallis the treaty and alliance for making the first war against Tippoo Sultan. You have alluded to the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India. I must ask your permission to add my assurance to your conviction on this subject, *viz.*, that England and India are thereby knitted closer together in bonds of unity and peace. The opportunity afforded to the Princes and Nobles of the Native States to do honour to the Heir Apparent of the British throne has been gladly and faithfully accepted wherever it was possible, and I can affirm the result is that this Royal visit has very materially strengthened the affections and developed the loyal feelings of the Native Princes and people of India to the British Crown and to the Empress of India. I shall ever pray for the prosperity of Great Britain and her Indian Empire."

Sir Salar Jung was then carried to the train, returning with evident satisfaction the hearty greeting which he met with on all sides, and especially from the large number of ladies who occupied privileged positions. Mr. Shaw, the general manager of the Company, accompanied Sir Salar across the Channel from Boulogne, and the arrangements at Folkestone were carried out by Mr. Cockburn, the traffic superintendent, and Mr. Brady, the engineer to the Company.

Sir Salar Jung travelled in a saloon carriage attached to the special train, and arrived at Charing-cross at 8-25 P.M. He was accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, and Captain Warren, another of the directors, was at the station to meet him.

It is rather singular that only yesterday the divers of the Strathclyde recovered a package addressed to Sir Salar.

MORNING POST, *June* 3, 1876.—Among all the statesmen and chiefs of the vast dependencies of this country there is not one who has greater claims upon our respect and goodwill than our visitor Sir Salar Jung, the Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad. He comes of a family noted for its loyalty and services

to England, for his grandfather commanded the Hyderabad force at the siege of Seringapatam, and assisted in obtaining the famous Treaty of Mysore ; but his own loyalty and services throw these into the shade. To show the part that Sir Salar Jung played during the Mutiny we cannot do better than quote a letter written by the British Resident to the Government at Calcutta just after the final suppression of the movement. Speaking of Sir Salar Jung he says :—"The "unhesitating energy and promptitude with which the Nizam's Minister assisted "the British Government was beyond all praise." . . . "No Minister of the "Deccan ever before showed himself so strenuously and truly the friend of the Eng- "lish and the British Government. From his open and avowed determination to "assist us at all hazards he became most unpopular and almost outlawed by the "Mohammedans, but no invectives, threats, or entreaties ever made him swerve "from the truly faithful line of conduct he from the first adopted. His assassina- "tion was planned a dozen times, and I believe he was aware of this, but neither "dread on that account nor, for a time, the continued intelligence of repeated "reverses to our arms in the North-West shook him for a moment ; every contin- "gency and every requisition made to him by me was met with the same firmness "and consistency, and the resources of the Nizam's Government were, as far as "lay in his power, placed unhesitatingly at my disposal." Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that but for the loyal devotion to England of Sir Salar Jung India might have been lost to us at that fearful crisis. Although a very young man at the time, he was virtually the ruler of the Hyderabad State. It only required his permission for its people and forces to turn against us, and so severely were our power and resources taxed to maintain our hold on the country that had the Deccan risen against us the probability is that the strain would have been greater than could have been borne. It is quite impossible, therefore, to exaggerate or over-estimate the services of Sir Salar Jung. It is true that he did no more than was to be expected of a brave, honourable, and high-minded man ; but then such men are not so very plentiful, in India or elsewhere, and we cannot too much appreciate them when they are found in important and trying positions. Sir Salar Jung could not have done more for England than he did, and he readily might have done less. He has gained our respect and admiration, and earned our gratitude.

No doubt the visit of Sir Salar Jung is a direct result of the Prince of Wales's journey to India. That undertaking indicated as plainly as if it had been proclaimed officially that England is now taking far more interest in the affairs of India than she had done in former times. And that being so, what could be more natural than that the native states and rulers that have views and claims to urge should think the time opportune for bringing them forward, and should be disposed to consider that that could be effected better in London than at Calcutta. It is no secret that the Hyderabad State has claims to urge, and it would be mere affectation to pretend that those claims have had nothing to say to the visit of Sir Salar Jung to England. Nor is it to be denied that, however mistaken the view may be that a personal visit to England would effect what a written application through the proper channels would not, if it be possible, it would be right and gracious to grant the requests of the Nizam. But to understand the views and claims of the Hyderabad Government it is necessary to have regard to the history of the State during the present century. Nearly eighty years ago we guaranteed by treaty the rights and independence of this State, and it was agreed that a "Subsidiary Force" of British troops should be stationed near its capital. The Indian Government was to pay this force, but to enable it to do so the revenues of certain provinces were assigned to it "in perpetuity." The Nizam was required and bound also to maintain a native force of a fixed strength, to be at the disposal of the English. In 1814, in lieu of this native force, it was arranged that a "Contingent Force," for the service of Hyderabad exclusively, was to be kept up. It was to be officered by English officers, but to be paid by the Nizam. In 1851 it was found that the Nizam had allowed the pay of the "Contingent" to fall in arrear, and the East India Company undertook to pay the arrears. In 1853 the

province of the Berars was made over to the East India Company as security for the payments to this force and for its future maintenance, and the force was to be officered and controlled by the British. An accurate account of the finances of the province was to be furnished to the Nizam, and the surplus revenue, after paying the force, was to be handed to his Government; but in 1860 it was arranged that the account might be dispensed with, though not the force or its payment. That is how the matter stands now. The "Subsidiary" British Force is kept up out of the revenues of the Hyderabad provinces hypothecated in perpetuity for that purpose, and besides there is the native "Contingent" Force which is paid by the British Government out of the revenues of the Berars. The Nizam having his dominions now in excellent order, thanks to Sir Salar Jung's able administration, and not requiring the services of the "Contingent," would like to have the force abolished and to resume the control of the Berars. The questions to be decided are, first, whether the Contingent can be dispensed with permanently with safety and convenience, and, secondly, if so, when the change should be made, for it is clear that in such a matter England should not stand on the letter of the law and claim to exercise control over territory placed in her hands for a specific purpose not now necessary. The first is a question for the consideration, and indeed virtually the decision, of the Indian Government. It could not be decided here. We should imagine, however, that there can be little doubt as to the feasibility of dispensing with the services of the Contingent under present circumstances. Police might be quite sufficient to maintain internal order in the State of Hyderabad. Apparently there ought to be no difficulty in making arrangements of a conditional character at all events; but, as we have said, the Indian Government should initiate and be responsible for the change. Indeed, in all matters of the kind that ought to be so. It would be productive of great inconvenience, for one thing, if it were understood in India that suitors could put the Indian Government on one side and obtain what they wanted by direct application to the English Government. Hence, whatever be the intrinsic merits of the question that Sir Salar Jung may have to bring forward, and we believe that he has a very good case to urge, it really is not possible that it should be entertained now and here with a view to any immediate solution. Sir Salar Jung, however, may rest quite satisfied that eventually the fullest justice will be done to him, his case, and his country.

MORNING POST, *June* 3, 1876.—*Hyderabad and its Ruler.* In the midst of the territories comprising the British possessions in India lies an extensive tract of country called the Nizam's Dominions, but sometimes designated Hyderabad, such being the name of its capital. It is about 475 miles in length, and the same distance in breadth, the area being not far short of 100,000 square miles, with a population estimated at upwards of 10,500,000 and a revenue of about £1,500,000. The ruler, termed the Nizam, derives his authority from a chief, Asof Jah, who 150 years ago held high command under Aurungzebe, and who, while bearing nominal allegiance to that sovereign, established himself in the Deccan as an independent prince. On the death, in 1748, at the age of 100, of this chief, known as the Nizam-ul-Moolk (Regulator of the State), a fierce contest for power ensued amongst two of his descendants, one of whom was favoured by the English, while the cause of the other was espoused by the French. The British partizan, Nazir Jung, was triumphant, but after a brief period was slain in an encounter with some French troops who had mustered to attack his camp. Thereupon his former rival, Mozuffer Jung, ascended the throne, but he too, after a short tenure of power, fell in an affray with some Pathans. The French, who then had great influence in India, selected a brother of Nazir Jung, by name Salabat Jung, as ruler of the Deccan. A younger brother, Nizam Ali, however, soon dethroned this last-mentioned prince, and in 1763 put him to death. The British Government, anxious to be on good terms with Nizam Ali, in 1766 concluded a new treaty. The Nizam shortly after this joined the Chief of Mysore against the East

India Company, but in 1768, being compelled to sue for peace, a new treaty was signed, wherein the arrangements as to the military assistance which should be afforded to His Highness were modified. During the stirring events of the close of the last century the Nizam alternated between the French and the English, at one time throwing in his lot with the former, at another appealing for help to the latter. To obviate this, in 1798 a further treaty was concluded, under the terms of which all the Frenchmen in His Highness's service were dismissed, a Subsidiary Force being on the other hand assigned by the British Government for the protection of the Nizam's dominions. Subsequently the pecuniary payment for the maintenance of this force was commuted for a cession of territory. Nizam Ali died in 1803, and during the reign of the princes who succeeded him the mismanagement of the country reached such a pitch that in 1853 the British Government were compelled to interfere, and a treaty was concluded, which, as subsequently modified in 1860, forms the basis of our relations with the Hyderabad State at the present time. In the former year Salar Jung, the distinguished personage who is now on a visit to this country, was appointed Minister, and under his admirable administration tranquillity was restored, lawless mercenaries were repressed, disorder was checked, and the country began to assume a new aspect. That this was not brought about without immense exertion on the part of the Minister may be readily concluded ; but few persons are aware probably of the enormous tax on the energies of Sir Salar Jung (knighthood having been conferred upon him in recognition of his eminent services) which the control of affairs at Hyderabad entails. A day's work has been thus described :—

"He rises at six A.M., and after a bath and a cup of tea proceeds to business. The darogahs of the Filkhana (elephant establishment) first wait upon him and make their reports. A public durbar is then held, to which the poorest of the people have free access, and opportunity given them of making their representations. The various jemadars (officers) of the troops attend this durbar and make their reports. The Minister then proceeds to his private sitting-room, where he inspects the accounts of the treasury receipts and disbursements ; and the Munshee of the Dar-ul-Insba (office of correspondence) waits upon him with official letters for his approval and signature, and to receive communications respecting unanswered letters. The Nazim (dispenser of justice) of the Adalut is then granted an audience. By the time the above business is gone through it is half-past ten o'clock, when the Minister goes to breakfast, which does not detain him above a quarter of an hour. He is now waited upon by the Munshee in charge of the Urzkhana (office where petitions are received), who submits summaries of all petitions received the previous day, and receives orders thereon. The rest of the time till half-past twelve is occupied in attending to business of a miscellaneous nature, in receiving visitors, &c. At half-past twelve o'clock the noblemen and other courtiers from His Highness the Nizam's palace, with the kotwal (magistrate's deputy) of the city, attend to pay their respects. They are received in durbar, and the representations listened to which any of them may have to make. They are usually dismissed in about ten minutes, but to such of them as desire it private interviews are granted by the Minister in his sitting-room. Afterwards His Highness's hurkarus (messengers) attend to make their reports, and the correspondence from the Residency is attended to. The Minister then takes his siesta for about half an hour if there be no other pressing calls on his attention. It is now about two o'clock P.M. After the afternoon prayers the undermentioned officers of Government are received, and their business is gone through in succession, *viz.*, the dufterdars (record keepers) and their mutsuddies (clerks), the jemadars (officers) and sarishtadars (accountants) of the different corps, and the talukdars (local governors), and others. The saucars (bankers), also attend at this time of the day and have audiences granted them. Afterwards various accounts are looked into and orders given ; the Resident's letters are received, the Nizam's vakeels (confidential agents) also generally attend, &c. The Minister is thus occupied till half-past five or six o'clock, when he goes into his garden, and either rides, drives, or walks for half an hour. The Nizam's horses as well as the Minister's are brought out for inspection at this hour. The Minister returns to his private sitting-room, and after evening prayers goes to dinner for about half an hour. After dinner the letters received from talukdars are perused, and answers to them endorsed. He signs letters prepared, examines and signs abstracts of pay, examines also taluka (district) accounts, or drafts letters of importance to the Resident. All this occupies until about half-past ten or eleven o'clock, when he retires to rest."

On the death in 1869 of the late Nizam, Sir Salar Jung, in conjunction with another native nobleman, assumed the position of Regent during the minority of the present ruler, who, on his succession in that year, was but three years of age. As is the case in most countries of large extent in India, the population is a mixed one. About the capital and everywhere in the civil and military service of Government are to be found Mussulmans, while Mahrattas are most numerous on the western, and Telingas in the south-eastern portion of the kingdom. The latter

generally inhabit straggling villages in houses built of mud with pyramidal roofs of palmyra leaves, though a few dwellings are more substantially constructed of brick, and tiled. There is a considerable number of Brahmins amongst them, their diet consisting of rice, wheat, vegetable curries, cakes flavoured with garlic or asafœtida and fried in butter, as it is against their creed to touch animal food. The lower orders are obliged to subsist on inferior sorts of grain ; they are addicted to intoxication with the fermented sap of various kinds of palms, and spirit distilled from the flowers of a plant called " mowha." Tobacco is in general use both for smoking and chewing, as well as in the form of snuff. Bang, or the intoxicating narcotic obtained from hemp, and opium, is also in use, but to no great extent.

Hyderabad, the capital, is situate on the river Mussi, between 400 and 500 feet wide at that spot. The environs have a wild but picturesque appearance, being overspread with granite hills and isolated rocks. Approached from the west the view is very striking. The palace and numerous mosques rising above the surrounding buildings impart an air of grandeur, which is increased by the superb pile of buildings which form the British Residency, a noble granite structure erected at a cost of £10,200, and consisting of a basement story of arches, and two others above it with wings connected by a continuation of the basement story of arches, finished with a balustrade. The principal front is distinguished by an enormous portico of the Corinthian order, the columns being formed of white chunam, beautifully polished, extending from the base, which is on the summit of a noble flight of 22 steps, to the top of the upper story. On each side of this step stands a colossal sphinx. The interior of the portico, the cornices, &c., are ornamented in the richest style of Grecian architecture, executed in white chunam, the pavement being of black and white marble. There is a large court in front with a circular basin of water in the centre, stocked with aquatic birds, and planted round with various fruit-bearing and other trees, the whole being enclosed by a wall with two gateways. The state apartments are on the upper story, and form a suite superb beyond description. In the city is a remarkable relic of the past, called Chahar Minar (Four Minarets), raised upon a spot where the four principal streets of the city meet, while in the environs are many fine gardens containing gorgeous pavilions of marvellous beauty. An account of one of them, belonging to the Minister of the day, was thus depicted some years ago :—" It is enclosed after the Asiatic manner " by high walls, the centre containing a large marble basin filled with water and " fed by numerous fountains, their silvery columns being mingled with stately " cypress trees. The pavilions, galleries, and terraces around are built and ornamented " in the richest style of Oriental architecture, that beautiful carved trellis work " which always produces so exquisite an effect frequently intervening ; while the " painting and gilding are equally profuse and striking." Such is the country the destinies of which may be said to be held in the hands of our august visitor Sir Salar Jung.

ENGLISHMAN, *June* 14, 1876.—Up to very lately the political reputation of Sir Salar Jung was of the very highest. Credited with being the one man who saved Southern India in 1857, for had Hyderabad gone the revolt would have spread with lightning-like rapidity from the city of the Deccan to Cape Comorin, he has been honoured, trusted, fêted, and made much of, until, as the natural consequence he has come to really believe in the adulation pressed on him, and to think that he is positively a truly remarkable man. But times have changed since Sir Salar Jung won his spurs as a Knight of the Star of India, and while the lapse of years has permitted us to arrive at a much truer estimate of the origin, causes, and extent of the Sepoy Mutiny, it has at the same time enabled us to thrust aside much of that false glamour surrounding and permeating the history of those days ; and among other things we have arrived at is the conclusion that though Sir Salar Jung may be a very creditable specimen, if he is not the best, of that peculiar class of native statesmen we are carefully

training up to suit our political necessities in times to come, beyond that, why, the least said the better.

We do not believe the present Hyderabad State Railway would have ever become a fact had not Mr. Saunders, backed by the late Lord Mayo, put the matter in such a light that there was no option but to accept the position. Had Lord Mayo lived to receive the Prince of Wales there would have been no room for the game of double shuffle and deceit which Lord Northbrook's well-known character made it possible for the Minister to play and win, and which has done so much to lower the latter in the estimation of those whose good opinion Sir Salar Jung has hitherto made it his duty to secure. His visit to England to win the Berars from the India Office certainly says very little for his reputation as a man of the world, or his good name for political sagacity.

It may be that another of Sir Salar Jung's motives in proceeding to England, under, of course, the veil of the courteous invitation of the Duke of Sutherland, is to repair a somewhat damaged reputation. He gained his end in keeping the puny little Nizam of Hyderabad from paying his devoirs to a Prince of the Royal Line of England as far superior to him as one human being can be above another. And so far, by a free use of Oriental trickery, subterfuge, and saying the thing that is not, he gained a decided victory over the straightforward British Resident.

But altogether, whether as a grievance-monger, or as a supplicant for the restoration of the Berars, it matters little which, it is to be feared Sir Salar Jung will gain little from his visit to England beyond a plentiful crop of trouble and vexation of spirit. It is openly asserted in the home papers that he is prepared to pay £8,000,000 for the restoration of the Berars. But as the point at issue involves the happiness and good government of a large tract of country, which is doing excellently well under British management, Sir Salar Jung at the very least must show that the territories of the Nizam are equally well governed, before his proposal can be entertained for a single moment. Of the reception given to him in Italy we scarcely know what to say. Was there no one with him to tell the Italian authorities that the great man was no one in particular, that at the best he was only the Minister of a petty, badly governed, little Mahomedan State in India, of no great account whatever, and that not being even a Native Prince he could not possibly aspire to honours reserved for royalty alone. The Pope, we are told, was also, poor man, made the victim of a painfully practical joke. "Seated "on his throne," he also received the homage of the Prime Minister of Barrataria,—we beg pardon, Hyderabad,—thanked him for the protection afforded to Catholics, and gave his hand to be kissed by the tagrag and bobtail, somewhat mischievously described as "miscellaneous natives," surrounding Sir Salar Jung. If the Great Minister continues to progress through Europe in this style, we can promise Mr. Saunders his revenge long before he returns to India, we venture to predict, a discomfited and disgusted man.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

DECCAN TIMES, *June* 14, 1876.—The London correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes as follows:—

"I wonder what notions are entertained by the Italian Government as to the position of Sir Salar Jung. On arriving at Naples he was received with artillery salutes, and Admiral Delgaretts accompanied by the British Vice-Consul went on board the steamer to welcome him. Who on earth could have got up this demonstration? Sir Salar Jung, the Minister of a feudatory of the English Empire, has no more right to a salute than myself. If Mr. W. H. Smith, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, went on a continental tour, guns would not fire in his honour, nor is it likely that he would be welcomed by Admirals. Yet as a matter of fact Mr. Smith is more entitled to such demonstrations of respect than the wily Wuzeer of Hyderabad.

"Unless I greatly mistake, this ridiculous affair at Naples will be found to form the prelude to an opera entitled 'The poor Nizam.' The salutes that bellowed over the beautiful bay were intended to draw attention to the hard case

of that interesting young imbecile in being kept out of the Berars. Already more than one pamphlet has been emitted from the London press, expatiating upon the justice and benevolence of restoring those fertile provinces to Hyderabad. Of course, the writers of these effusions are perfectly disinterested. They take up the Nizam's cause, as Dr. Kenealy did that of Arthur Orton, entirely in the interests of truth and justice. Nevertheless, it is an odd fact that people are beginning to ask whether Sir Salar is likely to bring many presents with him, Cashmere shawls, diamond rings, and unconsidered trifles of that sort. If he does, he will find plenty of people in good society to wax virtuously indignant about the woes of the Nizam. It is wonderful what an immensity of sympathy with Oriental suffering can be created by a judicious dissemination of Eastern manufactures. The worst of it is that this kindly feeling invariably evaporates the moment its creator attempts to turn it to advantage. In the present instance I do not scruple to predict that the Berars will remain as they are, be the amount of Sir Salar's distributions what they may. Nine-tenths of the people to whom claimants of his class address themselves possess absolutely no influence either in Parliament or the press. They talk big—they will interview Lord Salisbury, they know a friend at Court, they are intimately acquainted with Mr. Delane and Mr. Courtenay. But when it comes to a question of exercising this apocryphal influence they draw back at once. It is a very delicate matter indeed, must be managed with care and tact. The end of it is that when the Feast of St. Grouse draws nigh they hurry off to the provinces, there to count over the spoils they have wrung out of Oriental credulity. It is by way of warning the native aristocracy of India against these harpies that I have now drawn attention to the matter. If any prince or chief has a just grievance—far be it from me to say that the Nizam's is not so—by all means let him appeal to the English Legislature for redress. But he should exercise the greatest discrimination in bringing influence to bear in support of his claim. Some is well worth having, and he should lose no means untried in obtaining it. But the greater part now offering in the market is purely fictitious, and will only harm the cause with which it is associated."

TIMES OF INDIA, *June* 15, 1876.—"I had occasion yesterday (May 20) to see Sir Salar Jung, who is still detained here through his fall. I need hardly say that, in spite of his vexation at this mishap, he preserves the equanimity and resignation characteristic of men of his stamp, nationality, and faith; but the frustration of his plans would have affected the nerves of any other man. His intention was only to pass a single night in Paris. He should have reached Boulogne on Wednesday, embarked on the British steamer in waiting, taken a special train placed at his disposal at Dover, and attended a dinner to which he was invited on Thursday. Now this is the sixth day of his stay, and there is every prospect of several more days elapsing before he can resume his journey. A miscalculation of eight or ten days in such a case seriously deranges the plans not only of the traveller, but of those expecting him. Then, again, it must be remembered that Sir Salar Jung and the 52 persons of his suite alighted at the Grand Hôtel, and that even a Nabob perceives the difference between spending the night and being 10 or 12 days there. Since landing at Naples Sir Salar Jung and his suite had been able to stop at hotels engaged beforehand on fixed conditions. Here such an arrangement was refused, and, as he was only going to stay one night, it was not insisted on. Now, however, that he has been there nearly a fortnight, the question takes another shape, and he will discover on his departure that nothing in the world is more expensive than a fall on the staircase of the Grand Hôtel des Capucines at Paris. Nothing, however, in Sir Salar Jung's countenance betrayed either pain or anxiety of any kind. I found him half reclining on a double mattrass placed in the middle of the room, his legs stretched towards the right, so as not to lean on the injured side. The inactivity to which he is condemned had not impaired the intelligent vivacity of his physiognomy, with its black and penetrating eyes and its fine-shaped mouth.

In all the passages leading to his rooms one meets with his Hindoo attendants, whose white turbans and deep or dull black faces give them a picturesque effect in the dim light of the corridors. The room immediately preceding his own has speedily assumed the aspect of a tent, and to pass through it makes one understand that its occupants are accustomed to rapidly arranged encampments. Hindoos are seated on the ground talking, while in all the corners are bundles, whence peep out fabrics of brilliant colours. Since Sir Salar Jung has kept his room none of his attendants have gone outside the hotel—not that they are indifferent to sight-seeing, for at Naples, Rome, and Venice they went to look at everything, in spite of the crowds which followed and incommoded them. One of them told me that since Sir Salar Jung's arrival in Paris he has been receiving 20 letters a day, in French and English, making the strangest applications. Some beg for alms, giving a long narrative of more or less veracious misfortunes; others offer all sorts of inventions, merchandise, articles of luxury and fancy; others, again, ask for an interview; others forward gushing verses expressing regret at his accident; others offer him amusements and recreations of all kinds: not to speak of tailors, shirtmakers, hatters, and shoemakers, who not satisfied with writing are constantly stepping into the corridors, forcing their cards, prospectuses, and samples into the hands, the pockets, and almost the turbans of the Hindoos they encounter. Their recital much amused Sir Salar Jung, who, however, exhibited great satisfaction when informed that this was a Parisian persecution from which he would be free in London. He appears impatient to arrive there, and listens with great interest when the conversation turns upon London or England. He speaks with enthusiasm of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Sutherland, who warmly pressed him to come and return their visit. He says he has eagerly responded to this invitation, and in spite of his accident does not regret the fatigues or the expense of the long journey he has undertaken."—Paris correspondent of the *Times*.

MADRAS MAIL, *June* 17, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung while in Paris had a suite of seventy attendants, who were lodged in the Grand Hotel, for whom 25f. per head was charged daily. Sir Salar had his jewels with him. The boxes containing the treasures were guarded night and day by Arabs. Most of his servants are men who have been attached to him for years.

INDIAN SPECTATOR, *June* 17, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung, the Hyderabad Minister, has been extremely well received by the King of Italy, the Pope of Rome, &c. Reuter has even thought it proper to telegraph to all his constituents the intelligence that the Prime Minister of Hyderabad has broken his leg by a fall from the grand staircase of a Paris hotel. We cannot yet receive accounts of his reception in England, though we may be sure it will be equally warm and cordial. But we are afraid Sir Salar Jung will owe his reception as much to the respect and friendly feeling which no Englishman can help entertaining towards him as to the curiosity which the presence of an Oriental always excites in England. If we are not disrespectful, we may say that Sir Salar Jung will be as much inquired after and stared at as a new and picturesque animal in the Zoological Gardens may be expected to be. And we should feel surprised if Sir Salar Jung himself did not estimate the sincerity of the reception at its true worth.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *June* 22, 1876.—From our London correspondent, dated 2nd instant:—

"No one but himself can realize the disappointment Sir Salar Jung has felt during his unintentional and unfortunate stay in Paris. From almost every point of view it was a mistake not to have come straight to England. The edge of the novelty has been taken off by the experience gained by passing a day here and a day there on the Continent, and the intense reality of busy, pushing English life

must be far less remarkable to minds already familiarized with such scenes by a fortnight's sojourn in the monster hotel on the Boulevard des Capucines, on the stairs of which the unfortunate Nawab committed that *faux pas* which has caused himself so much suffering and his suite so much anxiety. His travelling medical attendants are Dr. Williamson, of a Cavalry Regiment in the Hyderabad Contingent, and one of his own hakeems, by name Syed Ali. These were both on the spot when the accident occurred, but the Minister fainted during the examination of his injuries and the best surgeons in Paris were called in. An injury to the sciatic nerve is always a tedious affair, and Sir Salar Jung's presence in England a fortnight after the mishap may be taken as an instance of the pluck shown by him on previous occasions. The presence of the Duke of Sutherland on the platform of Charing Cross station about 20 minutes to 2 yesterday afternoon proved that the Nawab really was expected on this occasion, and His Grace, accompanied by Captain Clerk and one or two others interested in Hyderabad and its Regent, went down to Folkestone by the tidal train which left that station at 1-50, and reached the harbour station shortly before 4. The first thing, of course, was to see the outward boat depart, and this over, some of the South-Eastern Directors entertained the party at afternoon tea in the Pavilion Hotel. It was a lovely afternoon, and the Londoners fully enjoyed the fresh breeze which was barely strong enough to ruffle the channel. It was soon seen that the expected arrival was rather a God-send to Folkestone. A crowd of loungers filled the waiting room and passages, which were carpeted with red cloth and decorated with fine hothouse flowers, some of which would be old friends to the Indian arrivals. From the waiting room door to the edge of the pier a covered way was lined on either side by curious gazers, who took up their position an hour before the arrival was expected. It was ten minutes after six before a salute from the pier-head announced that the boat was at hand. The first to board the steamer was the Duke of Sutherland, but all the Nawab's many friends were much pained to find him in an invalid chair and to see him carried ashore thereon by the sailors and his own servants. Whether it be that Folkestone being less favoured by foreign grandees than its neighbour, Dover is more inclined to appreciate those who do land there, or whether it were really an honest expression of feeling, the Mayor and Corporation had resolved to inflict upon the unfortunate Nawab an address of welcome. Now when Queen Elizabeth visited Folkestone the worshipful Mayor mounted a chair and received her with an address which, if brief, was to the point—

"Most gracious Queen,
Welcome to Fokesteene."

The Virgin Queen was of course equal to the occasion—

"Most gracious Fool,
Get off that stool"

being her somewhat short reply. Sir Salar Jung was, however, more gracious, and the Corporation having been presented individually, and the Mayor having read his address and handed it to the Nawab, the latter took a sheet of paper from the hands of Mr. Oliphant, his new Private Secretary, and, in quite as audible tones as the Mayor's, explained that he was now fulfilling a 'long cherished 'desire,' and in allusion to one of the topics of the address, referred to the pleasure given to the Native Chiefs by the Prince's visit. Then amid loud cheers the platform was reached, and Sir Salar Jung was lifted into the saloon prepared for himself, and distinguished from the two others by a very lovely bouquet of flowers. The adjoining saloons were occupied by the Arab Jemadars, and by the European suite in attendance, and a couple of first class carriages accommodated the tagrag and bobtail, without which not even Sir Salar Jung can move. The baggage of course was of the most extraordinary nature, and Folkestone's decency must have been almost put to the blush at some of the things which were tumbled into the special train. You remember a party in Don Juan who 'found, no matter 'what, it was not what they sought.' It was 6-45 before the special was clear off, and then the beauties of Kent were rapidly passed by, not however without

comment from the strangers, who were specially struck with the hop gardens and with the rich green and gold of the pastures. The Cockneyfied suburbs were reached before dusk, and it was 8-25 as the train crossed the Charing Cross Bridge, and gave Sir Salar Jung a moment's peep at the House of Parliament, where he hopes to gain redress for the wrongs of his ward. The small crowd assembled on the platform soon doubled and trebled, and only a few friends were able to get near the Nawab. On the platform Colonel Hastings Fraser could hardly escape notice, and those who remember how well Sir Salar did the thing in Bombay last autumn will regret to hear that his *impresario*, Mr. Maurice Wilkinson, was still on crutches. The representative of a certain Bombay firm was, of course, to the fore, and several old Anglo-Indians pressed forward to welcome the Minister, who with some difficulty got into the Duke of Sutherland's carriage and drove off to Piccadilly. The house there, it may be mentioned, is a fine new erection at the corner of Hamilton Place and partly facing the Green Park, the splendid marble staircase having come from old Northumberland House. Captain Clerk, who does not return to Hyderabad, has been responsible for the interior arrangement, and in his hands, no doubt, the party will be very comfortable. By the middle of August Sir Salar hopes to reach Hyderabad."

ATHENÆUM, *June* 22, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung, Knight [Grand] Commander of the Order of the Star of India, who is at the present moment ill at Paris *en route* to England, is unquestionably the most remarkable man of whom India can boast. Placed when scarcely entered into manhood in the position of Prime Minister of a State torn by factions, burdened with debt, harassed by difficulties of all kinds, with a people bigoted beyond all others, utterly lawless, given to riot and tumult, impatient of the smallest control, he has held the reins of power to the present time with a firmness and wisdom which have excited the wonder and admiration of both the European and native populations of India, and have procured him the respect even of those most bitterly opposed to the reforms which he has instituted. In his hands the revenue of the country has immensely increased, trade and commerce are flourishing, the cultivator is no longer plundered and harassed by the exactions of the Rajahs, and the town population carry on their business unawed by the swashbucklers who in old times flocked from all parts of India to Hyderabad as the focus of riot, intrigue, and tumult. But it is in reference to his conduct at the time of the Mutiny that Sir Salar Jung had the largest claim to the recognition and gratitude of the English people. Two men saved India—Puttiala in the north, Salar Jung in the centre and south. "If Hyderabad goes, India is lost," was telegraphed by the Governor of Bombay to the Resident at the Nizam's Court; and the telegram went no whit beyond the truth. The Nizam's dominions are by far the most extensive of any of the native territories. They are three times as large as those of Scindia, seven times the dimensions of those of Holkar. They are peopled by fanatical Mussulmans, who it seemed to a certainty would rise. The population were eager for war against the Feringhee; the people of Hyderabad assembled in the streets and clamoured for war; and the Native States of Central India and the Deccan looked for the raising of the flag of revolt in Hyderabad as the signal for a general rebellion. Had Hyderabad gone the flame would have spread to the walls of Bombay on one side and of Madras on the other; our fellow-countrymen and women would have been slaughtered in thousands, and India would have had to be conquered afresh. To stem this tide of fanaticism, of hatred, and, as the natives considered it, of patriotism there was only Salar Jung, a young man of from three to four and twenty, newly seated in power, scarcely known by name outside Hyderabad. But Salar Jung, although he stood almost alone against his people and nation, stood firm, and saved India. Puttiala, when by adhering to us he carried the wavering Punjaub with him, deserved well at our hands; but Puttiala had no such obstacles to contend with. The Punjaub followed his lead at once, and his difficulties ended when he made his decision. Those of Salar Jung only began. The enraged populace would on several occasions have stormed his house and

murdered him, had not his Arab guard been faithful. Assassination was attempted over and over again, and passionate appeals were made by his co-religionists to his patriotism, his honour, and his faith. Still through it all the Minister never wavered. He repressed tumults, punished rioters, and consented to the despatch of the Hyderabad Contingent to the scene of action against the mutineers. As one of the highest Indian authorities wrote at the time, "his services were simply "priceless."

Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam, is less known to our countrymen in India than any other city of at all the same importance. It lies off the general line of travel, and until lately few Englishmen, excepting those belonging to or connected with the British cantonments at Secunderabad, have visited the city. Indeed, until within the last few years it was not considered safe for a European to go through the streets of the city, so fanatical and turbulent were its inhabitants. Last year, however, a railway was opened from Sholapore, on the line between Bombay and Madras, to Hyderabad, and the city is now accessible to ordinary tourists. It is large and straggling, with a population variously estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000 people. It is walled, lies on a flat, and, being modern—for its site has been shifted several times—presents but few features of interest, with the exception of a few mosques and its swarming and picturesque multitudes. The traveller on arriving will, it is to be hoped, find himself provided with letters of introduction to some one at Secunderabad, which is four miles from the city, for without them he will be in a bad plight. Once put up there, his next step is to drive over to the British Residency, to request leave to enter the town. Permission obtained, he will forward any letter of introduction that he may have to Sir Salar Jung, and will then probably receive a note appointing an hour for him to call, taking perhaps the shape of an invitation to breakfast, that being almost the only time of day which the Minister can call his own. You see but little of the city as you enter, for Sir Salar Jung's palace is near the gate. It is not an imposing house on the outside, and is semi-European in style. It faces a large courtyard, and those seated about are the men of his Arab regiments. Very curious is this Arab colony in the centre of Hindostan. The men wear their national dress, and are armed to the teeth with pistol, dagger, sword, and matchlock. There are great numbers of these Arab soldiers in Hyderabad, and their numbers are constantly kept up by recruits from home. Before most of the houses of the nobles you see groups of these men on guard, and they form a marked feature in the streets. They are no more partial to the European than are the native population, but they pay little attention as you pass along on your elephant; and an Englishman is now as safe in the broad straight streets which Sir Salar Jung has driven everywhere through Hyderabad as in those of the capital of any Native State in India. As you enter the palace you are met by the Minister. A tall well-built figure, very upright, with rather small head well set back on the shoulders. A face which you would look at twice wherever you met it—a noble face, thoughtful, calm, and deep—a face which in repose would baffle the most acute physiognomist, but which lights up wonderfully when it smiles. His dress is plain and quiet, and he wears a small closely fitting turban. He speaks English remarkably well, although he has only learnt it lately. As he talks with you, you feel that he is learning all about you, and that he is reading your thoughts, while you are learning nothing whatever about his. The breakfast which he will give you, at which perhaps his brother, who is next to himself in authority in the State, will be present, will be excellent, and quite European in style. That over, you will go into the drawing-room and talk for a while. It is a large well-proportioned room, European in style and furniture, and hung round with portraits of Anglo-Indian statesmen, especially those of the British Residents at Hyderabad, and in the place of honour is the portrait of Her Majesty. Sir Salar Jung's father was Minister before him, and in his boyhood he was a great deal with the sons of the then British Residents. It is to this perhaps that is due his liking for and fidelity to the British—a liking which has survived treatment which would in most men, especially Orientals, have utterly extinguished every spark of loyalty

towards British rule." The Berar question, which has principally brought him to England, is of far too complicated a character to enter upon now, and must be reserved for another occasion. The interview of the visitor with the Minister will not last long after breakfast, for he has an amount of work to get through which would appall most men. He has been at work already since four in the morning, and will continue until seven or eight at night. He sees into everything, examines everything, and has upon his shoulders the whole care of the State. He is well acquainted with all that is going on in Europe, and, as a Mahomedan, naturally takes a high interest in the Turkish question. He has an English tutor for his boys, a French governess for his girls. When you take your leave of him he will present you with the usual Oriental gift of some bottles of attar of roses, and you will part from him with a feeling that he is one of the greatest men you have ever met or are likely to meet—a great man, a wise man, and in every sense of the word a thorough gentleman.—*World.*

HOME NEWS, *June* 23, 1876.—From all we hear, Sir Salar Jung experiences no small difficulty in understanding what, for want of a better expression, may be called the "political ropes" of London. He has come to England in order to try and recover for his master, the Nizam of Hyderabad, a large tract of country called the Berars, which that potentate ceded to our Government when Lord Dalhousie was Governor-General. The province was given up under the good rule, "There's no compulsion, only you must." To get it back requires not a little *savoir faire* and good management, in both of which Sir Salar Jung is very proficient. He was asked to consider himself the guest of the Duke of Sutherland during his sojourn amongst us, and this he gladly agreed to. The Duke had been his guest at Hyderabad when the Prince of Wales was in India. He saw and heard enough to convince him that not only was His Grace a personage of great wealth and influence, but that he was also the guide, philosopher, and friend of the heir to the British throne. What better individual could there be, thought the acute Oriental, to help him in carrying through his plans? But, alas! he is now undeceived. He finds that the Duke not only does not belong to the "in" party, but that he is greatly disliked by that party, and by no one more than by the present Secretary of State for India; we speak, of course, politically. When the Duke came back from India he is said to have spoken privately greatly in favour of the "Empress of India" Title Bill. But party feeling was too strong for him, and he voted against it in the House of Lords. And so Sir Salar finds himself with the very worst possible man to help him in obtaining what it is very certain he never will get. He thought he held a court card, and has discovered that it does not belong to the trump suit. Under such circumstances what can a poor Oriental do? It is not improbable that, having discovered his mistake, he will greatly curtail his visit to us in England. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a dinner at Marlborough House to His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., on June 20, at which the following were present:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Earl Granville, the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring, Lord and Lady Suffield, General Lord Strathnairn, General Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord and Lady Lawrence, the Right Hon. Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote, the Right Hon. Sir Seymour FitzGerald, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Major-General Sir D. and Lady Probyn, Sir Joseph and Lady Fayrer, Sir Louis and Lady Mallet, the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, Captain Fitzgerald (in attendance on the Duke of Connaught), Colonel Tyrwhitt (in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge), Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor and Captain Clerk (in attendance on Sir Salar Jung), the Hon. Mr. Coke, General the Right Hon. Sir W. Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale, and Mr. F. Knollys. The following had also the honour of being invited in the evening:—Mir Regazath Ali, Syed Hoossein, Kamkamood Dowlah,

Ghalib Jung Bahadoor, Mukaddum Jung Bahadoor, Mossollum Jung Bahadoor, Mir Tahavur Ali, Azim Ali Khan, Syed Ali Khan Bahadoor, Yasin Ali, and Mr. Arthur Oliphant.

OVERLAND MAIL, *June* 23, 1876.—The French doctors left Sir James Paget to find out the nature of Sir Salar Jung's injury. He might have remained a sufferer a long time in Paris, for no suspicion of the real mischief appears to have arisen until he came to London. Though the small fracture necessitates quiet, and prevented Sir Salar from going to Oxford on the Commemoration Day, he was able to accept an invitation to a banquet given by the Prince of Wales. The Earl of Northbrook, the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Bartle Frere, and other leading Indian statesmen met Sir Salar, who thus auspiciously commenced his experience of English life. Next week he will be present at the Lyceum performance of Mr. Robert Buchanan's new play "Corinne." It is a matter of sincere concern to the large number of friends of the distinguished Hyderabad statesman that his visit to England should be marred by his unfortunate and painful accident. We hear no more of the fanciful notion that Sir Salar Jung was keeping in retirement so that the Secretary of State for India might go to him, instead of his first calling at the India Office.

TIMES OF INDIA, *June* 27, 1876.—As might have been expected, the Paris *Figaro* avails itself of Sir Salar Jung's visit to France to furnish its readers with some little-known facts about that eminent Mahomedan. It now appears that Sir Salar is not the Prime Minister of the Nizam, but the Nizam himself. About this there remains no question, and we can therefore at last understand how it was that the Italian officials received the distinguished pilgrim with royal honours. When bewailing the accident that lately befell Sir Salar, our veracious contemporary speaks of him as "His Highness of Hyderabad," and then goes on to assure its readers that "the life of the Nizam was not really in danger," although his fall had produced worse consequences than were at first expected. After that we are informed that the Prince of Wales has been obliged to postpone "the banquet worthy of a descendant of the great Moguls" for which he had issued invitations to meet Sir Salar. The case, therefore, stands thus: Sir Salar Jung is not only the Nizam of the Deccan, but a lineal descendant of the ancient dynasty of Delhi. If this really be so, we trust that Buckingham Palace will be refurnished throughout. The mansion in Piccadilly that has been taken for him might serve well enough for the Prime Minister of an Indian Prince, but it would be utterly out of keeping with our national character for lavish outlay to lodge the rightful Sovereign of Hindostan in such a mere shanty. Fearing lest the barbarian English should commit this error, the *Figaro* relates an authentic anecdote showing the magnificence and enormous wealth of Indian Princes. Some years ago the Indian Government issued a loan of five hundred millions. A certain 'nabob' immediately announced that he was prepared to subscribe the whole amount. After some preliminaries, a resting place was arranged, to which the Viceroy came in a carriage and four, surrounded by a guard of sepoys. But the 'nabob' was brought there in a chariot drawn by tigers, with a following of two thousand five hundred people. On his return, the Viceroy owned his escort had made a pitiable show by the side of the Indian who had come to lend England half a milliard. As our contemporary vouches for the exact truth of this story, it only proves how ignorant Englishmen are of what happens in India.

NEILGHERRY COURIER, *June* 27, 1876.—Several years since two Zemindars of the Northern Circars came to Madras to appeal to the Government against the sequestration of their lands for arrears of rent, amounting to three or four lacs of rupees. At that time irrigation works were scarce, if not altogether absent, and the scanty crops raised on the lands did not admit of the Government dues being paid. The object of the Zemindars was to represent these circumstances to the Government,

and as they had somehow come to know that the Government agent had informed the Government that the lands were highly desirable, and under proper Sircar or public management would prove very remunerative property, they calculated that the difficulties under which they had laboured would be appreciated, and their prayer granted. The plea of tradesmen that if they are not paid by their constituents they cannot possibly meet their own obligations was apparently adopted by the Government, and the Zemindars returned to their district crestfallen and filled with sorrow. It certainly looks that as the land revenue is one of the chief resources of the State, that revenue could not be permitted to be seriously diminished, for then how would the numerous calls upon the State for public purposes be adequately met? The case of these Northern Circars Zemindars attracted considerable attention at the time, and the press was put in motion to advocate their rights and influence the Government. The press is so largely resorted to by even European powers for the excuse or support of their measures that the course adopted by the Zemindars was one for which they had good and high example, and the same perhaps may be said of the secret strings which are now working the English press on the Berars question. *The World*, in a long and rather ably written leader, produces a large amount of special pleading for the success of what is said to be Sir Salar Jung's mission to the capital of the British Empire. That the restoration of the Berars to the Nizam does form one of the objects of the Minister's visit is more than probable, but His Excellency may have something to say in explanation of the attitude assumed by the Hyderabad Government on the occasion of the landing of the Prince of Wales at Bombay, strengthened as that attitude perhaps was by a medical certificate stating the physical incapacity of the young Prince to endure the fatigue of a journey to the Western Presidency. It is possible that this episode, the gravity of which was shown by the perturbation which immediately attended it, weighs heavier on the Minister and the staff of the regal occupant of the Hyderabad palace than the resumption of a territory which was ceded to the British Government about a quarter of a century ago, and under circumstances which rendered the avoidance of the cession impracticable, for according to the writer in *The World* the annual subsidy of £420,000 which the Nizam had agreed to pay us for the support of a contingent force fell very much into arrears, and the Berars were handed over as collateral security for future full and regular payments. This was a specific arrangement, and we do not see how its discontinuance could be sought, so long as the force for whose maintenance it was made forms a part of the means necessary for the defence and safety of the Nizam's dominions. *The World*, however, characterizes the treaty as "unfair, unjust, and dishonourable," and one which Sir Salar Jung is consequently very anxious to have set aside. What guarantee His Excellency is prepared to give in substitution for the Berars does not appear, nor is it shown that the repossession of the Berars would be better for the Nizam, his subjects and country than the military force which is intended to benefit each and all alike. There can be no question, as *The World* remarks, that the Nizam and his Ministers have been always faithful and loyal, and it is equally certain that the protective arm of the service for which the British Government makes the Hyderabad exchequer pay is designed as much for the peace and quietude of the two chief personages of the Hyderabad State as for the representation of British power and the preservation of order. We need scarcely observe that if the large, turbulent, and fanatic population which occupies the dominions of our Deccan ally was not kept under wholesome restraint the loyalty of himself and the Minister would be of little avail, while at the same time both would rest on anything but a bed of roses. If what *The World* says be true, none of the considerations into which we have entered actuate and influence the British Government, but the sole consideration "the Berars are very useful, and we cannot afford to give them "up." Our readers will see that the surmise of our contemporary indicates a second edition of the case of the Zemindars of the Northern Circars, and if it is feasible to assimilate an important State subject to one of a mere matter of revenue the British Government will be quite right in doing what is useful not only to itself, but to its feudatory and the Indian Empire at large.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

DECCAN HERALD, *June* 28, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung is likely to be lionized to his heart's content in England. We must hope that he has too much good sense to be spoiled by the treatment he receives in England. Before he even set foot in England he was invited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to an entertainment at which all the great men in England were asked to meet him. All the English papers with one or two exceptions have united in his praise, and even the cynical *Saturday Review* heartily welcomes him to England, and gives its readers a history of the services he has rendered to his own and to our Government. We think that the following history of the services rendered by Sir Salar Jung before and during the Mutiny is a little *couleur de rose*, notwithstanding that we know that he did the English Government very important service at that crisis. If Lord Elphinstone really telegraphed as reported to the Resident at Hyderabad, we think, from our recollection of the state of affairs then, that he greatly overestimated the danger :—" In 1853 Sir Salar Jung was called, as a lad of nineteen, to fill the post, previously occupied by his uncle, of chief adviser to the Nizam. He found everything in confusion ; the system of farming the revenue had again been introduced, and payment was enforced by the employment of mercenaries who sucked the life-blood out of the people. Sir Salar Jung set himself with unflinching resolution to bring in a new state of things, and he had already done much when the terrible crisis of the Mutiny came to try his courage, and to give him the opportunity of deciding the momentous question whether the great Mahomedan State of Hyderabad should side with or against the insurgents. If Hyderabad revolted it was beyond doubt that all Southern India would revolt too ; and when Delhi fell the Governor of Bombay telegraphed to the Resident of Hyderabad that 'if the Nizam went all was over.' But the Nizam remained faithful, and that he so remained, in opposition to the earnest wishes of a powerful body of his subjects, was due to Sir Salar Jung. General Hill, who, as having commanded the Hyderabad Contingent, is well acquainted with the facts, has stated in his interesting letter to the *Times* that when the Resident informed Sir Salar Jung of the fall of Delhi he was told that the news had been already known three days in Hyderabad, and if Sir Salar Jung had ever thought of seizing an opportunity to desert the English Government he had ample means of using his earlier information for the purpose. But he never wavered. He had made up his mind that the cause of England was the cause of good government. He knew that the success of the rebellion would only make universal the state of things from which he had been for four years endeavouring to rescue the territories of his master. Those who surrounded him took a very different view, and could not bear to throw away a golden occasion of winning a triumph for their religion, and letting plunder and oppression run riot. He was exposed to constant menaces and much danger, but he showed himself thoroughly equal to the task he had undertaken. When the Residency was attacked, he saved the lives of those who were threatened. He stationed Arabs on whom he could depend at the gates of Hyderabad, and bade them shoot any one who incited the people to revolt against the English. He had such control over the Hyderabad Contingent that the English Government found it safe to employ it, and derived considerable benefit from its services. In a word, our new guest is the man who, when Delhi had fallen and our power was for the moment tottering in the balance, saved Southern India for England. 'Even if 'Southern India had revolted, it is possible that by a profuse expenditure of men 'and money we might have conquered it back again, and all the rest of India as 'well. But Sir Salar Jung spared us the expenditure of countless lives and countless millions ; and if ever there was a clear occasion for acknowledging in a fitting 'manner an inestimable service such an occasion is presented by the arrival in 'England of the Prime Minister of the Nizam.'" We have a suspicion that our contemporary has drawn upon hearsay or imagination for some of the "facts" mentioned in this history, but no one will deny that Sir Salar Jung is a remarkable man, and that he is one whom Englishmen should delight to honour. There can be no doubt that with such a strong recommendation from the English press he will have a brilliant reception in England. We are told that it was part of

Lord Mayo's policy to be the friend as well as the patron of those native rulers who occupied the pattern set before them by England. Sir Salar Jung has done this. He has not only sought to introduce into the Nizam's territories the wise and good principles of English jurisprudence, but he has greatly benefited the State by the introduction of schools, a good police, roads and railways, irrigation works, tanks and wells, and he has shown to those who were opposed to his plans, that they are not only a success in themselves, but that all the people are benefited by their introduction into the country. The Nizam's State Railway has been a universal boon to the Nizam's territories, the sight of which thawed even the hard natures of Sir Salar Jung's associates in the Government, and made them feel that he is what he always professed to be, the great friend of the Nizam and a sincere patriot. He has gone, it is said, on an errand which the Government of India do not care to see successful, yet even those who feel that the Berars are more prosperous under their present administration than they have ever been before, or than they would be if restored to the Nizam, cannot but respect Sir Salar Jung's love of the State he rules, and his desire to see its territories reunited. Those who receive Sir Salar Jung with honour, says the *Saturday Review*, will have the satisfaction of at once welcoming a benefactor, and of knowing that they are helping to carry out a leading principle of imperial policy. After this declaration we may prophesy a brilliant reception in England for His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I. It is a weakness with the people of England to make much of Indian Princes; but we believe they have never had hitherto amongst them one more really deserving of honour than the great Minister of His Highness the Nizam."

The natives of India resident in London, having expressed a desire to present an address to Sir Salar Jung, have been informed by his Secretary that Sir Salar is too ill to receive any address at present.

It is stated from Oxford that among those on whom the honorary degree of D.C.L. will be conferred on the occasion of the Encœnia on Wednesday, July 21st, will in all probability be the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Northbrook, Sir Salar Jung, Lord John Manners, M.P., Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, M.P., Lieutenant Cameron, and Professors Miller and Clerk Maxwell, of Cambridge. At the same time Prince Leopold will receive in person the diploma of the degree of D.C.L.

(CALCUTTA) STATESMAN, *June* 28, 1876.—"Talking of Muhammadans, we have not yet got Sir Salar Jung in London, though I believe he is expected to-day. But there is one incident connected with his coming which is worth recording. Until a fortnight ago his bitterest enemy here in England appeared to be the *World* newspaper. It was continually denouncing him with a malignity peculiar to itself. It could not contain its rage and indignation on the occasion of the Minister's dispute with Mr. Saunders. Sir Salar Jung, it declared, had deliberately insulted the Prince of Wales; and the *World* demanded that he should not be allowed to come to England and deceive the innocent British public by setting up plausible but unfounded claims to the Berars. With these articles fresh in my memory, imagine—not my surprise, but—my amusement to find a fortnight ago this same *World* striking an altogether different note. Sir Salar Jung, it now appears, is one of the greatest men in the world; his services to the British nation have been enormous; his claims on our gratitude are immense; the cession of the Berars to the Nizam is an act demanded by the most obvious equity; our conduct in obtaining possession of them was a delightful combination of meanness, knavery, and bullying, and so forth. The shameless cynicism of this paper, and the large circulation it enjoys, are, I think, a very distressing sign of the time. I took up the other day a pamphlet on the *World* written by one who signed himself ARGUS. It was intended to show how completely the money articles of the *World* were subordinated to the private interests of Mr. Labouchere, and it did so by simply printing in parallel columns the criticisms on Egyptian finance according as Mr. Labouchere was in the market as "a bull" or "a bear." It was really curious to

see how steadily and systematically all that was asserted in one column was denied in the parallel one, and the exact contrary insisted upon with precisely as much emphasis, and the same scorn and indignation for the folly or knavery of those who thought or pretended to think otherwise. These opposite articles on Sir Salar Jung are another example of this impudent tergiversation. It is to me a pitiable thing that there should not be among us sufficient moral indignation to snuff out a journal which is a disgrace to the society that fosters and preserves it. Whatever may have induced it to espouse the cause of Sir Salar Jung, that gentleman is much to be pitied for having obtained such very compromising advocacy. I can imagine none which will do more to depreciate the undoubted justice of his cause."

ENGLISHMAN, *July* 1, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung arrived in London on the night of the first day of June last, after having been presented with an illuminated address at Folkestone by the Corporation, to which he replied with a very neat speech, which has given much satisfaction there. He was unable to walk, and appeared to feel the effects of his late accident severely. Lord Northbrook too arrived in London on the same day, but there was no demonstration in his case, no welcome, and his entrance was so quiet that a good many people who should know of it were found to be ignorant of it even for days together. Well might Lord Northbrook say with Cardinal Wolsey, " Had I served my God," &c.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung has been presented to the Queen at Windsor and has had the honour of dining with Her Majesty. The freedom of the City of London has been conferred on His Excellency at Guildhall.

PIONEER, *July* 1, 1876.—An unfortunate accident has detained Sir Salar Jung at Paris beyond the time when he was expected to arrive in London; but when he comes he will meet with the reception he deserves from all who know how immense are the services he has rendered to England. He has made the power of the Nizam that of a cordial, instead of a doubtful, ally; he did more perhaps than any other man to help England in the crisis of the Mutiny; and he has set a brilliant example of what may be done in a protected State when the State is administered in accordance with English ideas. For a century the history of the Nizams of Hyderabad has been the history of princes who have been forced into an alliance which they have very much disliked, and by which they have very much profited. They were inclined to an alliance with the French, and we made them abandon that alliance. They sided with Hyder Ali, and we made them change sides and come over to us. They disliked fighting Tippoo, and we made them fight Tippoo. They were driven by a perverse good fortune into being always on the conquering side, they were paid handsomely for choosing the lucky cause against their will, and the present infant prince owes a large part of his territories to the munificence of a Government which shared the spoils of its victories with his predecessors. In the internal concerns of Hyderabad the British Government has interfered from time to time, being always desirous that the military power should be completely under British control, and occasionally shocked at glaring instances of misgovernment and oppression. After the fall of the French power in India the Nizam of the day got together a small army, well drilled and organized and commanded by Raymond, one of the most brilliant of the French adventurers of his day. Lord Wellesley thought this far too dangerous a weapon in the hands of an ally whom he thoroughly distrusted. He insisted that the French officers should be sent away and the troops they had trained disbanded; and this was effected nominally by the orders of the Nizam, but really by the troops being forced to submit when they found English guns in command of their cantonments. Soon after an arrangement was effected which with slight changes has lasted to the present day. The Nizam handed over a portion of his territory to be administered by the British Government, who undertook out of the revenues to provide a safe little army for him. The last treaty on this head was made in 1853; but the territories then ceded for that purpose made such rapid progress under

British rule that the revenue was much in excess of what was needed to support the Contingent. Accordingly Lord Dalhousie gave back a part of the ceded territory, and Lord Canning gave back all of it except Berar. It is reported that to get back Berar also is one of the aims of Sir Salar Jung in his present visit to England. The excuse for requiring territory was that the affairs of the Nizam were so badly managed that the British Government without a material guarantee could not be sure of getting enough to support the Contingent it undertook to provide; and now that Sir Salar Jung has put the revenues of the Nizam into a state of great prosperity he not unnaturally thinks that the British Government does not need any territory as a guarantee for payment. The use made of the Contingent gave rise to the only direct act of interference on a large scale in the administration of the internal affairs of the Nizam to which the superior power has found itself driven. The revenue of several districts had been farmed to middlemen; oppression was extreme, and British officers had to be employed in putting down the resistance of despair. To avoid the scandal Sir Charles Metcalfe was sent as Resident, and he established a land settlement which gave peace and prosperity to the country, and has subsequently had the advantage of teaching capable natives, like Sir Salar Jung, what is the meaning and what are the conditions of good government.

The lesson set by Sir Charles Metcalfe in 1820 survived only in the memory and traditions of a few, when, in 1853, Sir Salar Jung was called, as a lad of nineteen, to fill the post, previously occupied by his uncle, of chief adviser to the Nizam. He found everything in confusion; the system of farming the revenue had again been introduced, and payment was enforced by the employment of mercenaries who sucked the life-blood out of the people. Sir Salar Jung set himself with unflinching resolution to bring in a new state of things, and he had already done much when the terrible crisis of the Mutiny came to try his courage, and to give him the opportunity of deciding the momentous question whether the great Mahometan State of Hyderabad should side with or against the insurgents. If Hyderabad revolted, it was beyond doubt that all Southern India would revolt too; and when Delhi fell the Governor of Bombay telegraphed to the Resident of Hyderabad that if the Nizam went all was over. But the Nizam remained faithful, and that he so remained, in opposition to the earnest wishes of a powerful body of his subjects, was due to Sir Salar Jung. General Hill, who, as having commanded the Hyderabad Contingent, is well acquainted with the facts, has stated, in his interesting letter to the *Times*, that when the Resident informed Sir Salar Jung of the fall of Delhi he was told that the news had been already known three days in Hyderabad; and if Sir Salar Jung had ever thought of seizing an opportunity to desert the English Government he had ample means of using his earlier information for the purpose. But he never wavered. He had made up his mind that the cause of England was the cause of good government. He knew that the success of the rebellion would only make universal the state of things from which he had been for four years endeavouring to rescue the territories of his master. Those who surrounded him took a very different view, and could not bear to throw away a golden occasion of winning a triumph for their religion, and letting plunder and oppression run riot. He was exposed to constant menaces and much danger, but he showed himself thoroughly equal to the task he had undertaken. When the Residency was attacked he saved the lives of those who were threatened. He stationed Arabs on whom he could depend at the gates of Hyderabad, and bade them shoot any one who incited the people to revolt against the English. He had such control over the Hyderabad Contingent that the English Government found it safe to employ it, and derived considerable benefit from its services. In a word, our new guest is the man who, when Delhi had fallen and our power was for the moment tottering in the balance, saved Southern India for England. Even if Southern India had revolted it is possible that by a profuse expenditure of men and money we might have conquered it back again, and all the rest of India as well. But Sir Salar Jung spared us the expenditure of countless lives and countless millions; and if ever

there was a clear occasion for acknowledging in a fitting manner an inestimable service such an occasion is presented by the arrival in England of the Prime Minister of the Nizam.

Sir Salar Jung has rendered a less striking but still very considerable service to England by his administration of the dominions of the Nizam in recent years. He has made good order everywhere prevail. Roads, tanks, wells, irrigation works, a good police, and schools are among the benefits he has conferred on his country ; and gradually he has achieved the most difficult success of all, and has made his fellow-natives see that he has been throughout in the right, and that in the pursuance of the policy which he started lie all their best hopes for the future. Naturally, like every one who tries to do good in a semi-barbarous country, he has provoked bitter personal hostility ; and in 1868 an attempt was made to assassinate him. But the attempt only brought into relief the estimation in which he was generally held ; and his escape was welcomed with delight by people of all classes. Nor is it only that he has made the Deccan one of the most flourishing parts of India. He has helped us to solve the difficult problem of how we are to treat the independent principalities of which we have lately heard so much. Mr. Hunter records in his Life of Lord Mayo the anxiety which this problem caused to the new Governor-General. He determined that from the outset of his rule he would deal with the independent princes on fixed and definite principles. After long consideration Lord Mayo came to the conclusion that there were three principles on which the Government ought consistently and resolutely to act. The first of these was non-annexation, the misrule of a native chief not being used as a weapon for aggrandizing the power of England. The second was that the Government should always acknowledge its responsibility for any serious misrule in a Native State, and should be ready to interfere by displacing the offending chief, and administering the territory through British officers, or a native regency, in the interest of the lawful heir. The third principle was that all those who ruled well should be in every way honoured and encouraged. Lord Mayo had the strongest possible sense of the personal side of Government, and he laid down as one of the duties of a Viceroy that he should be the friend, and not merely the patron, of good men. The English were to do their best to govern well in their own dominions, not only directly for the sake of those they governed, but indirectly for the sake of those governed by native chiefs. When it was seen that an honest endeavour was being made in a Native State to copy the pattern set by England, then the highest honours were to be offered and the most cordial friendship was to be shown to those who had been paying England the most welcome of tributes,—the tribute of imitation. The one road to favour was to lie through good works. What Lord Mayo wished to see done for the improvement of all Native States has been done in the amplest manner by Sir Salar Jung for the territories of the Nizam. He has abundantly earned the respect, the friendship, and the honour which Lord Mayo proposed should be the reward of the wise administration of the Native States ; and Englishmen who give Sir Salar Jung the reception he has merited will have the satisfaction of at once welcoming a benefactor and of knowing that they are helping to carry out a leading principle of imperial policy.—*Saturday Review.*

THE MAIL, *July* 3, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung had an interview with the Queen at Windsor on Thursday, and joined the Royal dinner party in the evening.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *July* 4, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung is still confined to his room. At the Oxford Commemoration, which is to be celebrated on Wednesday next, June 21, the hon. degree of D.C.L. will be conferred, amongst others, on Sir Salar, on Lord Northbrook, on Dr. Birch (Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum), and on Lieut. Cameron.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *July* 5, 1876.—The health of Sir Salar Jung continues to improve, and the distinguished patient hopes to resume his drives to-morrow.

On Tuesday he will dine with the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, and on Wednesday he will go to Oxford, where he is to receive the honour of D.C.L. On Tuesday he will dine with the Duke of Sutherland at Stafford House. I hear that he will remain in London a little longer than he originally intended, probably staying here five or six weeks altogether, for he has determined to be back in Hyderabad in August. In the course of his return journey he hopes to see a little more of Paris (he only drove out there once or twice during the whole of his stay), and to make a short visit to Berlin and Vienna. He will not go to St. Petersburg, but whether this is owing to the recent collapse of Russian policy I do not know. The effect of that collapse has, however, injured Russian *prestige*, and few people are more acute in regard to such subjects than Sir Salar Jung. Captain Nevill, I learn, has been sent back to Hyderabad, the reason alleged being some important business matters requiring his attention at that place. In fact there is a whisper of misunderstandings in the household. I need hardly say that the Secretary for India has not called upon Sir Salar Jung, and whoever hoped that such a compliment would originate with Lord Salisbury has been disappointed.

THE MAIL, *July* 5, 1876.—On Monday Sir Salar Jung, in company with the Duke of Sutherland, visited the docks and afterwards inspected Woolwich Arsenal.

PALL MALL GAZETTE, *July* 6, 1876.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury entertained Sir Salar Jung at dinner yesterday at their residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly.

Sir Salar Jung is expected at Trentham Hall on Friday as a guest of the Duke of Sutherland.

Sir Salar Jung has left Windsor Castle. The *Court Circular* says that on Thursday night His Excellency was presented to the Queen by the Marquis of Salisbury, and offered his nuzzur as a token of allegiance, which Her Majesty touched and returned. Sir Salar afterwards dined with the Queen.

ENGLISHMAN, *July* 6, 1876.—A good story has just been told me by a friend who was at Dover yesterday. Sir Salar Jung was of course delighted with his reception, as well he might be, seeing that it was almost royal. After the speechifying was over, "the Prince," as Dr. Russell calls him in to-day's *Times*, condescended to enter into familiar conversation with the Mayor. Among other politenesses, he expressed a hope that the wife and family of that dignitary were in the enjoyment of good health. "Quite so, I am thankful to say, Your Highness," responded the Mayor. "And may I be allowed to express a hope, on behalf of myself and the corporation, that the Prince Salar and your august family are equally well ?"—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ATHENÆUM, *July* 7, 1876.—We regret to hear that the injury received by Sir Salar Jung in Paris is more serious than was at first supposed, the London surgeons having discovered that he is suffering from fractured thighbone. This is, of course, likely to detain His Excellency in England much longer than he anticipated, as some time must elapse before he can resume the active duties of life. It is, however, hoped that by the aid of an invalid chair and much care in moving he will be able to dine with the Prince of Wales next week, and that he will have recovered sufficiently to accept the freedom of the City of London and the honorary distinction of D.C.L., which are to be conferred upon him.

OVERLAND MAIL, *July* 7, 1876.—The Prince of Wales dined with His Excellency Sir Salar Jung yesterday, at his residence in Piccadilly. Sir Salar Jung, on June 30, drove through Windsor Great Park to the Virginia Water and Ascot Heath, and visited the Royal kennels and other places of interest in the neighbourhood.

On July 3 His Excellency and his Indian suite visited Woolwich accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord George Hamilton, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Talbot, and other noblemen and gentlemen. The party were conveyed down the Thames in one of the London Steamboat Company's steamers, and after a short excursion down the broader reaches of the river returned to the Royal Arsenal at half-past two o'clock.

Sir Salar Jung, who is still suffering from his accident in Paris, and unable to walk, was carried on shore in a litter and conveyed to the Royal gun factories, under the supervision of Captain John Clerk, master of His Excellency's household. Amongst the East Indians was Galeb Jung, who at the advanced age of eighty-three years has undertaken the long journey from India to repay the visit of the Prince of Wales; and a conspicuous figure amongst the Englishmen was that of Sir Salar's friend, Colonel Hastings Fraser, a famous tiger-slayer, who has been thirty years in India, and, at a time when ravages by wild beasts were growing frequent, cleared a whole district by shooting forty-two tigers within two months. General Probyn and Admiral Sir William Mends were also present in official capacities, and the Commissioners of Police had delegated Detective Inspector Reimers to accompany the party. At the Royal Arsenal they were received by the heads of the departments, and were enabled to see the most interesting operations in the manufacture of great guns and war munitions. The coiling of an immense bar into spiral form as the groundwork of a great gun, the rolling out of other bars, a display of the 40-ton hammer, and inspection of the 81-ton gun, quietly reposing in a lathe, submitting to the rifling process, occupied an hour, and after visiting various other objects usually found most attractive to strangers the visitors returned to London. His Excellency also inspected the East and West India docks, steaming through the South West India dock on board the *Victoria*. Mr. Percival Bosanquet and Mr. C. H. Wigram, the former the chairman and the latter a director of the dock company, conducted the visitors and pointed out many objects of interest. On July 4 Sir Thomas Bazley, M.P., accompanied by Mr. Browning, Secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, had an interview with His Excellency with reference to the acceptance of an invitation from the Corporation and the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester to visit that city for the purpose of being entertained by the citizens. Sir Salar Jung said he should have been very glad to have visited both Manchester and Liverpool, but the state of his health would not permit him to do so. He would be going down to Trentham on July 7 as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, and he would then proceed to Dunrobin Castle, in Scotland, and when he returned to London he should have much pleasure in receiving an address from the citizens of Manchester. In the evening His Excellency, accompanied by the Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor, Ryasad Ali Bahadoor, Syud Ali Khan Bahadoor, Mr. G. S. V. FitzGerald, Captain Clerk, and Mr. Oliphant, was present at the State ball at Buckingham Palace.

The following memorial, signed by the Right Hon. Sir Laurence Peel, President, has just been presented to Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., by the East India Association :—

SIR,—We, the President and Council of the East India Association, beg to tender to your Excellency our hearty congratulations on your safe arrival in England, and we trust that the result of your visit here will be to give additional strength, if possible, to the friendly feeling which has so long and happily subsisted between the British authorities in India and His Highness the Nizam. We are not unaware how much of this has been owing to the personal endeavours of Your Excellency; nor of the obstacles you have had to contend against, arising chiefly from ancient and not unnatural prejudices, which it required the statesmanlike discrimination and patient forbearance of your Excellency to overcome. Your Excellency, during a happily long tenure of office, succeeded in maintaining between the British Government and the Government of the Nizam, amidst and against many obstructions, the policy of friendship towards Great Britain, and a strict fulfilment of treaty obligations, which have ever been the cardinal points of your Excellency's administration. No more signal example of this could be found than in the course pursued by your Excellency during the great Indian Mutiny, occurring as it did at a period immediately following one in which the relations between the two Governments had been exposed to some danger of unfriendly interruption. How loyally you acted at that critical period we can never forget, nor should Great Britain ever be unmindful of the great services you then rendered—a service for which the more credit is due to your Excellency because having to contend against an amount of opposition, both open and covert, that a Minister less sagacious and less determined at all hazards to pursue the path of loyalty and honour might well

have shrunk from resisting, you succeeded in maintaining for the public good your high office, undiminished in its powers, utility, and dignity. Of the admirable manner in which your Excellency has for so many years administered the extensive territories committed to your charge it is sufficient to say that your name will go down to posterity as one whose career will bear a favourable comparison with those of the most illustrious Ministers of Native States, even in the most palmy days of Indian history. Holding the highest position in the councils of your own Sovereign, and wearing on your breast the insignia of an Order which marks the estimation in which you are held by our Sovereign, all that remains to us is to express to your Excellency, on the part of a body so well able as is the East India Association to appreciate the value of your labours, the conviction that never was there a more worthy recipient of all the honours which your Excellency has received, and which we trust that a gracious Providence may enable you long to enjoy.

PALL MALL GAZETTE, *July* 8, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung has sent the following reply to an address from the East India Association:—

To Sir LAWRENCE PEEL, President of the East India Association.—SIR,—I have had the honour to receive an address from the Council of the East India Association, of which you are President, and I have now to request that you will be so good as to convey to your colleagues my best thanks for their good wishes on my arrival in England. With regard to the expression of your hope that the result of my visit to England will be to strengthen the friendly feeling which has so long existed between the British authorities and His Highness the Nizam, I have pleasure in assuring you that while I fear you exaggerate the importance of my humble visit to this country, yet that the recollection which I shall carry away with me of the kindness and hospitality shown to me, and of the friendships I have made here, cannot fail to strengthen my efforts to fulfil my duties as the Minister of a faithful ally of Great Britain. You have been pleased to attribute very much to my personal endeavours the existing state of cordiality between the British and the Nizam's Governments, but I can only claim to have performed to the best of my ability the part which strict honesty and common sense would have dictated, whether in regard to the course pursued by the Nizam's Government during the Indian Mutiny or on any subsequent occasion. If sincerity and faithfulness of purpose exist, they should be found as much a matter of certainty in time of need as at all other times. I hope that many, whether from the dominions of His Highness the Nizam or from other Native States, may be led to visit this country, as I feel confident that a closer intimacy and intercourse between the gentlemen of England and India cannot fail to be productive of lasting benefit to either country. In conclusion, I would venture to observe that whatever success has attended my past administration is, I feel, due to the leading of Providence, and not to any far-sighted discrimination on my part. Again thanking the East India Association and yourself for your kind expression and good wishes, I have the honour to be, Sir, yours sincerely, SALAR JUNG.

Sir Salar Jung and his suite arrived at Trentham Hall on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland last night. Mr. John Bright, M.P., Sir D. Probyn, Captain Clerk, Mr. Albert Grey, and Mr. Oliphant are among those who have been invited. On Thursday evening the Prince of Wales dined with Sir Salar Jung at his house in Piccadilly. The guests, some thirty in number, asked to meet His Royal Highness included the Maharajah Duleep Singh, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Northbrook, Lord Halifax, Lord Lawrence, and others. Previous to dinner a durbar was held strictly according to the usual Eastern ceremonial, and Sir Salar Jung presented His Royal Highness with the customary nuzzur of 101 gold mohurs; this was touched by His Royal Highness and then returned. Such native members of Sir Salar's suite as were entitled to be presented then came forward (their names being announced by Mr. FitzGerald, A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India) and presented their respective tributary nuzzur.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *July* 8, 1876.—The Queen received Sir Salar Jung at Windsor Castle on Thursday week. His Excellency was presented to Her Majesty by the Marquis of Salisbury. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Sir Salar Jung, the Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Sir Bartle Frere, the Countess of Caledon, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Captain Clerk, and Major-General H. F. Ponsonby. The band of the 2nd Life Guards played, under the direction of Mr. W. Winterbotham. Sir Salar Jung returned to town the next day. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle, and returned on Saturday morning to London. Miss Corry, Colonel the

Hon. W. J. Colville, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, and Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with Her Majesty.

TIMES, *July* 11, 1876.—It has been arranged that the ceremony of conferring the honorary freedom of the City upon His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., shall be held in the Guildhall on Tuesday the 25th instant. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress will afterwards entertain him either at a *déjeuner* or a banquet at the Mansion House.

OVERLAND MAIL, *July* 12, 1876.—At Dunrobin Castle on July 15 Sir Salar Jung received addresses presented by deputations from the Town Councils of Inverness, Dingwall, Tain, and Wick.

Inverness was represented by the Provost, two Bailies, and Town Clerk; Dingwall by the Provost, two Bailies, and Town Clerk; and Tain and Wick each by the Provost and two Bailies. The reception was held in the drawing-room, each deputation being introduced in succession by the Duke of Sutherland; and in reading and presenting the addresses they generally referred with satisfaction to the visit to this country of Sir Salar Jung, to whom a hearty welcome was given, as the guest of an honoured and patriotic nobleman. They then referred to the friendly relations which have been maintained between this country and the Nizam of Hyderabad, and specially to the services which Sir Salar Jung had rendered this country during the Indian Mutiny, and the reception which he gave to the Prince of Wales on his recent visit to India, concluding by hoping that His Excellency would return to India with restored health, and continue to maintain the same friendly feelings towards this country which he had always maintained, and to devote himself to promoting the prosperity of the people entrusted to his care. Sir Salar gave a somewhat lengthened reply to the deputation from Inverness, whose address was first presented, and briefly acknowledged the others, expressing his pleasure at his visit to this country and the North, his warm appreciation of the hospitality of the Duke of Sutherland, and his surprise at the agricultural and other improvements he had witnessed. With regard to the compliment paid him as to his conduct at the time of the Mutiny, he said he only did his duty towards a faithful ally. The deputations were then entertained at luncheon, where the Duke, on proposing the health of his guest, referred to the talents and character of Sir Salar, his loyalty to this country, and his public spirit in furthering Indian improvements. The toast was drunk with loud applause, and replied to by Sir Salar Jung, who proposed the Duke's health and that of Lord Tarbat and his affianced bride. This toast was received with great enthusiasm, and was replied to by the Duke, who expressed his pride and pleasure at the proceedings of the day, and his great satisfaction and that of the Duchess at the approaching marriage of their second son.

On July 17th His Excellency, accompanied by the Lord Provost and members of the suite, visited the principal places of interest in Edinburgh, where His Excellency has made a brief sojourn on his way south from Dunrobin Castle. The party drove slowly through the town in open carriages, and attracted a good deal of attention. Sir Salar and suite left Edinburgh for London by the 7-30 train from the Waverley station.

ENGLISHMAN, *July* 13, 1876.—The *Bangalore Examiner* hears from Hyderabad that "Sir Salar Jung is expected to return to India very shortly, having seen all the lions, but completely failed to induce Lord Salisbury to reopen the question of giving back the Berars. It is also mysteriously hinted that Sir Salar Jung will return as poor in purse as disappointed in spirit, the amount of money spent by himself and suite during his European tour being something fabulous. What is of some consequence is the fact that he has, according to all accounts, disappointed his own countrymen and friends to an extent that he will probably hear a good deal about when he again sets foot in Hyderabad. During his absence from India one great advantage has been gained, inasmuch as the capital of the Deccan

has got on just as well without Sir Salar as with him, and perhaps a great deal better. There have been no rows and no disturbances to fright the world from its propriety. The sun has risen much as usual, and of its setting the same may be said. The inhabitants of the city have gone on the even tenor of their ways unharmed, or unvexed by treasons or alarms; and, in one word, the talk about Sir Salar Jung being our only safeguard against a rebellion in the Hyderabad State is pure rubbish. For that matter, he might extend the period of his sojourn in Europe to as many months and years as the cash will last out, with not the slightest inconvenience to any one whatever.

TIMES OF INDIA, *July* 13, 1876.—"Sir Salar Jung, as was feared, was unable to be present at the Oxford Commemoration to receive the honorary title of D.C.L., which was, however, conferred on him in his absence. I saw him driving along the Thames embankment on Wednesday, with a *cicerone* pointing out to him all the objects of interest, and I am glad to hear that he is rapidly recovering."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *July* 14, 1876.—Since the arrival in London of Sir Salar Jung a discussion has been begun in the Calcutta press about the restoration of the Berars to the Nizam, which is remarkable principally that it should take place at such an apparently opportune moment. The paper in Calcutta which advocates compliance with the wishes of Sir Salar Jung has made an appeal to the conscience of the Government, throwing in a few quotations from Scripture to give the requisite unction to its entreaties, but such demonstrations as these of inward emotions when put before dispassionate readers leave the impression that the writer is not sincere. Beyond, therefore, a few articles of this description the discussion has not been maintained very stoutly by the other papers in Calcutta. The assurances which we have ourselves received from London that this question will not even be raised during the time Sir Salar is in London render the discussion of the question out here almost useless, and the majority of the writers in the Indian press are too well acquainted with its merits to hesitate in whose favour they would give their decision. The question being one of English policy it will be impossible to hand back the Berars, which are at present flourishing and well governed, to the care of any native prince.

HOMEWARD MAIL, *July* 17, 1876.—We should deeply regret if Sir Salar Jung gave any occasion, we are sure through inadvertence, for the purpose of his visit to England being in the least misunderstood. But it is clear that he is often not altogether well advised in his public appearances. His Excellency's reply to the address of the East India Association has not passed without comment; and now a Leeds paper has published a letter from Sir Salar, written in the same inconsiderate and slipshod style, declining an invitation from the Chamber of Commerce to visit that great industrial city, which it is evident has given offence far beyond the limits of Leeds.

In fact, what people are saying is that Sir Salar Jung seems to care rather to cultivate the acquaintance of the English aristocracy, and especially of great noblemen and other influential personages, than of the English people; and the impression is growing that his purpose in visiting England is rather to pursue some political intrigue than to promote the material interests and prosperity of the feudatory Indian State of which he is in a sort of way the perpetual First Minister. We know from Sir Salar Jung's own lips that the question of the Berars has nothing to do with his visit, and to our mind it is proved by his conduct ever since his arrival amongst us. Sir Salar Jung is too intelligent not to know that if he had come on any political mission the very way to ruin his cause would be to attempt to pursue it by intrigue; and that his only chance of success would be to make a confidant, as the Sultan of Zanzibar did, of the English people themselves. The greatest noblemen in England can render him no real help in such a matter; while the very suspicion that any of them was privately influencing members of Parliament and statesmen on his behalf would at once blight every prospect of Sir

Salar's succeeding in any undertaking he ventured to further by such sinister means. The truth is Sir Salar Jung came to England simply to satisfy the curiosity of a lifetime, and to thoroughly enjoy himself while he is here, as he is sure of doing in accepting the almost regal hospitalities of Trentham and Dunrobin. But it is not the less an error, which should be immediately corrected, for Sir Salar not to combine a little business with his pleasure. English people would like to see him interesting himself in the commerce of Glasgow, Liverpool, and London, in the manufactures of Paisley, Leeds, Manchester, and Birmingham, and in the Universities of Edinburgh, Oxford, and Cambridge. It would convince them of the intelligence and public spirit of educated native gentlemen, and give them more confidence in employing them in high posts in our service in India. We are satisfied that the suggestion has only to be made to Sir Salar for him to act on it. It must be remembered also that Sir Salar is still suffering from the effects of his most unfortunate accident. It is a very different thing being carried through the country in ease as the Duke of Sutherland's courted guest to being knocked about amongst the busy manufacturing towns of the north of England, with the obligation to make a speech wherever His Excellency stopped.

Meanwhile, the people of England have simply to accept Sir Salar Jung's assurance that the question of the Berars has nothing to do with his business. Indeed, so long as we desire to hold the country we can never permit any infringement of the rule under which such questions can only in the first instance be dealt with by the Viceroy and Governor-General in India.

TIMES OF INDIA, *July* 21, 1876.—At the meeting of the Court of Common Council, June 29, Mr. Deputy McDougall moved, pursuant to notice, that the honorary freedom of the City of London, enclosed in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas, be presented to Sir Salar Jung, the Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, in recognition of the valuable services he had rendered to this country in his official capacity in the Indian Empire. The resolution was agreed to unanimously.

PIONEER, *July* 22, 1876.—"What they say in London" :—*London, June* 30.—The advent of Sir Salar Jung has not increased the happiness of the India House officials. Both in the Council and amongst the Secretaries, there is great difference of opinion as to how he and his claims respecting the Berars should be treated. The Marquis of Salisbury is willing to give him a fair hearing, and seems pretty well convinced that his case is a just one. But nearly all the subordinates who have been in India are of a contrary opinion, and great pressure is brought to bear upon His Lordship not to go against the Earl of Northbrook's decision on the matter. Poor Sir Salar is quite dumbfoundered. He thought that in coming to England as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland he was certain to get, at any rate, an impartial investigation of his claims. But, to his dismay, he finds that His Grace is perhaps the peer more disliked than any other by the party now in office, on account of his having spoken and voted against the India Titles Bill. In the meantime signs are not wanting that so soon as Parliament rises, and the dead season sets in, the English press will take up the cudgels for Sir Salar and his claims. I hear that more than one of the monthly magazines have articles preparing on the same subject.

PALL MALL GAZETTE, *July* 24, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung entertained at dinner on Friday evening the Italian Ambassador, the Persian Minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Bradford, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Cardwell, Count Batthyany, Lord Redesdale, Lord Houghton, Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Hon. Dudley Ryder, Sir Barnes Peacock, Mr. Ward Hunt, M.P., Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., Mr. Childers, M.P., Mr. Adam, M.P., and others, at his residence in Piccadilly. On Saturday evening Sir Salar Jung was entertained by Lord Northbrook at dinner. The other guests were Lord Chichester, Lord and Lady Alington, Lord and Lady Napier of Magdala,

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir Albert and Lady Sassoon, Nizam Yar Jung, Colonel Napier Sturt, Captain Clerk, Lord Baring and Lady Emma Baring. Later in the evening His Lordship received a select company.

MORNING POST, *July* 25, 1876.—*The Civil Address to Sir Salar Jung.*—The Corporation of the city of London has commissioned Mr. J. W. Benson, of Old Bond-street and Ludgate-hill, to design and manufacture the casket which is to contain the address to be presented to Sir Salar Jung. The casket is oblong in form, about seven inches in length and five in height, and is of 18-carat gold, richly chased. In the centre panel on the obverse side is the coat-of-arms of His Excellency, emblazoned in the finest enamel; on the two smaller panels on either side are shown the monogram of His Excellency, and the Star of India. On the reverse side, in the centre panel is the inscription, while on the two smaller panels are finely-painted miniatures of the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The casket is surmounted by the coat-of-arms of the city of London in enamel, and the whole is extremely rich and effective in appearance.

TIMES, *July* 25, 1876.—*Sir Salar Jung at Oxford.*—A Convocation was held yesterday, in the Sheldonian Theatre, for the purpose of admitting Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., to the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law *honoris causâ*. The name of Sir Salar Jung was on the list of those to whom this honour had been voted on the 21st of last month at the Encænia. But he had been prevented by an accident lately sustained from being admitted to the degree in person. On the present occasion, thanks to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor, there was a large muster of ladies; the galleries appropriated to them presented the usual faces and something of the usual brightness of the Encænia. The Masters and Doctors gathered in fair numbers; and two or three undergraduates were to be espied on close inspection. The usual formalities which mark Commemoration were gone through at this "Holyday Encænia." Such Doctors as could be mustered made their entrance with the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors; the organ pealed forth, with a feeble and uncertain sound it must be confessed, as though objecting to the unusual disturbance of its repose, still it did emit sounds which ultimately shaped themselves into the National Anthem; and, after the proceedings had been opened by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Salar Jung, who had been wheeled on a couch to the entrance of the theatre, advanced slowly, with the help of crutches, surrounded by several of his own suite, across the floor to the presence of the Vice-Chancellor. Here he was presented for his degree by Dr. Holland, who made a Latin speech, dwelling upon the public service of Sir Salar Jung, and especially his signal merits during the Indian Mutiny, in preserving the tranquillity of the southern provinces of the peninsula. The Vice-Chancellor then conferred the degree, and declared the proceedings at an end. Sir Salar Jung was then assisted into the semicircle, from which he took an apparently interested survey, of the theatre, after which he, as well as the other Doctors, retired from the theatre, as they had entered, accompanied by the loud and repeated applause of those who were present.

Sir Salar Jung was to take refreshments at the Vice-Chancellor's, after which he was to take a rapid drive round the town, and return to London early in the afternoon.

PALL MALL GAZETTE, *July* 26, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung, attended by Mr. FitzGerald, of the India Office, and a numerous suite, will leave Victoria Station to-morrow, by special train, for Goodwood.

TIMES, *July* 26, 1876.—*Sir Salar Jung at the Guildhall.*—Yesterday, at a special meeting of the Court of Common Council, held at the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding, the honorary freedom of the city, in a gold box of exquisite workmanship, was presented to his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The ceremony was conducted in the Council Chamber and excited much interest. The Lord Mayor wore his State robes on the

occasion, as did also the Sheriffs; and the Common Councilmen appeared in their mazarine gowns. The ceremony was graced by the presence of the Lady Mayoress, Miss Cotton, and other ladies. Shortly after 1 o'clock Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by the members of his suite, entered the Council Chamber, escorted by the mover and seconder of the address conferring the freedom, and took the place of honour assigned him on the daïs as the guest of the day, the members of the Court rising in a body to receive His Excellency as he walked up the floor to the place of honour.

Mr. Monckton, the Town Clerk, at the request of the Lord Mayor, having read the resolution conferring the freedom,

The Chamberlain of London (Mr. Benjamin Scott), who wore his official costume, said, turning to Sir Salar Jung :—"It has not happened heretofore that the Minister of a Native Indian Ruler has received the honorary freedom of this ancient city, and its bestowal upon Your Excellency, while it is intended as a personal compliment to yourself, is also the expression of a desire on the part of this Corporation for a closer intimacy between this country and the independent Native Princes of the East who are Her Majesty's valued allies. Among those Native Sovereigns none have been more faithful to the British Government than His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and his father, the late Nizam. Emphatically was this the case on the occurrence of the deplorable Mutiny of the native Indian Army, when, faithful amid many faithless, His Highness the late Nizam, and Your Excellency, his enlightened adviser, not only adhered with the utmost strictness to treaty engagements contracted with the honourable Company of merchants of this city who then ruled our Indian possessions, but your conduct inspired the British Resident with such convictions of your ascendancy and fidelity that he was encouraged to despatch the Hyderabad Contingent to aid the hard-pressed British forces, thus contributing materially in the suppression of a revolt which, had it succeeded, might have arrested the progress of civilization and good government in the East. In acknowledgment of these valued services, which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has described as 'simply priceless,' the Indian Government conferred upon Your Excellency the order of the Grand Cross of the Star of India. We cannot but be reminded on this occasion of the recent auspicious visit paid to India by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to the magnificent and very gratifying reception which he everywhere met with at the hands of the rulers and people of that country. Both at Bombay and at Calcutta Your Excellency, as representative of the Nizam, by every possible expression in your power, evinced your desire to do honour to the Heir Apparent of the British Crown. But your energy and talents have not been exclusively devoted to this country's interests. The subjects of the Nizam, whose important dominions, as large territorially as France, extend from the Bombay Presidency on the one side to the Madras Presidency on the other, have been materially benefited and elevated by your enlightened administration and that of your co-Regent, the Ameer-i-Kabeer. Roads have been constructed and railways introduced; irrigation works have been renewed or created, and water supplies to the chief cities provided on a scale which would create astonishment in Europe, and might well serve as an example for the supply of this great metropolis. Schools have also been founded and education fostered; justice in fact as well as in name has been secured to the people, while, more important perhaps than all else, the fiscal administrator has been so reformed that the natives have been rescued from the terrible oppression which invariably attends the raising of revenue by a system of farming the taxes. As the ever-faithful friend to the British Government, as the enlightened administration of a great country in alliance with our gracious Sovereign, and in the hope and belief that international courtesies and reciprocal recognition of worthy actions will draw closer the bonds of amicable relationship between our countrymen and the Native Rulers of India, this Corporation, the first in the Empire, offers to Your Excellency the highest compliment it can bestow; and I now beg your acceptance accordingly of the right hand of fellowship, and present to you the illuminated copy of the resolution of this Court. A casket suited to its reception is in course of preparation by direction of this honourable Court. The period, however, of your Excellency's visit is too brief to enable its completion in a manner worthy of your acceptance; it will therefore be

forwarded to your Excellency on your return to India. His Lordship in the chair, his brethren the Aldermen, and every member of this Court concur with me in the expression of a heartfelt desire that you may speedily and entirely recover from your recent accident, that you may safely reach your own country, and be long spared to benefit your fellow-countrymen by your wise administration." (Loud cheers.)

Sir Salar Jung, in reply, spoke as follows:—" My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,—In accepting at your hands the honorary freedom of the city of London I am deeply conscious of the very high distinction which you have conferred upon me, and I beg to offer you my most sincere expressions of gratitude. It is a matter of peculiar satisfaction to me to learn the high value you attach to the loyalty of my master, the Nizam, as one of the independent Native Princes of India who are the allies of Her Majesty, a closer intimacy with whom the city of London expresses a desire to cultivate. While appreciating your special recognition of the staunch alliance of His Highness the Nizam at a time of trial, I, who chanced from my position at the time to become the instrument for exhibiting the qualities of a faithful ally, feel that I am placed under peculiar obligation to this great city for being made the recipient of such a high mark of distinction, one which I think, cannot fail to encourage my contemporaries in India whose efforts, like my own, are directed to the performance of loyal and honourable duty. I am much gratified to have the opportunity of assuring you in this place that since the time when the connexion between the British Government and His Highness the Nizam was first established the one desire on the part of the rulers of the State and their Ministers has been to maintain the alliance in every way in their power; and I have full confidence that this alliance, which has existed for more than a century, will not only be maintained in the future as heretofore, but that, as you rightly observe, the bonds of amicable relationship between the people of England and India will be daily strengthened. (Cheers.) The facilities of communication now existing between the two countries, the ever-increasing interest in India and its people which I find here on all sides, must infallibly give rise to fresh and more intimate sympathies, and as these increase so must our alliance be materially strengthened. I am fully conscious both that the faithful performance of their engagements by the Princes of India has brought good results to themselves and to the British Empire, and that the visit of the Prince of Wales, and his unfailing courtesy towards all those with whom His Royal Highness was brought into contact, have contributed in an eminent degree to strengthen and perpetuate the loyalty and attachment of my countrymen to the British throne. (Loud cheers.) I thank you for your kind mention of the small part performed at Bombay by a deputation representing the Nizam, and at Calcutta by myself, in the general endeavour to do honour to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. You have been so kind as to allude to the success which has attended the internal administration of the Nizam's dominions during my tenure of office, and to couple with my name that of my respected colleague the Ameer-i-Kabeer; and while I am glad to take this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the hearty co-operation of my colleagues I must not omit to say that we have received most valuable assistance from some of the young noblemen of Hyderabad who are devoting their energies to the service of the State and who are now Ministers of various departments of the Nizam's Government. Among the most conspicuous I may mention the nephew of my colleague, Busheer-ood-Dowlah, my own nephew, Mukerrum-ood-Dowlah, Shumsheer Jung, and Shab Jung. As the means at our disposal increase for improving the government and institutions of the country to which you have made particular allusion, I hope that corresponding advantages will not be found wanting. In conclusion, allow me to assure you that I shall ever prize most highly the honour now conferred upon me, not merely because it is a distinction most complimentary in itself, but because it will convey to my countrymen, whether rulers, ministers, or those who may also be zealously working for the good of their people in other offices, the assurance that the public of this great country, no less than its Government, can cordially recognize their fidelity as allies and appreciate their labours as statesmen." (Loud cheers, renewed again and again.)

With this the ceremony, which was exceedingly interesting from various points of view, was brought to a close; and Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by the members of his suite, was escorted from the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor to the Mansion-house, where a select company had been invited to meet His Highness at a déjeuner, which was served in the Egyptian Hall. The whole way from the Guildhall to the Mansion-house was lined by an excited but well-behaved crowd, anxious to catch a glimpse of the great Indian, and the reception accorded to Sir Salar Jung must have been extremely gratifying to him.

The Company invited to the déjeuner numbered about 300.

The Lord Mayor in proposing "the health of the Queen" said the toast possessed an especial interest on that occasion, as he was entertaining Sir Salar Jung, one of Her Majesty's most loyal subjects, and who would join cordially in drinking to the health of Her Majesty the Queen, the Empress of India.

The toast was received with enthusiasm.

The Lord Mayor, after giving "Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," proposed the toast of the day "The health of Sir Salar Jung," and, in doing so said they must all feel that Sir Salar Jung was one of the most important men of the day, important in his own country to a degree beyond all precedent, a wise, intelligent, penetrating man, of whom all his countrymen might be proud. In the days when all Europe shuddered as to the result of the Indian Mutiny, when it was important that every person possessing power, that every Minister possessing influence, should declare for the British Government, His Excellency, without hesitation, and with all that foresight which has at all times distinguished him, declared at once for the British Government, and by so doing did much towards bringing about a settlement of the difficulty. He would return to India with the full knowledge of the great respect with which all Her Majesty's Indian subjects were entertained, and the feeling that we looked to him as a man of the future destined to take a prominent part in the government of the great Empire to which we owed so much. His Lordship concluded by referring to the accident which Sir Salar Jung met with while in Paris, expressing a hope of speedy recovery.

The toast having been received with every mark of respect, Sir Salar Jung in reply said:—"My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I trust, in the first place, that you will excuse my addressing you while seated, as it would be extremely inconvenient for me in my present state to stand, as I have not yet sufficiently recovered from my injuries to do so. I do not know how to thank you sufficiently for the honour and kindness you have done me to-day, and for the kind expressions, my Lord Mayor, which you have uttered. I take this opportunity of thanking you further for your kindly reference to the fact that my Sovereign and myself were able to perform the duties of an ally in 1857 (hear, hear); and at the same time I cannot help saying that at all times and on every occasion I have met with the greatest kindness from every Englishman, and particularly since my arrival in this country, for which, and especially for the kindness I have experienced within the city of London, I have to tender my thanks. When His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was in India he was kind to both rich and poor, and all felt the greatest gratitude to him, and that was one of the reasons why I determined to pay a visit to this country. Allow me again to thank you, and while hoping that you will excuse this brief speech, I have to ask you to join me in drinking the health of the Lord Mayor, my kind and obliging host, and I will ask you to drink the toast with three cheers."

The toast having been duly honoured, "The Health of the Lady Mayoress" was also proposed by Sir Salar Jung, after which the company separated.

PALL MALL GAZETTE, *July* 27, 1876.—Deputations from the Corporation of Manchester and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited yesterday upon Sir Salar Jung at his residence in Piccadilly, and presented addresses of welcome expressing their regret that Sir Salar was unable to visit Manchester. In reply Sir Salar Jung expressed the great interest he felt in Manchester and the cotton

industry, and his desire to foster it as much as possible in the dominions of the Nizam.

TIMES, *July* 27, 1876.—Yesterday two deputations, one representing the Manchester Corporation and the other the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, together with Sir T. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Mr. J. Pender, M.P., waited on Sir Salar Jung at 140, Piccadilly, and presented His Excellency with addresses welcoming him to England, complimenting him on his services to this country, and regretting that his recent accident would prevent his visiting Manchester. Sir Salar Jung was accompanied by the Nawab Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor, Mir Reyazhut Ali, Syed Hoossein, Captain Clerk, and Mr. Oliphant, Private Secretary to His Excellency. Sir Salar in reply said he was glad to think that one of the results of his visit to this country might be to cement the ties which steadily bind the dominions of the Nizam to those of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.

PALL MALL GAZETTE, *July* 28, 1876.—(*Occasional Notes*).—"Anglo-Indian" asks in a letter to the *Times* in what sense Sir Salar Jung, the Minister of an independent Native Prince in alliance with the Queen, can be styled a loyal subject of Her Majesty. If "Anglo-Indian" will refer to the volume of Aitchison's treaties referring to Hyderabad he will find that the succession to the throne of that State is secured to the Nizam and his heirs, lineal and adopted, so long as he remains "loyal to his engagements" with the Government of India. These engagements bind him to maintain a force ready at any time to take the field with the British army, to make no treaties and have nothing whatever to do with any foreign power, and to admit no Europeans into his service without the consent of the British Government. By the faithful observance of these conditions the Nizam secures to himself the right to govern his own subjects pretty much as he likes, and to count upon the help of the British Government to maintain his Sovereign authority within his own dominions. While, therefore, the Nizam is an "ally" of the British Government, his independence is of a very limited character. His position in India is relatively lower than that of the minor Sovereigns of the German Empire; for he is allowed to have no voice whatever in political affairs, and he is bound to place all the resources of his State at the service of the British Viceroy whenever the latter chooses to go to war. In truth no Nizam has been independent since Lord Wellesley took the Sovereign of Hyderabad out of the clutches of the French and Mahrattas, and made him the subsidized friend and ally of the East India Company. Politically the Nizam is a mere feudatory of the British Empire in India; and Sir Salar Jung, when he went down to Windsor Castle to present a nuzzur to the Queen "in token of allegiance," formally recognized the claim to supremacy asserted in the recent proclamation of Her Majesty as the Empress of India.

ENGLISHMAN, *July* 28, 1876.—The writer of Babylonian Bubbles in the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—

"It is rumoured that Sir Salar Jung has received a hint, from a quarter entitled to speak with governmental authority, that although England would like to show him personally every hospitality he must not construe such courtesies into any admission that the Nizam is entitled to the restoration of the Berars. On that point Government will prove adamant, although Lord Salisbury is said to favour the surrender of those splendid provinces in return for a round sum of money."

ENGLISH MAIL, *July* 31, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung is better, and is going about a good deal. He is getting so acclimatized to our ways that he gave, one day this week, a whitebait dinner at Greenwich to a large party of English friends. He is about to be the guest of the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham. He dined the other day with the Marquis of Salisbury, but it is understood that he has

failed in procuring the object of his visit, to which a majority of the members of the Indian Council are said to be even more opposed than the Secretary of State himself. The respectable press has been pretty generally silent on the subject of the young Nizam's claims to the Berars. There has been, however, an article in a second or third rate magazine supporting them, from the pen of one of the returned "specials" who accompanied the Prince on his Indian tour.

TIMES OF INDIA, *August* 1, 1876.—We have been surprised to see in several of our contemporaries references to Sir Salar Jung and his attainments in English. For instance, a correspondent writing in the *Englishman* from Jeypore praises some of the princes in that State for their scholarship, though they have little or no knowledge of English. He states that in this respect they are only like Sir Salar Jung, whose attainments in English extend only to a few phrases, as "How d'ye do?" "I am very well, thank you," and similar commonplaces. If this be so Sir Salar Jung must have recently forgotten his English; for we know that his knowledge of the language was far more extensive in 1870, when we had a well-sustained conversation with him in English, in which His Excellency seemed to have not the slightest difficulty in speaking the language. On his last visit to Calcutta also we know that he had not forgotten how to use our tongue, for he spoke it readily to all who addressed him, and spoke it in a way that showed he was familiar with its use. We cannot understand that these references should have been made to him especially by way of illustration, for assuredly they are inapplicable.

✓ PIONEER, *August* 1, 1876.—There is said to be discord in the India Office. The Secretary of State and a certain portion of the Council are quite in favour of giving Sir Salar Jung a fair hearing on the matter of the claims the Nizam puts forth for the restoration of the Berars; but a larger portion of the Council wish to shut up His Excellency's mouth and send him back at once to Hyderabad, telling him that the petition of his master cannot even be listened to. Sir Salar himself is said to be quite impassive. He has some very powerful friends in England, both amongst Anglo-Indians and others; amongst them the Dukes of Sutherland, Argyll, and Westminster are not the most unimportant. The Marquis of Salisbury is reported to look favourably upon the claim having at least a hearing before either the Privy Council or some other impartial body. Nothing will be done this session, for it is too far advanced towards the end. Sir Salar goes back to India in October, but it is fully expected he will return here next spring, and not unlikely that the young Nizam may come with him. As yet the London press has been silent on the subject of the Nizam's claims, but it is said that one or two magazine articles are in type, and will shortly appear, in which the whole subject will be fully discussed. One of these will be published on Wedneday next in Charles Dickens's *All the Year Round*, and another in *Macmillan's Magazine* for August. Mr. Henty, special correspondent of the *Standard* with the Prince of Wales in India, has already, in the June number of *Tinsley's Magazine*, written a very able and exhaustive paper on the subject, in which he quite adopts Sir Salar Jung's views, and declares that, if only for the honour of England, the Berars ought to be restored to the Nizam. In the mean time no foreigners not of royal blood, and even few who can claim that distinction, have been better received than Sir Salar Jung. For a time his lameness prevented him from going out at all. But since he recovered a little from his accident he has been twice to Windsor on a visit to Her Majesty, and on Tuesday last he visited Woolwich, and was taken to see through every part and portion of the dockyard by the chief officers connected with the establishment. On this occasion he was escorted to and from Woolwich by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Alfred Paget, and a dozen other noblemen and gentlemen of rank. He has also had dinners and entertainments given him by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Salisbury, and most of the leading people now in London. Sir Salar leaves town to-night. His first place of sojourn will be Trentham, the Duke's seat near

Stoke-on-Trent, where he remains until Monday the 10th. He then goes to Crewe, where he will visit the works of the North-West Railway, and thence direct to the other great seat of the Duke, Dunrobin Castle, in Caithness-shire, returning by the Caledonian Canal, Glasgow, and Edinburgh to London on the 18th or 19th of this month. His present intention is to leave for India via Germany and Italy in the first week of August. Last night he entertained at the house he has hired, 140, Piccadilly, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Marquis of Salisbury, and about 400 of the nobility and gentry.

"There is said to be discord in the India Office. The Secretary of State and a certain portion of the Council are," says the London correspondent of the Allahabad paper, "in favour of giving Sir Salar Jung a fair hearing on the matter of the claims the Nizam puts forth for the restoration of the Berars; but a larger portion of the Council wish to shut up His Excellency's mouth and send him back at once to Hyderabad, telling him that the petition of his master cannot even be listened to. The Marquis of Salisbury is reported to look favourably upon the claim having at least a hearing before either the Privy Council or some other impartial body. Nothing, however, is to be done this session, for it is too far advanced towards the end."

We learn from England that Sir Salar Jung has been entertained right royally in England, though his trip has been sadly marred by the accident that befell him while descending the marble staircase of the Grand Hôtel in Paris. The French surgeons who attended him appear to have made an incorrect diagnosis of the case, and pronounced it to be oblique dislocation of the hip joint. On arrival in London, however, Sir James Paget and Mr. Prescott Hewitt were sent for, and after careful examination found that the head of the thigh bone had received an "impacted" fracture, that is, the lower end of the bone (the femur) forced into its upper end, where it is secured in a socket (the acetabulum) on the pelvis. It is feared that Sir Salar Jung will be a cripple for life.

TIMES, *August* 2, 1876.—From our own correspondent at France by telegraph. Paris, Tuesday, August 1, 9-30 P.M. :—

"Sir Salar Jung and his suite arrived here at 10 last night. Though not yet wholly recovered from his unfortunate fall on his former visit, he was able to take a drive to-day. To-morrow His Excellency will attend the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Versailles, and in the evening will go to the Opera. It is believed that he will quit Paris on Thursday or Friday. He is staying at the Hôtel Bedford, which was illuminated in anticipation of his arrival, a compact crowd, in spite of the advanced hour, collecting to see him alight."

ENGLISHMAN, *August* 4, 1876.—A word or two, in conclusion, as to some other accessories of the spectacle. The Prince and Princess received a very hearty welcome both on entering and leaving the Park, and their demeanour was, as usual, courteous and genial. But my own feelings on seeing them did not run quite so far as those of the ecstatic Jeames:—"Glorious in the acclamations of Oriental millions, the Prince is now amongst us once more. It is the God-given answer to the prayer of the whole nation. To us who have watched his dangerous travel, who have shuddered at his prowess, while we have admired, and have waited in fear to see what new peril he would court with his light heart and the courage which have faced death in a thousand shapes with a cordial smile, he has come to bring to us once more the light and the brightness of his noble and gladsome presence." Among other notabilities in the Royal enclosure I saw Sir Salar Jung and suite. The former looked thin and careworn. Perhaps this might be attributable to his recent illness; perhaps the rumour that he has received a rebuff from Lord Salisbury is not mere invention. Anyhow the astute Muhammadan wore "a lean and hungry look," and did not gain much favour with the masses. The Hyderabad party came to the ground in carriages, but foolishly determined to get back to Piccadilly on foot, in spite of the dissuasions of their European attendants. Of course there was some crushing, and considerable chaff, good-tempered enough but not very flattering. Perhaps the people took the same view of

our Indian fellow-subjects as that which obtains in Shoe Lane. Here are some of the perils encountered by the Prince during his progress through the land of Ind:— "He went among them with his life in his hands, a mark for thousands of bullets and daggers; he went among them without a shield against the knife of the assassin." No wonder that Sir Salar Jung was not greeted with much applause! For aught the people knew, he might have been carrying thousands of daggers and pistols about his person! The British nation are not wanting in hospitality, but they do not appreciate human torpedoes.

TIMES, *August* 4, 1876.—By telegraph from our own correspondent at Paris, 3rd :—

"Sir Salar Jung left Paris this morning. He will remain a day in Milan, thence he goes to Brindisi, where he will embark to arrive at Bombay on the 24th, in order to re-enter Hyderabad on the 27th. During the two days the Minister of Hyderabad has passed in Paris he has been able to take a glance at the principal sights, and to get an idea of the city which Victor Hugo has baptized 'the brain of the world.' Sir Salar Jung, who is gifted with a real power of observation, does not appear to have thought the ambitious metaphor of the French poet justified. He had been much struck with the severe aspect and the incessant activity of London, which has left in his mind the recollection of the capital of a people with a steady destiny, while Paris seemed to him to have been created for pleasure rather than for enduring and serious enterprises. Nevertheless, like all foreigners, he was struck by the marvels of the capital of France, the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysées, the Bridges, the Arc de Triomphe, and the Bois de Boulogne. Yesterday His Excellency visited, among other buildings, Notre Dame, where he was much struck by one of the persons charged with exhibiting what is called the 'treasure,' showing him the coronation robe of the first Emperor, and adding 'This is the robe Napoleon I. wore at his coronation, and which the Emperor Napoleon IV., at present in England, will wear when he comes over to his coronation.' 'One must never say this or that will occur, nor call any one King who cannot dwell in his own country,' replied Sir Salar philosophically. He seemed much interested in the adventures of the Colonne Vendôme. The justice of his observations during his excursions struck everybody with him. In the evening he went to the Opera and witnessed with great interest the representation of *La Juive*. He admired, above all, the magnificent staircase, which is the chief charm of the building. It was very interesting to see, on the one hand, the Indian Minister and his suite, with sustained attention, following the vicissitudes in the complicated libretto with which it was attempted to explain the thread of the story to them, while, on the other, it was precisely themselves on whom the principal attention of the public was fixed, giving rise to the strangest and most diverting suppositions. For instance, behind Sir Salar Jung some one said he was an Oriental prince who had revolted, escaped from Turkish captivity and been wounded in doing so. Many other such solutions, of more or less ingenious absurdity, were made. I may remark here that France has constructed an Opera-house which has cost 35,000,000f., and which still requires an annual subsidy of 600,000f. or 800,000f. Well, I am told it has kept people running about for two days to find a box at any price, in order that this Indian Prince might be present at a performance before leaving Europe. It has not occurred to the Ministry to reserve, in a city which is a kind of universal caravansary, the power of doing the honours of the National Opera to one of the distinguished guests who have come to visit the 'brain of the world.' It is a strange and vexatious omission."

TIMES, *August* 5, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung, as our Paris correspondent stated yesterday, seems to have been much interested by his visit to the French capital, and to have expressed some comparison between it and that of our own country. It would be instructive to read the frank and circumstantial criticisms

of a visitor at once so keen-sighted and, with all his European acquirements, so steeped in the traditions of the East. In more than one masterpiece of literature, fiction has used the comments of such a spectator to lay bare the follies of our civilization. The Minister of Hyderabad has too much Oriental politeness to risk many adverse criticisms on the countries of which he has been the guest, but he implied that in his opinion Paris and London typified the destinies of their respective countries. While struck with such sights as the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées, he does not seem to have agreed with M. Victor Hugo that Paris is the 'brain of the world.' He thought that it had been created for 'pleasure rather than for enduring and serious enterprises;' while 'the severe 'aspect and the incessant activity of London' left in his mind the memory of 'a 'people with a steady destiny.' Sir Salar Jung doubtless meant that the aspect of the two capitals explains much in the character and the history of the two nations. Being an Oriental, he may be excused if he thinks that France has in some important respects been less successful than this country. He may naturally think that the conquest of India is the greatest feat of the English race, and that the qualities exhibited by Clive and Hastings will be found equally decisive in Europe. An acute Oriental might thus take Paris to be a symbol of French frivolity, and London of English devotion to prosaic work. But in truth such a comparison would be essentially unjust to the French. Whatever may be the frivolity of their capital, there is not a more industrious people in the world, nor is there a people more tenacious of its purpose. Sufficient proofs of French activity, thrift, and freedom from the worship of mere pleasure Sir Salar would have found if he had paid a few visits to the provinces.

Yet in a certain sense Sir Salar Jung is right in assuming that the two capitals represent their respective countries. The history of Paris at least has to a very great extent been the history of France, and that fact explains much of the misfortune which still attends her political career. It has become a truism to say that France has suffered from 'a flow of blood to the head.' There was a time, however, when she seemed to be on the way to as vigorous a provincial life as that which has given unexampled stability to England. She had local liberties and institutions, many centres of thought and independence, an aristocracy at home among their tenantry, a vigorous middle class in the country towns, the stimulus of religious dissent as well as the conservative agency of an established church, and other of the advantages which we enumerate when we seek to explain the course of English history. At one time France might seem to have had substantially all the political elements of success that England had, except the English race and the English Channel. When we ask how so many of those advantages were frittered away, we find the capital destroying provincial vigour by means of what seems a mysterious fatality, even after historical analysis has exhausted its sublety. The court drew more and more power to itself as the great nobles wasted their strength in civil wars. The court was just strong enough to give the victory to Catholicism at the Reformation, after Protestantism had made more brilliant progress than it had exhibited even in England. The Court in the course of little more than a century was able to destroy the power of the middle class, that class which held in its hands the chief secrets of industry, and was the best fitted to be a buttress between the crown and the mob. The Court broke the power of the nobles and marked them out for the vengeance of revolution when it drew them away from their estates and their duties to transform them into parasites. The Court extinguished all but the name of local courts of justice and assemblies for the transaction of provincial business to make room for a system of centralization which, when completed by the genius of Napoleon, became the strongest instrument of despotism ever fashioned by the wit of man. The Court did all these things, and the Court signified the capital. The Court was the strongest force developed in the collision of interests, classes, provinces, and religions. Long before the Revolution it represented France with a completeness to which there was no parallel in the Court of our own land; and when the Revolution swept monarchy, aristocracy, and church all away the

capital remained to wield the tremendous power which had been gathered into one knot in the course of centuries.

Hence Paris is indeed France in a very important sense, while London, in spite of all its vastness, is England in no sense whatsoever. Our large provincial towns, the competing pride and jealousies of historic places, the rivalry of borough and county, the wealth of the great manufacturing communities, the local power and influence of the hereditary classes who own the land, the position and the authority of our universities, the free development of religious life outside as well as inside the national church, have given England far more centres of political vitality than France, and thus have lessened the authority of the capital. Nothing can be more characteristic of the two countries than the contrast between the jealousy with which the House of Commons regards any grant of imperial funds for what seem to be metropolitan purposes, and the way in which France is taxed to ornament Paris. London had to pay for the Thames embankment, but the State helps Paris to build and maintain even such temples of luxury as opera-houses, and gives subventions to the chief Parisian theatres. The new opera-house, which Sir Salar Jung visited, receives a yearly subsidy of from 600,000 to 800,000 francs ; and although a protest is sometimes made in the Assembly against such a distribution of the public money the opposition is as feeble as the motions against particular items of the Civil List are in our own House of Commons. It scarcely occurs to the peasantry of Touraine or to the manufacturers of Lyons that they are wronged because their money is taken to pay for the amusement of the capital. Much as they may dislike the political influence of Paris, they feel that Paris belongs to them as well as to the Parisians. But politically the tide of decentralization has begun to flow. Vigorous efforts are made to lessen the power of the capital and develope the self-governing capacities of the provinces. The presence of the Assembly at Versailles is but one of many signs that in the opinion of the most thoughtful Frenchmen Paris has too long been France. The extension of the powers vested in the General Councils, the creation of provincial universities, the growth of what we may call a strong country party, and the court paid by the Radicals to the peasantry, all show a disposition to make Paris of less account in the political organization of France.

TIMES OF INDIA, *August* 7, 1876.—A strange story is told by the Secunderabad paper. It appears that certain Rajahs and Nawabs, sorely vexed and envious at the high honour which H. E. Sir Salar Jung has received in England, have determined upon making pilgrimages to Mecca and Benares "to calm their perturbed spirits." Our contemporary adds :—"Our informant leads us to believe that these self-same worthies would have been better pleased had the accident which His Excellency recently sustained terminated less favourably."

ENGLISHMAN, *August* 7, 1876.—The Trentham party is broken up, and the Duke of Sutherland and Sir Salar Jung have gone north, to Dunrobin. I have not heard whether Sir Salar has induced his fellow-guest at Trentham, that "Brummagem Burke," John Bright, to champion the young Nizam's claim for the restitution of the Berars against the adverse decision of Lord Salisbury or the Council. Another fellow-guest of Sir Salar's at Trentham was, I hear, that remarkable individual Mr. Mackenzie of Kintail, who has lately had a stroke of odd good luck. He is not at all of the turf turfy, but some friend recently advising him to buy a horse he bought it, and Rob Roy, the Laird of Kintail's equine acquisition, has since gone up in the market, and stands a chance of winning next year's Derby. When the Laird of Kintail was first told of his good fortune, his grateful excitement broke out in the vernacular—"Eh ! mon, I did na ken that when I bocht it."

PALL MALL GAZETTE, *August* 7, 1876.—A correspondent writes to us :—
"Sir Salar Jung, or, as he is called in a Parisian print, 'H. E. Sir Salard-

Yung, the famous nabob,' left Paris on Thursday morning, amid the marked attentions of a crowd of five thousand Parisians, who had assembled to see him start from the Rue de l'Arcade. Before leaving, 'the Rajah,' as he is also called by well-informed persons across the Channel, expressed to the proprietor of the hotel in which he was staying his sense of the excellence of the arrangements which had been made for his comfort; after which he gave orders for the distribution of a sum of 600f. among the waiters. General enthusiasm was the result, an enthusiasm heightened by the circumstance that 'the Rajah' had demanded ten landaus, six omnibuses, and nine waggons for the conveyance of himself, a suite of sixty-four persons, and the luggage of the party. "Sir Salard' himself, as indeed might have been expected, took a seat in one of the landaus, with Dr. Williamson and one 'Captain Trevor,' who, we are assured, had been despatched by the British Government as its envoy to do honour to the 'Nabob.' On his way to the Lyons station the same attentions everywhere pursued 'the Indian Prince' (another designation accorded to His Excellency) as in the Rue de l'Arcade. It is only to be regretted that French knowledge of Indian affairs, though precise, should be limited, otherwise it might have been understood in Paris that 'Sir Salard-Yung' was as much entitled to the appellations of Gaikwar and Nizam as to those of Nabob and Rajah, and a pleasing variety of titles might thus have been at the disposition of newspapers anxious to do honour to the distinguished foreigner."

ATHENÆUM, *August* 8, 1876.—Talking of Mr. Saunders, the new Chief Commissioner and late Resident at Hyderabad, his personal amiability and courtesy of manner recall the old days when as Judicial Commissioner, and on one or two occasions Acting Chief, his popularity was unbounded. I perfectly recollect the day and the hour, some years ago, when Mr. Saunders received a congratulatory address from the native and European community of Bangalore on his appointment to be Resident at Hyderabad. He has, it seems to me, considerably aged since then, but he is not one wit changed in other respects. By the way, it is significant that following closely, very closely on Mr. Saunders' late trip home to see Lord Salisbury, Sir Salar Jung should now be returning to Hyderabad, a much more disappointed man than his old friend. The story goes here that Sir Salar Jung has been coolly snubbed in the matter which primarily induced his visit to England, and that a petition which he carried with him, purporting to come from the people of Hyderabad, with reference to the Berars, was seriously advised not to be presented to Lord Salisbury by certain influential parties, and it will probably therefore never find public expression in print. On the whole I fancy Sir Salar's visit to England was a mistake, and it is quite certain he will have to answer a good many inquisitive questions on his return.

DECCAN HERALD, *August* 11, 1876.—The Prince and Princess of Wales were at Goodwood when the mail left. Sir Salar Jung was there with the Royal party on the Cup day.

HOME NEWS, *August* 11, 1876.—"I am told that Sir Salar Jung has left for India with his case and his claims very much where they were when he arrived. He has been a good deal spat upon by the India House authorities ever since he came to England, and has by them been prevented from exposing the Nizam's claims either in Parliament or the press. In a multitude of counsellors there is often the reverse of wisdom, and the truth of this has been proved by Sir Salar Jung having utterly failed in the object of his mission to England."

PIONEER, *August* 12, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung, in walking home from the review in Hyde Park, got wedged in with the crowd, and, as might have been expected, came in for a good deal of chaff. "So you're the Nice 'am, hare you?" quoth one navvy to the shivering Mahomedan, with supreme contempt; "I'd rather not take a slice, not if I know it!" Whereupon a great bellow of laughter, and inquiries as to "what 'ave yer done with yer banjo?"

SIR SALAR JUNG.

TIMES OF INDIA, *August* 16, 1876.—One grand night at the Middle Temple last term a Hindoo gentleman, whether from extreme loyalty or from mischief, caused some confusion by drinking to "the Empress" when the Queen's health was proposed. A story went the other day that something similar had taken place in high quarters. Sir Salar Jung proposed the toast of "the Empress." All the guests with one exception rose to the toast but drank to "the Queen." The exception was said to have been Mr. John Bright. Such was the story. But there is no truth in it. Sir Salar proposed "Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India," and Mr. Bright rose, though he does not drink wine.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *August* 16, 1876.—"Sir Salar Jung and the City of Manchester.—At the house, 140, Piccadilly, London, engaged for the use of Sir Salar Jung during his sojourn in England, His Excellency, on the 26th July, received two important deputations from Manchester. The first was a deputation from the Corporation of that city, the second was from the Chamber of Commerce; and the purpose of both was to present addresses of welcome to Sir Salar Jung, and to express regret at the accident which had prevented his projected visit to their city. The gentlemen constituting the Corporation deputation were the Mayor and Town Clerk, those representing the Chamber of Commerce being Mr. Edmond Ashworth, President, Mr. Cheetham, Vice-President, and Mr. Browning, Secretary; and there were also present the three members of Parliament for Manchester, *viz.*, Sir Thomas Bazley, Hugh Birley, and Mr. Jacob Bright; and also Mr. John Pender, M.P.

"Sir Salar Jung was accompanied by the following members of his suite:—Nawab Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor, Mir Rayazhut Ali, Syed Hussein, Captain Clerk, and Mr. A. Oliphant, Private Secretary. Although still suffering from lameness and obliged to use crutches, Sir Salar Jung received his visitors at the entrance to the drawing-room and extended to each, as introduced, a cordial greeting. He then withdrew to his former position, and resumed his seat in the wheeled chair which his accident has rendered necessary.

"Sir Thomas Bazley then briefly indicated the objects of the deputations, and

"The Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation of Manchester, stated that they all deeply regretted His Excellency's inability to receive their welcome in their own city; and that the address now to be presented had been adopted with unanimity.

"Sir Joseph Heron, Town Clerk of Manchester, then read the following address of the City Council:—

"'To His Excellency Sir SALAR JUNG, Prime Minister to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

"'May it please your Excellency,—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the city of Manchester desire most cordially to welcome your Excellency, and to express the gratitude entertained by this Council, in common with all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, for the invaluable and distinguished services which in times past were rendered by your Excellency to this country, and also the great disappointment and the deep regret felt that the state of your Excellency's health has prevented your paying, as anticipated, a visit to this city.—M. CURTIS, Mayor; JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.'

"Sir Salar Jung read the following reply:—'Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Gentlemen—I beg to tender you my most cordial thanks for the very kindly sentiments contained in the address with which you have honoured me, and to express to you the great regret which I feel at having been prevented by the shortness of my stay in England, and by the accident which has impeded my movements, from paying a visit to the city of Manchester, which I had fully purposed doing when I made up my mind to visit England. It would have afforded me the greatest interest to have seen so important a centre of commercial industry. I shall ever esteem it one of the most fortunate events of my life that I should have been, during a critical period in the history of the British Empire in India, in a position to prove the sincerity of the Nizam's Government to Her Majesty, and I am glad to think that one of the results of my visit to this country may be to cement the ties which already bind the dominions of the Nizam with those of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.'

"Mr. Ashworth addressing His Excellency said:—'Your Excellency has heard from the municipal authorities their address congratulating you on your arrival in England, and regretting your having been unable to receive their welcome in Manchester. We appear as the representatives of the commerce of Manchester,

and we cannot the less regret your inability to visit that city because the commerce of Lancashire is so closely interwoven with the industries and commerce of India. Therefore we regret that you were accidentally prevented from coming to see the sources from which so much industry and commerce has grown. We have, however, adopted an address embodying the unanimous feeling of the members of the Chamber of Commerce regarding your Excellency."

"Mr. Browning then read the following address :—

"'To His Excellency Sir SALAR JUNG, Prime Minister to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

"'May it please your Excellency,—We, the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, beg to offer your Excellency a hearty welcome to this country, and we sincerely regret the unfortunate incident which has rendered you unable to visit Manchester, which place, if your tour had been extended to the provinces, your Excellency would doubtless, in its connection with the cotton manufacture, have been interested in visiting. The relations existing between the staple industry of Lancashire and the cotton-growing districts of India furnish a community of interests bestowing mutual benefits, and in this connection your Excellency will be aware of the profound interest which this Chamber and the people of Lancashire take in the prosperity of India. It has been the aim of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to avail itself of all opportunities for the development of the natural productions of the soil of India, and at the same time to promote industrial and commercial pursuits among the people. We desire cordially to acknowledge the services to your Excellency, in your capacity of Prime Minister to the vast province of Hyderabad, as a fellow-worker in the same direction ; and we rejoice in the opportunity which your visit to this country has afforded us of testifying to you personally our administration of the firmness and wisdom of your government, which, while it has received the approval of Europeans, has established your claim to the lasting gratitude of the native population. We look forward with hopeful anticipation that the example of your administration may be followed by the native princes in the other provinces of India, that thereby law and order may be maintained, trade and commerce promoted, and the native cultivator secured in the possession of the fruits of his industry. We trust that your health may be speedily restored to you, and that your valuable life may be prolonged to the increasing benefit and substantial advantage of your fellow-countrymen.

"'Signed on behalf of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.—EDMOND ASHWORTH, President ; — BROWNING, Secretary.'

"Sir Salar Jung in reply said : 'Mr. President and Gentlemen,—It has given me great satisfaction to receive the address you have had the goodness to present to me. I cordially reciprocate the regret you are kind enough to express at the unfortunate circumstance which has rendered it impossible for me to pay a visit to Manchester, the more so as it would have afforded me an opportunity of offering to you in your own city my personal assurances of the lively interest which I feel in the industry of the city of Manchester as a centre which is connected in a special manner with the Nizam's dominions. I am keenly aware of the importance of developing the cultivation of cotton in these dominions, and in the future I shall gladly give my attention to fostering the increase of this production by introducing such improvements in its cultivation as the latest experience may suggest. While the administration of such a territory as that of the Nizam in these days of progress cannot but be attended with difficulties in the development of its resources in order to meet the requirements of modern civilization, I yet hope that my efforts in this respect may bear favourable comparison with the past. I believe that the strongest ties which can bind nations together arise from a community of interests, and that those relations which are based on the friendly intercourse that springs from a common industry are the most permanent in results.' (Hear, hear.) 'Holding these views, and feeling as I do that the future prosperity of the Nizam's dominions must materially depend on the existing relations with this country being confirmed and strengthened, I shall return to India gratified with the assurance which your address conveys to me that I have in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a hearty and cordial ally' (Hear, hear.)

"With this the business of the interview terminated, and after conversing for a short period with Sir Salar Jung, and partaking of refreshment, the deputations retired."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *August* 17, 1876.—By an Anglo-Indian correspondent, London, 28th ultimo :—

"Sir Salar Jung's visit to England is now drawing near its close ; and it may be worth while to consider what have been its results. Regarded as an intrigue to exalt His Excellency's name, and allow him to enjoy the sweetness of a social

triumph over his enemies in the Government of India, it has no doubt been a wonderful success. The chief promoter of the plot has been the Duke of Sutherland, a man whom Nature intended for an engine-driver, but, changing her mind at the last moment, transformed into a Duke. His Grace is a good-natured man with a small allowance of brains and no political influence, but of course his rank and intimacy with the Royal Family give him great social weight. He is therefore just the personage that keen speculators can make excellent use of, and it will be remembered that his name was turned to great account in making that remarkable Oriental Prince, the Khedive and his loans, popular in England. The same set of city people who worked the Khedive seem to be taking a very friendly interest in Sir Salar Jung, and the very marked attentions paid by the Duke to the Hyderabad Minister, which have had the effect of making the latter a personal guest in English society, have therefore been most opportune. His Grace has shown Sir Salar all the glories of Trentham Hall and Dunrobin, has given him a ride on his private fire-engine, and persuaded his Highland followers to address him as the saviour of Southern India, and the best friend the English Government has ever had in that country. I don't know if the Duke inspired the paper written by Mr. Henty and published in *Tinsley's Magazine* of last month, but he has the credit for having induced Mr. Laing Meason to compose the paper on Sir Salar's claims in the forthcoming number of *Macmillan*. The profound knowledge Mr. Henty and Mr. Meason both have of Indian affairs is notorious, but I hardly think it would have led them to write about Sir Salar Jung of their own accord. But where the Duke of Sutherland's influence has been found most serviceable has been in persuading the upper ten thousand that the Prince of Wales thinks Anglo-Indians treat men like Salar Jung with but scant courtesy. All the English nobility have in consequence rushed to pay their homage to one who is supposed to be *par excellence* the enlightened native statesman of India. The Minister of a Prince who is not allowed to make peace or war, or to hold any intercourse with foreign powers, but is subordinate in all political affairs to the Queen's Viceroy in India, has been encouraged to patronize the Secretary of State for India and ex-Governors-General, and to entertain at dinner the Ambassadors of great European Powers, as if he were at least their equal in rank. In the official reports of state balls and concerts his name has appeared next to those of Princes of the Blood, and far above Cabinet Ministers and representatives of the mightiest Sovereigns of the age. It appears as if the court scribes actually esteemed the Minister of the contemptible Prince of the barbarous little State of Hyderabad a greater personage than Count Schouvaloff and Count Munster, the Ambassadors of Russia and Germany. At the garden party at Chiswick last week Dukes bowed themselves down before Sir Salar, and Duchesses curtseyed to the ground till through their tight-fitting dresses the contour of their lovely forms was revealed with startling distinctness; and disgusted Anglo-Indians heard fashionable geese cackling—"Oh! he saved us in 1857." As the *Pall Mall Gazette* says to-day, it is not right to expect good society to know more of history than is contained in the accounts of State banquets and receptions in the newspapers; but some nearer approach to accuracy is looked for in speeches made on such occasions as that of Tuesday last, when the freedom of the city of London was presented to Sir Salar. Yet the City Chamberlain spoke of Sir Salar's services in language of culpably extravagant praise. I pass over the usual reference to the signal services rendered by the Minister in 1857 in keeping Hyderabad quiet. Sir Salar stood by the English then, and got his reward. He was shrewd enough to understand that, isolated as Hyderabad was, an insurrection there could be easily crushed and the Nizam deposed before communications could be opened with the rebel forces in Upper India; and Sir Hugh Rose's and Sir R. Napier's campaigns in Central India saved him from being exposed to the temptation of determining what course he should take in the event of a strong rebel army succeeding in crossing the Nerbudda and raising the flame of civil war in the Deccan. But it is surely incorrect to say that both at Calcutta and Bombay Sir Salar, "as representative

of the Nizam, by every possible expression in his power, evinced his desire to do honour to the Heir Apparent of the British Crown.' Sir Salar went to Calcutta and Bombay because he could not help himself, and he gave the Prince some valuable presents ; but as Minister of the Nizam he insulted His Royal Highness in the grossest and most conspicuous manner, to the scarcely concealed delight of all the disaffected Mahomedans in India, by refusing to let the Nizam appear in the character of a feudatory Prince, on the pretence that the boy was too ill to undertake a journey beyond the limits of his own dominions. Then, again, what could the City Chamberlain mean by asserting that in the State of Hyderabad 'roads have been constructed and railways introduced, irrigation works have 'been renewed or created, and water supplies to the chief cities provided, 'on a scale which would create astonishment in Europe, and might well serve 'as an example for the supply of this great metropolis. Schools have also 'been founded, and education fostered,' &c., &c. Somebody must have been hoaxing the Corporation by giving them a description of what English administrators have accomplished in Berar during the last 25 years as a faithful picture of the results of Sir Salar Jung's government of Hyderabad. Scindia and Holkar have both done more in the way of making roads and railways than the Nizam ; and as for the water supply to the chief cities it would be difficult to say where the cities are, much more the water works. You will also observe that in the address of the Chamberlain and Sir Salar's reply the Nizam, 'my master,' is carefully described as 'the faithful ally' of the Queen, as if the two Sovereigns were on terms of equality. This is what Sir Salar wishes to insinuate, though he dare not openly assert it. The Lord Mayor, having got a hint on the subject, spoke of the Minister at luncheon as a loyal subject of the Queen ; and immediately one of Sir Salar's parasites writes an indignant letter to the *Times* asking why this great and enlightened Minister of an independent Native Prince should be called a 'subject' of Her Majesty. 'But the expression is legally correct. The Nizams have always been the mere creatures of the British Government.' The dynasty would have been extinguished three-quarters of a century ago if Lord Wellesley had not rescued it from the French and Mahrattas, and subsidized it with territory and money on condition that all the resources of the State were placed at the disposal of the British Government in time of war. Everything the Nizam has, even the very existence of a Mahomedan State in the Deccan, he owes to this friendship, which made him one of the dependants of the East India Company. After the Mutiny, the status of the Nizam and other Native Princes as feudatories of the British Empire in India was expressly and formally affirmed in Lord Canning's sunnuds of adoption, which guaranteed them the right to adopt heirs only on condition of their loyalty to the British Crown ; and it has this year been confirmed by the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India. It was in acknowledgment of his master's subjection to Queen Victoria that Sir Salar Jung presented a nuzzur at Windsor Castle 'as token of allegiance,' yet he would fain suggest that the Nizam is an independent Sovereign. The most authoritative declaration of the limits assigned to the sovereignty of Native Princes is contained in a despatch from the Government of India dated July 1873, which has been published this week. In this despatch Lord Northbrook's Government, commenting on the necessity now recognized for placing the subjects of Native Princes residing abroad under the authority of the British Government, say :—

'Your Grace [the Duke of Argyll] is aware that the Native States of India, either 'under treaty engagements or by custom and usage, do not possess the power of holding diplomatic relations either with each other or with foreign powers. The external sovereignty is vested in the British Government, and the Native States 'can hold no communication with foreign powers except with the knowledge and 'sanction and through the medium of the Government of India.' This simple fact is persistently overlooked in England by the people who think it their duty or their interest to stuff Sir Salar Jung full of flatteries and lies. I am not prepared to deny that it is desirable for English society to reprove Indian officials for their want of courtesy to native statesmen by showing them every possible attention, for has

not Mr. Pedder, and he ought to know, lately confessed that many Bombay officials are prigs and wanting in the manners of gentlemen? But a gracious manner need not include misleading these men by telling them, and letting them believe, falsehoods. A determined and most audacious effort has been made in Sir Salar Jung's case to turn to political account the Prince of Wales's visit to India by making the principal Native State of the Deccan independent of the authority of the Government of India, whose representative, Captain Trevor, has been superseded here by the easy-going and compliant Mr. Gerald FitzGerald. I do not think the attempt will be successful; for, although Sir Salar counts on having friendly letters written out to Lord Lytton to further his claim for the recovery of the title-deeds of Berar, the Government will put its foot down firmly enough when the question is one of giving up territory. But Sir Salar will go home full of gratified pride and vanity, and there is no saying to what lengths his mortification will urge him when he finds that his visit to England has left him nothing but empty pockets and the recollection of some pretty speeches.

"The services of Mr. Purnell, who was tutor to Sir Salar Jung's sons, have been dispensed with, as the Nawab intends sending the boys to a Mahomedan college at Allyghur. Mr. Purnell, who gets a year's salary from the liberal Nawab, has just been appointed to a mastership at Wellington College."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *August* 18, 1876.—*Sir Salar Jung and his reception in England.*—SIR,—It is not a new-fangled notion, or a folly only recently put into practice, on the part of Englishmen in England, to make a *lion* of every *jackal* that visits England, no matter for what purpose, from India. This has been the case since the first visit of our friend the late Judge of the Small Causes Court, more than a quarter of a century ago, down to the recent sojourn of the eminent Bombay photographer, and none of the natives that went to England ever had cause to complain of the lukewarmness of their reception on the part of the society of London. All this is forcibly brought to one's mind by the extraordinary attentions shown to His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, the Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, who has recently left England to return to his country. Amongst other things he has had conferred on him the freedom of the city of London in a gold box, and the University of Oxford has made him a D.C.L. (Professor Monier Williams's "gamana-gamana" with a vengeance.) The Corporation and the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester have presented to him flattering addresses, as also the people of that part of Scotland where the Duke of Sutherland's "Dunrobin Castle" is situated; and all this in addition to innumerable receptions and parties, including the Queen's, where he was the honoured guest and the observed of all observers! The East India Association also came forward with an address, but then it was in a legitimate direction, they having undertaken to see that every native of Hindostan coming out consigned to their care has a *quantum sufficit* of adulation, deserved or undeserved. When they made so much fuss about the photographer, Mr. Hurrichund Chintamon, they must do something in proportion for the Prime Minister of Hyderabad.

I think all that has been done, excepting of course the noble hospitality shown to Sir Salar, had too much of the element of hypocritical flattery, at which no doubt the Mahomedan Knight [Grand] Commander of the Star of India, astute and sharp-witted as he is, must have laughed in his sleeve. He must have found considerable satisfaction in the idea that on the whole the people of England are as great and as unmeaning humbugs in certain respects as the people of India.

When Sir Salar left Hyderabad for England, it was said the object of his visit was to get the Berars restored to the Nizam, but during his sojourn in England the matter was hardly touched upon; it seems, perhaps, the Duke of Sutherland and such other well-meaning friends impressed upon his mind the impossibility of the British Government doing any such thing, and, wise as he is, he refrained from saying anything more about it. My impression is that his shrewdness led him to believe that he was somewhat in disfavour with the Calcutta Government and the Secretary of State for India and his Council for not bringing down to

Bombay the Nizam to pay his personal respects to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales when he was here, and that he thought of going to England, without caring for the expense and trouble, to wipe off all remembrance of the ill-feeling created by the Nizam's refusal to leave Hyderabad.

So far as Salar Jung's personal interests and his reputation as the acutest Indian politician of the day are concerned, it is to be feared his *prestige* has somewhat suffered. In the first place it was taken for granted on all hands that the tranquillity of Hyderabad and the safety of the boy Prince depended on the veritable presence of the Prime Minister at Hyderabad, and now Hyderabad has been without his presence for six months and everything is quiet there. Secondly, the knowing ones in England will question the policy of his sacrificing his dignity by an endeavour to smooth the ruffled plumage of the Indian Government.

Lest my meaning might be misconstrued, I would add that my remarks about the lion and the jackal in the beginning of this letter are not intended to apply in their literalness to that exalted personage Sir Salar Jung of Hyderabad.—A.B.

ENGLISHMAN, *August* 18, 1876.—It is reported here that Sir Salar Jung's mission concerning the Berars has flickered out, the Nizam's Prime Minister, or *maire du palais*, having received a friendly hint not to present his suit formally, as that proceeding would simply expose him to a flat refusal. As a species of compensation for the cold water thus plentifully applied, the Duke of Sutherland has treated the illustrious Indian to an exhibition of the steam fire-engine recently purchased for Trentham, and worked by the Duke's own fire brigade. It is also said "in the connection" that considerable diplomacy was called into operation in order to prevent the visit of Sir Salar Jung to the Crystal Palace the day before yesterday, the time selected for the Royal visit. It seems that, as His Excellency's name was not on the Prince of Wales's list, his appearance would have been, to say the least, inopportune, and he was therefore persuaded to put off his visit till to-morrow.

PIONEER, *August* 19, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung leaves London on Monday next, the 31st instant, for the Continent, *en route* for India. He will join the passengers *via* Brindisi at that place and proceed to his destination by next mail. He has called this week on Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Earl Derby, and to-morrow will proceed to Osborne to take leave of the Queen. Very few, if any, natives of India have gained as golden opinions from "society" in general as has Sir Salar during his sojourn in London. He has entertained, and been entertained by, the highest in the land, and yet his success does not seem to turn his head in any way. The house he hired for the season (Lord Rosebery's, 180, Piccadilly, at the corner of Park Lane), his servants, and the whole establishment have been kept up on an almost princely scale, but without the slightest ostentation, or attempt at vulgar show. His manner, too, is so like that of a well-bred English gentleman that many people cannot understand how or where a native of India who has never been in England can have picked up what seems to be a kind of second nature with Sir Salar. Talking of the Nizam's Prime Minister, the ignorance of some people, even of the highest rank, respecting all that regards India is often really astounding. It is not a mere *canard* of the clubs, but an actual fact, that the Marquis of Hartington, leader of the Opposition, and who, it is more than probable, will some day or other be Premier of England, asked only a few days ago—"Who is this native, Sir Salar Jung, of whom we hear so much?" When His Lordship was informed that the individual in question was "the Prime Minister of the Nizam, and one of the two co-Regents of the Nizam's dominions during his minority," his rejoinder was—"Yes, that's all very well, but now tell me who or what the Nizam is?" And yet the Marquis passes for, and in fact really is, one of the best-informed men amongst the aristocracy of England.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

HINDOO PATRIOT, *August* 21, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung, says a London correspondent, previous to his departure for Trentham, gave a dinner to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and about a score of the most distinguished persons in the metropolis, and, as host, proposed the health of "Her Majesty the Empress of India." We are told that one of the guests kept his seat, while others pronounced, so distinctly that their meaning could not be misunderstood, "the Queen!" Sir Salar wisely took no notice of the affair, but the Prince of Wales, says the correspondent, was in a temper, and declared his intention of having an explanation from the noblemen and gentlemen who declined to recognize the new title. This hardly bears out the report current some two months ago, that His Royal Highness was personally averse to the title. The same paper says :—"Go where we will now, it is to encounter the pleasant countenance of Sir Salar Jung or one of his suite, with showily embroidered garments, jewellery, and the inevitable puggaree of scarlet or white. Sir Salar is the lion of London for the time being." *The Education Gazette* says that though His Excellency Sir Salar Jung might not have succeeded in securing the object of his mission to England, yet we take pride at the honours which have been showered upon him. No native of India was ever so much honoured in England like Sir Salar Jung. He is now perhaps the first amongst the native subjects in India, and there can be no doubt that it is a matter of glory for Indians that the triumphal reception accorded to him has been quite adequate to his position in this country. His Holiness the Pope of Rome gave him a personal audience, the people of France honoured him as they would have honoured the Nizam himself, the Premier of England and the Duke of Sutherland have accorded to him a princely welcome. Even His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Her Majesty the Queen have not deemed it beneath their dignity to welcome him. The Senate of the University of Oxford have conferred upon him the honorary title of D.C.L. The press of England teem in his praises, and some of the newspapers have gone to the length of presenting him with addresses.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *August* 25, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung and his suite, consisting of about sixty persons, left Charing Cross Station by special train on Monday, July 31, for Folkestone and Brindisi on his return to India. The Duke of Sutherland took leave of His Excellency at the station, and the Hon. James Byng, Deputy Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, was also there to receive him. Sir Salar Jung left Paris on Thursday, August 3.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *August* 25, 1876.—*The Return of Sir Salar Jung to India.*—The old Scriptural saying anent the minimum amount of honour accorded to a prophet in his own country, as compared with the unlimited adulation he may receive elsewhere, has met with numerous exemplifications since the words were written, and proofs of its truth are still constantly being given, with the difference that the significance now-a-days rests in a reflection, not upon the prophet's countrymen, but upon the prophet—or great man of whatever description—himself, whose character, from intimate knowledge, is better understood, and his worth and value more correctly appreciated, at home than abroad. Of this perhaps a more striking instance has never been afforded than by the recent foreign tour of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, Minister to H. H. the Nizam, who returned to India in the P. and O. Company's steamer Pera yesterday. Sir Salar left Bombay on the 8th of April last, in the wake of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to visit England, and other European countries *en route*, merely, according to what was stated at the time, as a personal pleasure and in gracious acceptance of the invitation of the Duke of Sutherland, but really, as there was afterwards reason to believe, with a view to cajoling Her Majesty's Government to consent to the restitution to the Nizam of the territory of the Berars. Abroad His Excellency, of whose power and influence some exaggerated story seems to have been circulated, was everywhere received and fêted with a pomp, and circumstances suited to the dignity of Prince of the blood royal. He met with such

an ovation in England as might have been accorded to His pious Majesty of Germany or the Emperor of all the Russias ; and now he has returned to India to dwindle back into his former comparative insignificance, and to be received in his proper character (as the undoubtedly clever and astute Minister of a tributary native prince) by one or two subordinate government officials, a deputation from his own district of Hyderabad, a few native gentlemen with whom he is connected in business, and a very few interested Europeans. One very small section of the English community made a great show in honour of Sir Salar, there being present to welcome him the formidable united force of the editor, assistant editor, sub-editor, and two or three reporters of the *Times of India*. With the exception of a few officials those gentlemen were almost the only Europeans present. It is a wonder that our contemporary's staff of compositors, Parsee managers, and Portuguese clerks was not drawn up at the bunder in order to add to the force of the *Times of India's* welcome.

The steamer was expected to arrive early in the morning, and the landing of His Excellency had been fixed for ten o'clock, but it was much nearer one when he came on shore. Major Proudfoot and some half-a-dozen native gentlemen from Hyderabad went on board the steamer, and accompanied Sir Salar and the principal members of his suite on shore. At the landing-place His Excellency was received by Mr. Mackenzie, Under Secretary to Government, and by a number of native gentlemen, including the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Hon. Becherdas Ambaidas, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Hoosungjee, Parsee high priest of the Deccan and brother to three officials high in the service of the Nizam. The only European gentlemen of standing in Bombay who honoured the occasion with their presence on behalf of the general public were Mr. Hamilton Maxwell and Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner. A guard of honour of the 20th N.I., under the command of Major Kettlewell, was drawn up on the pier, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the land battery as His Excellency stepped on shore. Sir Salar looked well and in good health, but was obliged to lean heavily on the arm of Major Trevor, who accompanied him, on account of the still weak state of the leg he broke on the stairs of the Grand Hôtel during his visit to Paris. The members of his suite who returned with His Excellency were Siddi Amber, Nawab Nizam Yar Jung, Mir Regasit Ali, Syed Hossein, Dr. Williamson, Major Trevor, Mr. Oliphant, Yassan Ali, Ghalùb Jung, Mussullum Jung, Syed Ali Khan, Meer Tahawoor Ali, M. Mahomed Siddi, and Syed Abdool Wahab.

After going through the ceremony of greeting the friends who received him on landing, Sir Salar was driven to the house of his Bombay agent, Mr. Bomanjee Muncherjee Punthakee, and will stay there until he leaves Bombay for Hyderabad, which he is expected to do to-day.

In the evening a deputation from the recently formed Anjuman-i-Islam, the Bombay Mahomedan Society, waited upon His Excellency for the purpose of presenting him with an address congratulating him on his safe return. The deputation was composed of the President of the Society, Mr. C. Tyabjee, the Vice-President, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Secretary, Mr. Goolam Mahomed Moonshee, and 12 other Mahomedan gentlemen. The address, which was in Hindoostanee, was read by Mulvie Hidayatullah. We were unable to obtain a translation, but have been promised one. His Excellency in reply said he had received great honours in England, not only from the Government but from the people, and had otherwise derived great benefit from his visit. He had always been desirous of extending the civilization and cultivation of the natives of his own country, and the desire had been greatly strengthened by his experiences abroad. He thanked the Anjuman warmly for their address. An illuminated copy of the address printed on vellum was presented to His Excellency by Mr. Tyabjee, and the deputation then withdrew.

Sir Salar will leave Bombay for Hyderabad by special train from the Byculla station at seven o'clock this morning. The Resident, Under-Secretary, and the Oriental Translator to Government will accompany His Excellency from the bungalow to the station, and a salute of 17 guns will be fired on his departure.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

TIMES OF INDIA, *August* 25, 1876.—Sir Salar Jung yesterday arrived in Bombay, and to-day he proceeds to Hyderabad. The unfortunate accident which befell him in the Grand Hôtel in Paris it is true marred in some respects the pleasure of his tour in Europe, but it is gratifying to the numerous friends of the distinguished Minister to learn that the effects of the fall are gradually wearing off, and that, although he could not move without crutches when he went on board the mail steamer at Brindisi, he was yesterday able to walk with the aid of a slight cane. The impressions which he and his suite have derived from their tour in England and on the Continent are already the subject of conversation in Bombay. It will interest all true Scotchmen to know that his trip beyond the Tweed gave His Excellency special pleasure. He liked the scenery, which in parts is not without a certain resemblance to the country around Hyderabad with its abrupt hills and its boulders, and he liked the cordial reception which he everywhere received from the people. When he drove through Edinburgh in an open carriage to view the modern Athens, and visit the chief places of interest, the cheers which everywhere greeted him were so hearty that he felt as if he were quite at home. In London he of course moved in the high political and diplomatic circles, and found himself the lion of the season. He entertained Ambassadors and Archbishops and even greater personages, and was of course an honoured guest in his turn. Wealth and commerce, as represented by the Corporation, made him a freeman of London ; and learning, as represented by Oxford, conferred on him an LL.D. But what most impressed the Minister and his following was the spectacle of the ceaseless activity of the immense population of the great metropolis itself. The incessant roar and the seething crowds of the city streets, so different from the quietude of the tortuous thoroughfares of Hyderabad, where the elephant can roam, and the camel is able to pick its way leisurely along, without interfering with the pedestrians, made a deep impression upon them. They compared the signs of earnestness and energy so visible in all the great arteries of London with the gay crowds and brilliant scenes of Paris, and not at all to the advantage of the latter. The splendid French capital seemed to the observant Hyderabadees to have been created for the delight and solace of happy people who had no serious work in the world. But London seemed to them to be the "capital of a people with a steady destiny." This reconciled them to the gloom and heaviness of the metropolitan atmosphere, which was not much the better for being nearly as hot as Hyderabad during the greater part of the time they spent there. Nevertheless, they were struck, as everybody is struck, with the architectural glories of Paris, its broad, well-kept streets, and beautiful parks and gardens. The Place de la Concorde, with its historical associations, was viewed with the greatest interest, the Egyptian Obelisk claiming especial attention as coming, like the travellers, from the East. True Mussulmans as they were they made a pilgrimage to Notre Dame, where, amongst other relics, sacred and profane, they were shown the coronation robes of the first Emperor. One of the Frenchmen present ventured upon a prophecy, half jocular and half serious, saying, "Napoleon IV., who is in England now, will wear these robes when he comes over to be crowned!" To which His Excellency diplomatically replied, "One must never be too sure that this thing or that thing will happen. Can we call any person a King who cannot live in his own country?" The restored column of Vendôme was inspected, and the story of its recent vicissitudes inquired into on the spot. When it was known that Sir Salar and his suite were going to the Opera, the boxes were taken days beforehand by those who were desirous of seeing the illustrious strangers, of whom the most extraordinary stories were circulated, and perhaps believed. It was said that he was a Turkish *revolte* who had escaped from prison and had been wounded in his flight. The fact that he was lame seemed to establish the truth of this assertion. On the homeward journey His Excellency and suite paid a flying visit to the Khedive at Cairo. The brief sojourn in the Land of the Nile gave them an opportunity of taking a glance at a country, which had a special interest for them from being under Mussulman rule, but the stay was too brief to enable any useful comparisons to be drawn between the state of things under the Khedive and that with which they were all familiar in India, British and native.

With respect to the supposed political objects of the tour which has just been completed, we believe that there is no doubt amongst the well-informed that the assertions rashly made some months ago in the columns of some of our contemporaries were wholly belied by the result. It was no part of the plan on which the tour was carried out to urge the claim of the Nizam's Government to the restoration of the Berars. Sir Salar Jung received pressing invitations during the visit of the Prince of Wales in India to visit England, and above all Scotland, where the Duke of Sutherland was able to guarantee him a hospitality which it would be worth travelling thousands of miles to enjoy. With some reluctance the invitations were accepted, but we believe it is perfectly true that Sir Salar left India with the firm determination not to let the word Berar pass his lips while he was in England. It is absurd to suppose that a Minister who is credited, not wholly without reason, with being one of the best diplomatists in India would go to London to ask the Secretary of State, or to ask the Duke of Sutherland to ask the Secretary of State, to hand him back the Berars, when it was morally certain that the answer to such a demand so made would be a more or less civil "No." The Berar question has not been pressed, and it is said was not even mooted, by the Hyderabadees during the recent tour. If anything has been said about it, the anxiety of those who were apprehensive of some successful diplomatic *coup* was the cause. They kept perpetually saying "the Berars ought not to be given up," until people began to ask what were the Berars and why were they not to be given up. The India Office was, as a matter of course, disturbed by the visitation, and the fact that the Nizam's Minister was in London and *might* ask for the hypothecated provinces gave some of the members a little uneasiness. But no such request was preferred, and none was likely to be preferred. Whatever the merits of the claim to the Berars, which Sir Salar Jung has never abandoned and is not likely to abandon, the subject, it is stated by those who profess to be well informed, was not pressed or even willingly discoursed about during His Excellency's recent visit to England. The object of the trip to Europe was primarily to accept the hospitality so cordially pressed upon Sir Salar Jung last cold weather, and to take the opportunity of seeing the marvels of Western civilization, an attraction which proves irresistible in these days not merely to Oriental Ministers but to Shahs and Sultans.

TIMES OF INDIA. *August* 25, 1876.—*Arrival of Sir Salar Jung.*—Yesterday His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., the Minister of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, arrived in Bombay harbour in the P. and O. Company's steamer Pera. One of the first to go on board to welcome His Excellency was Major Proudfoot, his Military Secretary, who had come from Hyderabad to meet Sir Salar. A few others from Hyderabad also went on board to welcome their master on his return from England. Amongst his suite was particularly noticeable the richly clad Syed Abdool. Sir Salar Jung, though apparently in the best of health, is still a cripple, and the well-known form which so softly glided amongst those around it, chatting with this one and that one, sat yesterday quietly on the back seats, giving instructions to the servants as they knelt to him on the poop. The Pera had enjoyed unusually fine weather, and as the main deck had been placed entirely at the disposal of the distinguished travellers Sir Salar voyaged most comfortably. Before leaving the vessel he signified his satisfaction with all the arrangements by handsome presents to each member of the crew. Captain Hyde received a most valuable diamond ring, the chief officer and chief engineer other diamond rings, the junior officers trinkets of some value, the petty officers two or three pounds each, the stokers half a sovereign, and each of the crew five shillings. When the time arrived for His Excellency to land he was assisted to the accommodation ladder by Captain Hyde, of the Pera, Sir Salar's brother (Yavor Ali Khan) helping him into the steam launch which was awaiting his convenience. Here he was received by Captain Campbell of the Bombay Marine, who conducted His Excellency to his seat, Sir Salar Jung was accompanied by Mr. Arthur Craigie Oliphant, his Private Secretary

and Mr. Oliphant, by the Nawab Sooleyman Yar Jung Bahadoor, Jemadar Muccadum, Siddi Amber, Mir Regazit Ali, Syed Hoosain, Yassum Ali, Ghaleb Jung, Musullum Jung, Syed Ali Khan, Meer Tahawoor Khan, and Azim Ali Khan, and several other Hyderabad officials. Surgeon-Major Williamson, others of the suite, and the rest of the retinue, including thirty-seven servants, followed in other boats. On leaving the ship's side the yards were manned and both passengers and crew gave the party "three times three" and waved hats, scarves, and handkerchiefs, which were duly acknowledged, and in a few minutes the boom of the first of seventeen guns announced that the Nizam's representative had once again placed his foot upon Indian soil. On arriving at the bunder Sir Salar Jung disembarked from the steam launch, and ascended the steps leaning on the arm of Captain Trevor. He was dressed, as usual, in a dark-blue uniform with a gold belt round his waist and his customary white turban on his head. After shaking hands and conversing for a few minutes with those who were present, His Excellency got into his carriage and drove off to the house of his Bombay agent, Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakee. As soon as the mail steamer had been signalled people began to assemble at the Apollo Bunder, and amongst those who were present to welcome His Excellency were Mr. Mackenzie, the Acting Under-Secretary in the Judicial Department, Mr. Venayek Wassodew, the Oriental Translator to Government, Captain Robinson, Captain Searle, Mr. Pedder, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. G. Geary, the Hon'ble Mahomed Ally Rogay, Dustoor Khan Bahadoor Pestonjee, whose brother is one of the chief Talookdars in the employ of the Nizam, Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, and others. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 of the rank and file of the 20th N.I., under the command of Major Kettlewell, was drawn up to receive His Excellency, and with band playing escorted the party as far as the esplanade.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the new Bombay Mahomedan society, called the Anjuman-i-Islam, waited on Sir Salar Jung and presented him with an address congratulating him on his safe return to India. There were fifteen members in all present, including the President, Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, the Vice-President, the Hon'ble Mahomed Ally Rogay, and the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Goolam Mahomed Moonshee. Mr. Moulvie Hidayat Ullah having read the address it was presented to His Excellency by the President. Sir Salar Jung in reply stated that he had received great honours in England, not only from the Government but also from the public. He had derived great benefit from what he had seen abroad, and the experience he had gained had only added to the desire he had always felt to civilize the natives of the country, and he was in hopes that his efforts in the future would show that he had profited by his experience. He returned his sincere thanks to the society for their address and kind wishes: as he had not had time to write a reply to it, he had said it in as few words as possible.

As soon as His Excellency had concluded his reply the members of the society shook hands with him and took their departure. A translation of the address will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

The following Government Resolution was issued yesterday afternoon:—

"His Excellency the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., will take his departure for Hyderabad by special train, leaving the Byculla Station at 7 A.M., railway time, to-morrow, the 25th instant.

"2. His Excellency will be accompanied from his residence on the Queen's Road to the Byculla Station by a deputation consisting of the Resident, Under-Secretary, and the Oriental Translator to Government.

"3. A guard of honour will be in attendance at the Railway Station, and a salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on His Excellency's departure."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *August* 26, 1876.—A parallel between Sir Salar Jung and Mademoiselle Cinderella of fairy fame may seem somewhat far-fetched. But the

idea is not unnaturally suggested by the sudden elevation of His Excellency in social and political importance, and his equally sudden fall therefrom. The good fairy whom we suppose to have inspired his visit to England changed him from a mere Indian official into a Prince, which was the rank generally accorded to him at home, and invested him with all kinds of illustrious attributes that nobody in India had ever dreamed of in connection with the Minister of the Nizam, including the character of saviour of British rule in India at the crisis of 1857. It was a gorgeous metamorphosis, and in its strange unreality almost as wonderful as the adventures of the fair but fabulous young lady alluded to, who was dressed *en princesse* for the ball by a stroke of the fairy's wand, and by the same process had a State carriage manufactured for her out of a melon, and a team of beautiful horses from half-a-dozen mice. With surrounding and reputation equally unreal, Sir Salar Jung has been making something like a royal progress in Europe, receiving on all sides homage usually reserved for crowned heads and their families, and exchanging courtesies with royalty itself upon almost equal terms. The spell is intact, the enchantment endures, the sweet delusion and the solemn sham are maintained, so long as the astute Minister of Hyderabad yet casts his shadow in Europe, the credulous West which believes anything that it is told concerning the East. But once on Indian soil the spell is broken, the enchantment is dissolved, the sweet delusion and the solemn sham are dissipated and detected. Sir Salar Jung divested of his imaginary attributes becomes once more—Sir Salar Jung.

It is not pleasant to be yourself again when you have gained so much more importance by seeming to be somebody else; and it must be said that the Nizam's Minister was a very different person when he landed at the Apollo Bunder on Thursday from what he was when popular ignorance created him a Prince, and Princes themselves treated him with the consideration due to their own order. For all this misconception, however, it would scarcely be fair to blame Sir Salar himself. People high and low chose to make fools of themselves, and was it for Sir Salar to tell them of their folly? On the contrary, we can fancy him thoroughly enjoying the joke. For exaggerated homage is naturally ridiculous, and to none more so than to the recipient. We believe, indeed, that even real kings and queens of a humorous or philosophical turn of mind often have a quiet laugh to themselves at the absurd forms assumed by the expression of loyalty on the part of their subjects. And nobody should be more amused than a man like Sir Salar at all the deluded devotion which he received on account of his imaginary rank and his fabulous fame.

But our object in making these remarks was not to make Sir Salar Jung look ridiculous, but to notice the assertion that the object of his visit was purely private, simply in acknowledgment of a gratifying invitation; that the Berars were not in the Minister's mind; and further, that no appeal was made upon the vexed question, which indeed was alluded to as little as possible in conversation, and never by the Minister's wish. Sir Salar knows as well as we do that the Berars are not to be recovered by assault, and that the only chance of success is by a skilful course of undermining. If the representative of the Nizam has not initiated this proceeding during his visit to Europe he has made very bad use of his time. And if he has avoided the subject of the Berars, how is it that they have become so prominent all on a sudden as a matter for discussion by the press, and for inquiry by political men and even the general mass of private society? We may depend upon it that we have not heard the last of the Berars, either in England or in this country; and it will be strange indeed if the presence, prestige, and popularity of Sir Salar Jung have not created some influence in favour of the restoration of the assigned territory. We cannot doubt of this much at least being effected. For the rest we can only say that in drawing the analogy just now between Cinderella and Sir Salar Jung we omitted one point in which we suspect that the resemblance will be found to fail. Cinderella secured the permanence of her state and splendour by being able to wear the little glass slipper. In Sir Salar Jung's case we are afraid the boot will not fit.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *August* 26, 1876.—*Arrival of Sir Salar Jung at Hyderabad.*—Sir Salar Jung arrived to-day at nine A.M. He was received by the Resident and Staff Officers commanding the Contingent, the nobles Vikar-ool-Oomrah, Busheer-ood-Dowlah, Mookrum-ood-Dowlah, and other nobles. His Excellency was very warmly received. The city is to be illuminated to-night.

TIMES OF INDIA, *August* 26, 1876.—*Apropos* of Sir Salar Jung's tour a correspondent writes to us as follows :—

"The expense of the trip has, it is understood, been very moderate, not amounting to more than a few hundred pounds a head, though, as usual, His Excellency's style of travelling has been princely and liberal. The nobles who accompanied him each contributed his quota, so that the State has been put to little or no expense. It is understood that Sir Salar intends to make preparations for taking part in the forthcoming grand durbar of Delhi in January next, at which His Highness the Nizam will probably put in an appearance if his health permits, and thus fulfil the promise made when he was obliged from ill-health to forego the pleasure of meeting His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay. If His Highness does attend, the display as befits so exalted a personage will no doubt be grand and costly."

Address to Sir Salar Jung.

The following is a translation of the address presented to His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., by the "Anjuman-i-Islam," Bombay :—

To His Excellency Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah Surab Ali Khan Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I. May his fortune be for ever !

Your Excellency having just landed after your journey to Europe, and this great city of Bombay being the first to hail your presence on your way to your own country, we, the representatives of the Anjuman-i-Islam, desire respectfully to approach your Excellency. Your Excellency is so deeply concerned in the welfare of India, and God the Almighty One having bestowed upon your Excellency high position and great capacities, and for the reason that your Excellency is the Prime Minister of so great a Mahomedan State as Hyderabad, and on account of the glory of the Nizam's dominions (which in this country is the place of security and rest for the Moslems), it is becoming of us and our bounden duty to pay these our respects to your Excellency on this joyful occasion.

The honours which your Excellency has received in London and in other great cities have highly delighted the natives of India, and more especially have the Mahomedans shared this delight, among whom are the members of the "Anjuman-i-Islam." The accident that happened to your Excellency at Paris has deeply affected the hearts of us all, and we pray that Almighty God may speedily restore your Excellency to perfect health. We also pray that your Excellency may long live to enjoy the honour and dignity of your exalted position.

In conclusion, it is the earnest desire of the Mahomedans, which the members of the Anjuman share, that the existing alliance and friendship between the British Government and the Government of the Nizam may be firm and close. And we hope that your Excellency's experiences during your late journey may bear fruit in extending improvements and forwarding the civilization of the Nizam's territory, from which we trust the people will be benefited and improved. Finally, we pray that your Excellency may arrive in safety at Hyderabad, and have a joyful meeting with your family and friends.

May the sun of your Excellency's fortune ever shine !

C. TYABJEE, President.
GHOOLAM MAHOMED MUNSHI, Secretary.

Bombay, August 24, 1876.

TIMES OF INDIA, *August* 30, 1876.—From our correspondent at Hyderabad dated 26th instant :—

"Hyderabad is at the present moment mad with joy. The Nawab Sir Salar Jung has returned in safety from his adventurous journey to the far west, hundreds upon hundreds of miles west even of far distant Mecca. He has come back to live once more among his devoted people, to bless them with the radiant light of his countenance, which is the sun, light-giving and warmth-producing, of their day, and the full-orbed moon of their night. Never has the Lion City been in such transports of joy since it commenced its individual existence as a city. It is a matter of regret that His Excellency is not altogether so sound of limb as he was when he went away ; but let us fervently hope the cruel effects of the injury will wear off with lapse of time, and that in due course he shall find restored to him his pristine ease and vigour of movement. The circumstance of his unfortunate

accident seems to be generally overlooked in the general flush of gratitude that the Nawab himself has appeared once more in the flesh, of which, by the bye, His Excellency seems to have put on a good deal since he crossed the black water, for in my opinion he is much stouter than he was when he started. The special train conveying the party arrived at 9 o'clock this morning sharp, and a salute of welcome was fired by fog signals on the line as the carriages glided slowly into the station. Of course the big-wigs from Secunderabad, as well as those of Hyderabad and sweet retiring Chudderghaut, attended to greet the returning Minister. These assembled swells were comparatively few in number, but behind them, extending Heaven knows how far in rear, were marshalled thousands upon thousands of unconsidered small-wigs, whose untutored hearts throbbed wildly on the occasion with a genuine Oriental impulsiveness of rapture such as you Occidentals have no conception of. Never before did the gates of Hyderabad pour forth such multitudes of people, all bound on an errand of peace, with joy marked on every countenance, and even with ecstasy on not a few more, especially among the congregating Arabs. The sons of Ishmael are hyperbolically stated to worship Sir Salar Jung,—you will recollect it was chiefly through their fidelity that he kept matters straight in 1857,—and they mustered in their thousands (each man carrying his matchlock and museum of knives) to welcome back their adored master from the land of the Feringhi. Although His Excellency still walks a little lame, requiring the aid of a stick or the arm of a friend, I was glad to observe that he was quite equal to ascending a steep flight of steps which leads up to his own mansion. It must be admitted that the native mode of returning a salute, if more graceful, is not nearly so convenient as that practised in European lands. To go through the form of raising your hand from contact with the ground to contact with your head is apt to impede progress if you are on foot, and give you a tripping appearance at each bob.

"Did I not remark with perfect truth some time before the Nawab set his face westward that he would be the great lion of the London season? Tell me, ye Court Chroniclers, has it not been so? Did I not also declare, with unimpeachable accuracy, that he would enjoy his trip down to the 'land of brown heath and shaggy wood?' and did not the Highland hospitality of His Grace of Sutherland take even the tranquil Mussulman chief by storm, and confer on him enjoyment so complete that he admitted imbibing it to the utmost extent of human capacity? I suggested that possibly *en route* to Dunrobin he might visit the Queen at Balmoral, if Her Majesty should perchance be revelling in the wild solitudes of dark Lochnagar. But our Gracious Sovereign did not happen to be dwelling on the banks of the brawling Dee, but on those of the smooth-flowing Thames, and so to Windsor the Nizam's Minister repaired, there to present his *nuzzur*, symbol of fealty and allegiance. It was on this occasion that the word *nuzzur* was converted into *nuggur* and then into *muggur*, till finally translated into *crocodile* by some enterprising Anglo-Indian it was issued in that guise for the information of an utterly bewildered public. You will recollect doubtless that the man of the *World* made exceeding merry over my auguries respecting the figure which Sir Salar Jung was destined to play in London, and turned to ridicule the brilliant reception which I ventured to prognosticate awaited the Nizam's Minister in the great metropolis of the British Empire. Well, which of us has turned out to be right, you or I, my accomplished friend of the *World?* You were pleased to allude to the present writer under the flattering sobriquet of 'that Hyderabad luminary.' I accepted the title with extreme satisfaction, because I felt that I had honestly earned it. Are you not now prepared to admit that I would have illuminated your darkened understanding if only you had had the *nous* to open the opaque windows thereof for the reception of the proffered light? Which of us is more likely to know about Hyderabad affairs—I on the spot, or you in—of all Cockneydom—York Street, Covent Garden? Your Atlantic paragraphist is doubtless an excellent person and a valuable journalist, but he has not lived so long within sight of Golconda as I have done.

"Were I to venture upon assuring you that Sir Salar Jung's ostensible mission to Europe was a splendid success I should probably be considered as trenching

upon the domain of supererogation. (Permit me to warn you at once that I mean to eschew all reference to the scorching Berar question.) Never was distinguished foreigner (if one of Her Majesty's feudatory's subjects can be called a foreigner) received with more enthusiastic welcome by the *élite* of English society. Yet is it not strange that rampant feelings of envy, jealousy, and all uncharitableness have been gnawing at the hearts of certain Anglo-Indians because they saw His Excellency petted and made much of by proud English Dukes and lovely Duchesses? Why on earth these invidious people should allow such feelings to enter their bosoms I am at a loss to conceive. I only hope that the cream of English society will on all future occasions be as discriminating as to the sort of person it exalts upon the pedestal of social worship. It is urged that the Minister is only a servant of the Nizam, and is not of royal or even of princely blood. Good heavens! what on earth has the *regius sanguis* to do with a great man's public worth? I am fully aware that Snobocracy adores the Duke of Schlopenhausen-Dousterswind simply because of that brother Snob's princely origin. Yet in every other respect that Royal Duke is a miserable wretch, physically it may be, morally and monarchically for certain. He spends his time chiefly in the consumption of beer and tobacco. He is brutally ignorant and boorishly awkward. His dignity is non-existent, as he lacks means to sustain it. His wide dominions boast a standing army composed of two men and a corporal, and bring him in an income of full ten francs a day. Yet this blue-blooded 'German lairdie' must, forsooth, be admired and respected! Give me a respectable cheesemonger, if he is well-to-do and modest, a thousand times over. Sir Salar Jung is not of kingly blood, but he is the keen, enlightened Minister of the largest Native State in our vast dependency of India, a man of strong intellect, highly cultivated intelligence, and of cultured æsthetic tastes. The actual power of his master may not be very great—for my part I do not consider that it is. His troops lack too many of the mechanical, scientific, and even moral qualities which are demanded of the modern army to make a good fighting force. But, indeed, at no period of its history, since its original foundation by Asaf Jah, has Hyderabad been a powerful State. The Nizam used always to be in difficulties with some outsider. The French clutched him firmly for a long time, and the Mahrattas were down upon him for years. Lord Wellesley delivered him out of the hands of his enemies, and started him afresh in a quasi-independent position, teaching him to look to the Honourable Company for future guidance and support. Of course the Honourable Company secured for itself a slice of the territory of the Hyderabad State to indemnify itself for its trouble. But never mind that. Though not powerful as compared with European countries, Hyderabad may nevertheless as a Native State be *primus inter pares*. Now after this little digression I return once more to the present Minister of the Nizam. India has never produced a more honourable man or one with a greater capacity for work. No idle days for him; no sly indulgence in the sparkling vintages of Reims and Epernay; no enervating pleasures of the zenana. He is a hard-working, self-denying man, wholly immersed in business from dewy morn till more dewy eve. It may be said he inherited his present office. Well, even if he did, had the 10½ millions of Hyderabad been searched with the aid of supernatural power, a better man for the post which Salar Jung now holds could not have been found. His Excellency is a gentleman, not merely in the technical sense of the phrase, as so many people are gentlemen, but in its highest and most enduring sense, a gentleman of Nature's own stamp, and I only hope, for Hyderabad's sake, that when she made Sir Salar she did not, exhausted with her effort, throw away the mould. His name and fame were made chiefly in connection with repressing any attempts at mutiny in Southern India. For this service he unquestionably deserved, as he actually received, the best thanks of the British Government. It has been invidiously remarked that he was 'cute enough to perceive that we should win the day in the long run, and so for his own interest he stuck to the winning side. Even granted so, then he deserved every credit for his 'cuteness, and if a few other highly placed officials had been endowed with equal clearness of perception and judgment we should have been in a position to crumple

up, as Cobden said of Russia, our own sepoy mutineers with greatly accelerated despatch. But we have no right, as we certainly have no grounds, to impute to him any such Machiavellian policy, the dictate of expediency. For my own part I honestly believe that Sir Salar was actuated throughout that trying period by a keen sense of the duty which he owed to the British Government, and was determined to fulfil his plighted faith to the sovereign power at all hazards, going to the death if necessary in upholding his word. Some of Sir Salar Jung's best and dearest friends have been Englishmen: take for instance Sir George Yule, erstwhile Resident at Hyderabad. A great deal of nonsense was emitted about the youthful Nizam's so-called refusal to go and see the Prince of Wales. What a scandalous world it is to be sure! Why could not an exacting Viceroy and a rampagious press accept the word of a nobleman like Sir Salar Jung as to the juvenile's inability to stand the fatigues of a long railway journey? I have, of course, seen the young gentleman, and a feeble, fragile-looking child he is, a genuine hothouse plant, to convey which out of the still and tempered atmosphere in which it has been reared would be to ensure its drooping, withering, and perhaps (*avertite omen!*) dying! But hold hard, my Pegasus! groggy on your pins though you are, you have rattled along a much greater distance than I intended you should go when first I pricked you lightly with the spur this afternoon. My original design was simply to chronicle the fact that Sir Salar Jung had returned to his people, and that all Hyderabad was wild with joy to see him back. It is said that certain other noblemen of the Hyderabad State, encouraged by the tales of wonder they have already heard, have made up their minds to visit the far-off lands of Europe. Sir Salar's party were immensely delighted with London, which they greatly preferred to Paris. Shades of defunct Americans, what say ye to this blasphemy? I live to note with a glow of genuine satisfaction that my countrymen have earned a character for civility and good breeding, which I was hitherto inclined to believe in no way belonged to them. 'The English were so good,' observed some one of the party, brimful of gratification which he sought to impart, 'The English were so good, they never laughed at our blunders when we attempted to speak their language.' I am right glad to see you are improving, my long-lost and beloved countrymen. Just one word more and positively I shall wind up. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung while in London lived at No. 120, Piccadilly; his following, a goodly one, lived there too. Would you believe it, that one or two members of that following, who returned some time back, have been shedding their cards all over this neighbourhood, with incursions into Secunderabad, these cards bearing the legend '120, Piccadilly'? That, for men who lived in Piccadilly two days and a night, isn't bad, is it? Shade of Thackeray! (again I am urged to appeal to the shades), descend and write another page in your Book of Snobs!"

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *August* 30, 1876.—*The arrival of Sir Salar Jung at Hyderabad.*—From our Secunderabad correspondent, dated 26th instant:—

"The Hyderabad railway station looked quite gay this morning. It had been prettily decorated with flags and bunting in honour of Sir Salar Jung, who returned to his native place after an absence of four months—it may be presumed, in no way dissatisfied with the long journey he had undertaken. Though both in England and on the Continent he has been fêted and honoured to an extent that would have satisfied the most exacting, yet he could not but have been flattered at the reception he met with, and the cordial greeting given him, on his return home. A guard of honour was drawn up at the station, and awaiting his arrival were the Resident and Staff, General Macintire, commanding the Subsidiary Force, Nawabs Mukrum-ood-Dowlah, Basheer-ood-Dowlah, and Vikar-ool-Oomrah, with other noblemen and European and native officials and gentlemen. It is not often British cheers are accorded to a native of India, but Sir Salar Jung received that honour more than once this morning. The station was rather inconveniently crowded, the Resident and His Excellency having literally to fight their way through the crowd, notwithstanding the efforts of the First Assistant Resident and Major Campbell, the Military Secretary, to clear the passage. Outside, too, there

was a concourse of from four to five thousand natives—a larger number, it is said, than had ever been brought together on a previous occasion. The city is to be illuminated to-night, and grand dinners both at the Residency and in the city are talked of. What with dinners and receptions, and the business kept in abeyance till his return, Sir Salar Jung will not have a very easy time of it for the next few months, when he sets out for another journey, which, though not so long as the one just brought to a close, will yet necessitate his absence from Hyderabad for a month or so. The young Nizam will doubtless receive an invitation to attend the grand durbar to be held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877 ; how he will respond to it remains yet to be seen, but at all events the Prime Minister will go on behalf of his master.

" We are very badly off for want of rain, having scarcely had any worth speaking of. Most of the wells are dry, and people are put to the greatest inconvenience owing to the scarcity of water. I don't know if, on the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the city of London, the Chamberlain in his address to Sir Salar Jung included Secunderabad among those cities to which water has been supplied 'on a scale which would create astonishment in Europe, and might well serve as an example for the supply of this great metropolis.' What portion of the universe this quotation from the speech of the Chamberlain refers to is a secret which will be carefully preserved by the Corporation of the city of London. But that Secunderabad is not one of those highly favoured cities is unfortunately a fact. The people here have actually to go about begging for water ; generally monthly payments are made to be allowed to draw water out of private wells. As to public wells there are but few of them, and whether they contain any water or not appears to be a matter of supreme indifference to the authorities here.

" Rajah Condaswamy, who holds the responsible post of a 'vakeel' between the two Governments, has been dangerously ill. I am told he commenced life as a mason, and is now as wealthy as he is respected by all. During his illness he was visited by the Resident and many of the city nobles. As he is too old and infirm, I believe it is unlikely he will resume his duties ; in fact, his successor has already been spoken of in the person of Mir Syed Hoosein, who accompanied Sir Salar Jung to England in the capacity of Private Secretary. If a sound English education and remarkable intelligence count for anything no better selection could be made. This gentleman, I am told, after a distinguished university career, was for a time a professor in one of the colleges in Bengal, and Sir Salar Jung had some difficulty in persuading him to come here."

DECCAN HERALD, *August* 30, 1876.—*The Lord Mayor and Sir Salar Jung.*—The *Examiner* is not lost in admiration at the ceremony of making Sir Salar Jung a London freeman. It says :—

" We only wish that the address to the new freeman were quite as unexceptionable in matter as in tone and spirit. Sir Salar Jung's past achievements are sufficiently striking, and he has no occasion to draw renown on the future. 'Water supplies to the chief cities provided on a scale which would create wonder in Europe, and might well serve as an example for the supply of this great metropolis.' His Excellency must have been astonished to hear about those wonderful waterworks. Where are they ? That is, where are the 'chief cities' said to be supplied by them ? The Nizam's dominions contain many small towns and villages of considerable size, but with the exception of Hyderabad, which ranks next to Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, there are no great cities that we have heard of. The only chief cities supplied with those wonderful waterworks are Calcutta and Bombay, but they are a long way off from Hyderabad, and Sir Salar Jung has no concern with these municipal corporations. His Excellency has no doubt done much to improve the roads, but on the whole they are no better than they should be ; and Mr. Chamberlain Scott, and also His Lordship himself, would perhaps think twice before venturing to ride at a trot among the rough boulders of which there is a plentiful crop in some of the streets of the capital. Nor is it quite right to call the Nizam an 'ally,' the chiefs of Native States 'independent.' In the

right meaning of the adjective there neither is, nor can be, so long as the English raj lasts, an independent State in India. Even Mr. Saunders's endeavour to bully the little Nizam (on the suspicion that he was only shamming illness) to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of meeting the Prince of Wales was a more accurate expression of the relations between India and the Deccan Principality than those words alliance and independence, which have now been freely used by almost every corporation from Portsmouth to Tain and Inverness; nor was the Nizam's dependence in the slightest degree lessened by the astute Minister's final victory over the blunt undiplomatic Briton. But in justice to the City Fathers it must be admitted that they betrayed some confusion of mind on the point of independence, the Lord Mayor himself actually describing Sir Salar Jung as a subject of the Queen! Perhaps it would be unfair to expect that the Lord Mayor should have time to acquire correct notions on these points, whose orbit lies among Lords, Bishops, and future Emperors of Hindostan, and who makes a regular round of all the churches in the vain hope of discovering two sermons alike. How could a Lord Mayor so sorely tried describe the suppression of the Mutiny otherwise than as a solution of the difficulty, or the royal tour than as a gauntlet race between 'venomous reptiles and beasts of prey?' It is hard work tracking and introducing yourself to your tiger, though, no doubt, when you succeed, you may find it still harder to part company with him. But, as we have said, the spirit of the city welcome to Sir Salar Jung left nothing to be desired. We would even add that in conferring on the famous Minister 'the highest compliment which this city can bestow' the Lord Mayor and the Councilmen did much honour to themselves. As regards rank, responsibility, intelligence, and high character Sir Salar Jung is by far the first of Asiatic statesmen. The best proof of his greatness is his moral influence over the most fanatical and fiery population of Indian Mahomedans. His success is that of a liberal, progressive Mussulman, with superstition among refined courtiers and swaggering street bullies alike to guard against and to humour. He has done his best to form the administration on the model of a European cabinet; and one of his latest innovations is the establishment of a college in which the young nobles of Hyderabad may study the literature and science of the West."

TIMES OF INDIA, *September* 1, 1876.—*Address presented to Sir Salar Jung.*—We have much pleasure in publishing the following address presented by the Zoroastrian community to Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., congratulating him on his arrival at Hyderabad, Deccan. Sir Salar Jung is held in very high esteem by the Parsees, several of whom are employed in very high and responsible appointments in His Excellency's service :—

"To His Excellency Nawab Muktiar-ool-Mulk Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., D.C.L.,—May it please your Excellency,—We, the undersigned Zoroastrian residents of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, most respectfully take the liberty to approach your Excellency with our heartfelt congratulations on the most happy event which God in His Divine mercy has vouchsafed as well unto us as to all others, whether rich or poor, in your Excellency's safe return from a lengthened tour to Europe, a tour which began and ended most satisfactorily. It is a matter of particular satisfaction and gratification to us that by your Excellency's auspicious visit to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom, and Empress of India; by the magnificent reception given to your Excellency by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the high officials of state and nobles of Great Britain of all grades, as also by the special marks of honour received by your Excellency from the Empress of India and the British public, honours which no other Prince or Minister of India has secured before now, the bonds of amicable relationship and alliance which exist between the two States have been more than ever strengthened. Your Excellency's sagacity, acumen, and clearsightedness have not exclusively been devoted to the interest and improvement of the State only, but the meanest of His Highness the Nizam's subjects, of whatever creed and denomination, receive from your Excellency's sound principles and discriminating administration every protection both of life and property, and enjoy equal right and liberty in every respect without distinction; in addition to these we cannot forget the greatest virtue of all in so exalted a personage as your Excellency, that of amiable and benevolent disposition. For these blessings every individual, whether young or old, rich or poor, from one corner of the kingdom to another,

prays continuously for your Excellency's welfare, prosperity, unimpaired health, and long life. The most admirable and praiseworthy administration of the kingdom under your Excellency's benign ministry is well known and greatly appreciated, not only all over India, but in England, France, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, and other noteworthy places far and wide. In conclusion, we most fervently and heartily offer up our prayers to the Divine Creator of us all that He may spare your Excellency as well for many years to come as from all evils that flesh is heir to; that He may bestow on your Excellency strength and fortitude to continue the most successful and commendable administration with the same energy, perspicuity, and wisdom which your Excellency has been so amply endowed with, and which has been so advantageously displayed during the last twenty-three years and upwards. We also pray that God the Ever Merciful may shower honours and blessings, even greater than those your Excellency now enjoys, as thick as hailstones. We beg respectfully to remain your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants, DUSTOOR RUTTONJEE JAMASPJEE, BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE, &c., &c."

STATESMAN, *November* 28, 1876.—A London correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes to that journal :—

"There are strange stories afloat in London Club Land, concerning the sojourn within our gates last summer of Sir Salar Jung. In several instances His Excellency gave mortal offence by refusing to see both native and European gentlemen who called upon him. It is now said that during the whole time he was in England Sir Salar was put by the India House under the surveillance of a certain Mr. FitzGerald (son of Sir Seymour FitzGerald, who was Governor of Bombay from 1867 to 1872), who holds the somewhat anomalous appointment of Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India. It seems that Sir Salar could not, and, excepting certain cases when gentlemen came to see him who could not be turned back, he did not, see any one unless the individual was approved of by Mr. FitzGerald. The two categories of men who were specially interdicted from having interviews with His Excellency were journalists and natives of India residing in London. At the time there were several complaints made by persons who had known Sir Salar well in India that he refused to see them in England; and the refusals were set down to His Excellency being so much made of by 'swells' that he would not receive older and more humble friends. But it now turns out that the unfortunate did not know of a tenth of the refusals, on the plea of his being busy or his not being well, that were made to his former acquaintances. The Political A.D.C., who by the way is not, and never was, in the army, and does not speak a word of any native language, allowed no one he did not approve of to go near Sir Salar. And this, so it is said, by special orders from the Secretary of State for India. Truly we live in curious times. If this is the way a distinguished native Indian gentleman like Sir Salar is 'looked after,' as if he were a convict at large, the liberty of the subject must be somewhat cramped in the East. But the most wonderful part of the whole business is that the snug, almost sinecure, well-paid appointment of Political A.D.C. should be held by a gentleman who never belonged to the army or to any of the Indian services, and cannot speak a word of a native language, and whose only qualification for the post appears to be that his father was once Governor of Bombay."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *June* 18, 1877.—*Narrow Escape of Sir Salar Jung.*—Advices from Hyderabad state that on Thursday last Sir Salar Jung was driving in a carriage and four towards the railway station with the view to welcome back the Resident, Sir Richard Meade, on his return from Mahableshwar, whither he had gone to pass the hot season, when the horses took fright and the carriage came into violent collision with a shop. The result of the accident was that a milkman who was passing in the road was run over and killed on the spot, while the coachman, who was thrown off to a considerable distance, and one of the attendants, were seriously hurt. The Assistant Resident, Major Smith, and Rajah Raghu Persad were in the carriage with Sir Salar Jung. Fortunately all escaped hurt, and got out of the carriage without any harm. The wheels of the carriage became broken, while the horses got loose and bolted. Sir Salar Jung and his companions soon after got into another carriage and proceeded to the station to meet the Resident.

TIMES OF INDIA, *June* 19, 1877.—Sir Richard Meade, the Resident, returned to Hyderabad on Thursday, the 14th instant, and resumed charge of his duties at the Residency from Major Euan Smith the following day. His return was nearly being signalized by a most serious accident to the Minister and others. His Excellency, accompanied by the Peshkar, had called for Major Euan Smith, and the three were proceeding in a close carriage drawn by four large and powerful Australian horses to meet the Resident at the Hyderabad terminus, when no sooner had the carriage cleared the Residency grounds than the horses suddenly took fright, became unmanageable, and bolted at the top of their speed. The numerous sowars accompanying the Minister galloping at full speed after the carriage increased the terror of the horses, and the coachman lost all control over them. The smash soon came. After having accomplished their course of some 300 yards, the leaders attempted to turn into a small street leading into one of the native bazaars, and in so doing swung the carriage with tremendous force against a house on the right side of that street, completely carrying away the off-wheel of the carriage, which remained propped up against the wall of the house, and was filled with the *débris* caused by the smash. The shock was so great as to dislocate the collar-bone of the Peshkar, who was seated on the back seat of the carriage. But it is believed that the Minister, Sir Salar Jung, and Major Euan Smith escaped with nothing worse than severe contusions. Two of the horses were killed, and the coachman and another servant most severely injured. The excitement in the bazaars was considerable until it became known that the Minister was not seriously injured.

TIMES OF INDIA, *November* 19, 1877.—The Government of India in compelling the dismissal by Sir Salar Jung of his Private Secretary, Mr. Oliphant, has committed one of those mistakes which no Government can afford to commit. If there be any reasons as yet unknown which would give some colour of justification to a step so violent and unprecedented, it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in making them known. But the circumstances, so far as they have transpired, appear to show that the dismissal is a measure that it will be very difficult to explain or defend. From what a contemporary has stated, and from the inquiries we have ourselves made, the action of the Government is evidently the outcome of the feeling of mortification experienced by the Foreign Office at a series of defeats inflicted on them in the course of a long and somewhat acrimonious paper war, now of some years' duration, between that department on the one side and the Nizam's Minister on the other. Undoubtedly the origin of the whole misunderstanding was the refusal of the Foreign Office even to receive a letter from Sir Salar Jung containing a statement of the claim of the Nizam's Government to the restoration of the Berars upon security being given for the punctual payment of the Hyderabad Contingent. When Sir Salar Jung visited England in 1876, after the return home of the Prince of Wales, his English friends urged the unfairness of this course so forcibly that the Secretary of State wrote to Sir Salar telling him that, if he chose to do so, he might, after his return to India, submit another application through the Government of India upon the subject. Acting under instructions from the Minister, Mr. Oliphant with some assistance drew up a state paper in which the Nizam's claims to the province were very ably set forth. Mr. Oliphant cannot be held responsible in any way for the document. He drew it up acting under instructions, and if he had not done so undoubtedly the task would have been fulfilled by some one else. This paper was forwarded to Sir Richard Meade in December last, and when the Minister visited the Delhi camp at the end of the year he was made to feel the weight of Governmental displeasure because he had been audacious enough to reopen a question which had been very peremptorily declared to be "closed" by the Government of India a short time previously. Lord Salisbury, it is asserted, had strangely omitted to inform the Government of India that he had given Sir Salar permission to restate the case. However, it is alleged that Sir Salar was subjected to various humiliations at the Imperial

Assemblage. It is even asserted that it was really as a mark of displeasure he was presented with a silver medal instead of the gold one which he was entitled to by his rank. This statement, however, is hardly correct, because Lord Lytton, when presenting the medal, said that a gold one was to be substituted for it as soon as it was received from England. The Minister considered, however, that in divers respects he had been slighted by the Government of India, and he drew up a statement of what had occurred at Delhi. Copies of this document were circulated amongst Sir Salar's English friends, and the Government of India were very soon made aware of the fact. That Government appear to have believed that the author of the pamphlet was Mr. Oliphant, although we are assured that as a matter of fact he had nothing to do with it. When Sir Salar's co-Regent died, a short time since, His Excellency desired to carry on the administration without being hampered by a new co-Regent. The Government of India, however, determined that a co-Regent should be appointed, and insisted on nominating a nobleman who was known to be unfriendly to him, thus rendering his already difficult task of controlling the turbulent factions of Hyderabad still more difficult. Sir Salar opposed the appointment, but was at length compelled to accept it, as the Government absolutely declined to listen to his remonstrances. The responsibility for this not unnatural opposition to the appointment of a co-Regent personally distasteful to him was fastened upon Mr. Oliphant by the Government of India, although it is said that he advised Sir Salar to accept the appointment. It was decided that Sir Salar should be compelled to dismiss him. A request to this effect was sent to the Minister, and much to his regret he was forced to obey it in spite of his repugnance. Such is in small compass the history of the occurrences which have led to Mr. Oliphant's removal. As the Government could not well dismiss the Minister, against whom the resentment was really felt, they have revenged themselves by depriving him of the services of his Private Secretary. We do not imagine that Lord Lytton is himself responsible for what has been done. Any one acquainted with the characteristic style of the Calcutta Foreign Office will easily understand how the affair has been managed. There is a conspicuous want of tact in that department; its fingers are all thumbs. It is with this department of the Government of India that the responsibility of Mr. Oliphant's dismissal rests, and it is well that the public should know at once who is to blame. It is much to be regretted that the relations between the Government of India and the Nizam's Minister should be embittered by such an occurrence as this, although, thanks to the Foreign Department, they have been anything but cordial for some time past. The Foreign Office has now made a false move of the most serious kind. This affair will procure for Sir Salar an amount of public sympathy, both in India and in England, which he could not have obtained by many State papers, however ably drawn up. It will secure for him a thorough and complete hearing of his long list of grievances against the Calcutta Foreign Office. That office for years past has been conspicuously deficient in those qualities of discretion and temper which the very delicate nature of the questions in controversy rendered specially desirable. It is admitted that Sir Salar Jung has had the best of nearly every discussion; both in temper and literary skill his despatches have shown a marked superiority to those of his dictatorial and angry antagonists. But it is absurd to suppose that this will be changed by the clumsy device of making the Nizam's Minister dismiss his Private Secretary. It was not Mr. Oliphant, but Sir Salar Jung, who carried on this paper war with a skill which the Foreign Office now virtually confesses it cannot equal. Mr. Oliphant may have put the native Minister's English into proper trim, but the whole substance and aim of the documents emanating from Hyderabad were precisely the same before Mr. Oliphant's appointment, two years ago, as they have been since that time. Do the gentlemen of the Foreign Office imagine that this wanton humiliation inflicted upon the Hyderabad Government will make things run more smoothly in future? If they think so, their knowledge of human nature is of the slightest. A paper war can only involve defeat when either right or literary skill, or both, are absent. If the Foreign

Office had right on its side in its controversy with the Nizam's Minister, it stands convicted of grievous want of controversial ability when it admits its defeat, and petulantly strains a provision in an old treaty, designed to keep hostile Frenchmen out of the Deccan, to procure the dismissal of a Private Secretary against whose loyalty a whisper has never been heard. When the British Power was newly established in the Peninsula, and what had been conquered by the sword could only be held by the sword, it was very wise and even necessary to insert such a clause in treaties with Native Princes. At that time the East India Company had full power to deport from the country all obnoxious Europeans, and every European was more or less obnoxious if he did not belong to either of the services. Sir Henry Mayne has pointed out that the law under which this could be done was in existence until very lately. But in this day, when things are so different, and order and right are everywhere held to be supreme, to expel from a Native State an English gentleman whose sole offence is that he is said to be more than a match for the despatch writers in the Foreign Office is an anachronism. What has just been done at Hyderabad is unworthy of a great Government.

TIMES OF INDIA, *November* 19, 1877.—*Sir Salar Jung's Private Secretary*—In yesterday's issue of the *Rast Goftar* there is an article on the removal of Mr. Oliphant from Hyderabad, of which the following is a *précis*:—

"Mr. Oliphant has been suddenly and peremptorily removed from his post at Hyderabad by the Supreme Government. By his removal Government have cleared their way of an opponent. Mr. Oliphant's strong pen seems to have caused considerable mental agitation to the Indian Government in the matter of the unpleasant discussion going on for a long time between Sir Salar Jung and the British Government. It is certainly painful to see any misunderstanding existing between the English Government and a staunch ally like Sir Salar Jung, and the breach has been widened by the British Government acting in an arbitrary manner with the loyal Nawab. Government may have legal right to remove Mr. Oliphant from his post at Hyderabad by virtue of certain treaties between the two Governments; but looking at the step politically it is certainly undesirable and even injurious. The principal subjects of controversy between Sir Salar and the British Government are two. The first is the claim of the Nizam's Government of the Berars. Our readers no doubt remember that Sir Salar Jung was pointedly asked by the British Government to stop all further correspondence on the subject. But when Sir Salar recently visited England he obtained permission from the Secretary of State for India to reopen the correspondence. Sir Salar on his return to India availed himself of the permission, and handed over to the Viceroy at the Delhi assemblage his letter of arguments on the subject. The Government of India were offended and Sir Salar Jung was reproved for the step he took. Lord Lytton was not then aware of the permission Lord Salisbury had granted to Sir Salar to reopen the question, but when at Delhi Sir Salar took occasion to show to the Viceroy the document from the Secretary of State. Lord Lytton was obliged to receive the letter of argument. This 'check' from the superior authority, however, gave great annoyance to the Indian Government, and vague rumours of coldness and disagreement between Lord Lytton and Sir Salar were heard even at Delhi during the assemblage. The second point of dispute arose when Sir Salar's colleague died some time ago. Nawab Ameer-i-Kabeer was a candidate for the vacant second regency. Now this nobleman having a long-standing disagreement with Sir Salar Jung the latter wished to remain sole Regent, and his unwillingness to accept the other as co-Regent once went to such lengths that he even expressed his desire to resign his post. In spite of all this the Government of India appointed Ameer-i-Kabeer as co-Regent, and the ceremony was performed with great *éclat* by the Resident, Sir Richard Meade. During these controversies Mr. Oliphant gave great assistance to Sir Salar Jung. The Private Secretary framed his arguments so ably that how to reply to them became rather a difficult question with the Government of India. They demanded and did exercise their right to remove Mr. Oliphant. Apart from the question of breaking with a sensible and faithful ally, let us examine

the affair from another stand-point. We cannot but say that in removing this able gentleman from his post the Government of India have shown strange childishness. If Sir Salar Jung's arguments were strong it was not the writer's fault. Sir Salar Jung is responsible for them, not the Secretary. He was simply his master's servant, and should not have been reprimanded for doing his work. Well, when the Government first sanctioned Mr. Oliphant's appointment, did they expect him to pocket Sir Salar Jung's money without rendering proper service? Did they sanction the appointment under a delusion that while receiving salary from Sir Salar Mr. Oliphant would work in the interests of the British Government. Do they think that Sir Salar will not get an equally able Secretary if he is prepared to pay him well? Will the Nawab stop writing any more because Mr. Oliphant is not there? Is Mr. Oliphant suspected of instilling disloyal thoughts in his employer's mind? Government look with suspicious eyes towards educated natives who set their feet in Native States, but this is the first time we see the authorities suspecting a brother-Englishman.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 14, 1878.—Both in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Oliphant and on other occasions it has been stated that the action of Sir Salar Jung has been largely due to the support he has received from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who it has been alleged has used his personal influence in his behalf, and has also received valuable presents from Sir Salar and acknowledged them by a cordial telegram. The attention of the Prince of Wales has been attracted to these statements, and he has desired that they may be flatly contradicted. In view of the great care which His Royal Highness has always taken to avoid all interference with political complications, the supposition that he would for a moment lend his personal influence to aid any attempt to embarrass Her Majesty's Government is one that His Royal Highness would naturally be most anxious to disavow, and as it is not usual for members of the Royal Family to accept presents from native dignitaries save through the regular channels of the Government of India his wish to contradict this portion of the *canard* will be readily understood. In the peculiar circumstances of this country, where such false statements might be used by designing persons to mislead loyal Native Chiefs, this authoritative contradiction may seem to be not without its value.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 14, 1878.—"A Lover of Justice," writing from London, January 22, says:—

"In your Calcutta correspondent's telegram published yesterday it is stated that no official explanation has yet been given of the dismissal of Sir Salar Jung's Private Secretary, but 'the reason is generally believed to be that Sir Salar Jung, relying on the condescension shown to him by distinguished personages in England, has assumed so defiant an attitude towards the Indian Government that it was found necessary to teach him a lesson.'

"It is very natural the people of Calcutta should suppose that there must be some extraordinary reason to justify so high-handed an act as the dismissal of Mr. Oliphant; but in attributing it to such a cause as that mentioned by your correspondent they are doing a grave injustice to Sir Salar Jung.

"I am well informed of what has been transpiring at Hyderabad since Sir Salar Jung returned from England, and I can assure you that his attitude towards the Government of India has been in no sense defiant, nor has it in any respect changed from what it has always been—friendly, courteous, and deferential.

"Respecting the dismissal of Mr. Oliphant I need say nothing, as I observe that Mr. Chaplin has given notice that he will question the Under-Secretary of State for India on the subject on Monday next."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *August* 21, 1878.—Letter to the *Statesman*, dated Hyderabad, August 9:—

"*Sir Salar Jung and the co-Regent.*—It is much to be regretted that the

delicate relations between Sir Salar Jung and the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah have of late been somewhat strained. When the appointment of his colleague was at first proposed by the Government of India, the Prime Minister unhesitatingly expressed his disapproval and intimated the utter impossibility of their ever acting in concert. But the Government of India assured Sir Salar Jung that so far as the internal administration of the country was concerned the new co-Regent would in no way exercise any interference, but that in respect to affairs of grave political importance, or matters on which depended the well-being of the State, he would have a right to be consulted. With this reassurance Sir Salar Jung was compelled to be satisfied, and now, much to his annoyance and certainly to the detriment of the good administration of the country, he finds his apprehensions fully realized. The extent to which the new co-Regent is carrying his interference in the internal affairs of the State approaches almost to a scandal, in that his views are diametrically opposed to those of his colleague, and the divergence of opinion is so great that they cannot by any chance ever act in concert. The Minister under the best of circumstances was never a ruler popular in Hyderabad, his desire to carry out reforms and correct abuses having deeply offended many of the nobles; and it cannot be wondered at, therefore, that these men should readily welcome another power which they can employ for their own purposes against the Minister. It is a usual thing now for the co-Regent to hold daily durbars at his palace, where all discontented and disaffected persons assemble, and steps are taken to disconcert the most politic and wisely conceived measures of Sir Salar Jung, who sometimes to his face and more frequently in writing is told, 'I will appeal to the Nawab Ameer-i-Kabeer.' The other day an incident occurred in the new High Court which will best illustrate the feelings and the temper of the people. A charge was brought against a pleader of having made use of a forged document, and he was called upon to furnish bail to the amount of Rs. 3,000. This he not only at first refused to do, but in no measured terms abused the Judge, and intimated to him plainly that he would report him to the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah, who he said was determined to get rid of all the 'Hindoostanees,' the name usually given to the gentlemen from the N.-W. P. and Oude who have received from Sir Salar Jung responsible posts under the Nizam's Government, and are certainly doing good service here in the various reforms they are gradually carrying out. No man can serve two masters, least of all can that feat be performed by the people of Hyderabad, who cannot be brought to yield unhesitating obedience to one. The country seems now more than ever distracted by factions and parties, and recent events have shown Sir Salar Jung to be powerless to control them. If, then, he is getting weak and infirm, he should give up the reins of government, but if, as is supposed by some, pressure is brought to bear upon him from quarters from which he might have expected different treatment, it can only excite our astonishment. At all events whether it is the Prime Minister or the co-Regent which has the confidence of the British Government, let the latter declare itself openly and support either one or the other."

DECCAN TIMES, *February* 4, 1880.—Information we receive from Hyderabad in the Deccan indicates a remarkable decline in the popularity which Sir Salar Jung formerly enjoyed among all classes of the Nizam's subjects. He is said to be regarded by many persons of importance as standing in the way of any attempt at a thorough and systematic reform which should have for its object the real amelioration of the State. Of superficial reforms, embodying attempts to organize departments of justice, revenue, and what not, there are indeed enough and to spare: but it is urged that these measures have no other result than the extension of the Minister's influence and the exercise of patronage afforded by the bestowal of unnecessary appointments. To many of our readers these views will appear strange and unnatural. Sir Salar Jung's name has long occupied the highest place on the roll of Indian statesmen. People, however, who have been narrowly watching Hyderabad politics, may, while cordially recognizing Sir Salar Jung's many excellencies, receive without surprise the complaint now made against that once renowned Minister. The truth is that Sir Salar Jung, whose *savoir faire*

latterly seems to have deserted him, has put himself with persons brought in from Oudh and Lucknow, who are regarded with jealousy by the real natives of Hyderabad. These men draw high salaries, the avenues of promotion are entirely under their control, and the natural-born Hyderabadees, uneducated and useless as judged by the modern standard, despair of obtaining employment, or enjoying the consideration and honour which was the portion of their forefathers. The discontent which for some time confined itself to the detestation of the instruments, has now been extended to the head of the administration. Our readers will not have forgotten the conflict which took place on the death of the late co-Regent, when Sir Salar Jung persisted in his right to administer the State on his own undivided responsibility, and the Government of India refused to acknowledge this claim. To the chagrin of the Minister, it appointed the brother of the late co-Regent to the vacant office. The decision was a blow to Sir Salar Jung, but he had to accept it, though the new appointment has had no great influence on affairs. The present co-Regent, beyond being made the helpless recipient of the confidences of the daily increasing majority who view with discontent the paramount influence of the little circle surrounding Sir Salar Jung, has no status in the administration, either for good or evil. His efforts to regulate the expenditure have been ignored, the revenues of the State remain absolutely at the disposal of his powerful colleague, and the consequence is that the Nizam, now rapidly attaining to manhood and already giving token of an unusual energy and intelligence, has a fair prospect of not only finding an empty treasure-chest when he attains his majority, but of having to face a mass of discontent and disloyalty, unavoidably engendered by the maladministration of latter years. It is fortunate for Hyderabad that the Resident at the present juncture should be so strong a man as Sir Richard Meade; but some things are beyond his power. It may be presumed that Sir Salar Jung thinks he knows his own business best. Reading, however, the accounts of the Baroda administration he must have occasional doubts as to whether the present state of Hyderabad is really calculated to do him credit, and justify the belief that he is the leading native statesman of India.—*Pioneer.*

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 13, 1880.—An extraordinary attack has been recently made upon Sir Salar Jung in the leading columns of the *Pioneer*, and the semi-official character of that journal has given it a very unnecessary importance. If the writer might be believed, Sir Salar, whose name, as he says, "has long occupied the highest place on the roll of Indian statesmen," has suddenly become grasping and imbecile, unpopular and disloyal, and from the mysterious manner in which the writer is allowed to frame his attacks one might well imagine that the Minister of Hyderabad was on the very point of being ignominiously deposed at the urgent instance of the Government of India. Those, however, who are able to unravel the tangled web of Hyderabad politics will see that the *Pioneer* has been unwittingly utilized for the benefit of the rival political faction at the Nizam's capital, and that an article written as gravely as if it came from the Residency at Chudderghaut, and had been formally considered by the Governor-General in Council, is somehow or other distinctly due to the inspiration of the clique of native adventurers whose fortunes are inextricably wrapped up in those of Sir Salar's colleague, the co-Regent Shums-ul-Oomrah. We do not suppose for a moment that His Excellency the co-Regent had anything to do with the attack himself, for though ambitious he has neither parts nor ingenuity. But the astute men who got him into his present position have already benefited so much by their own changed circumstances that they would leave no stone unturned to force him into the supreme place. The recent exposures concerning what was known as the "Great Hyderabad Case" show what the people would be likely to suffer if the co-Regent and his crew ever snatched into their own hands the authority of the State; but fortunately such a usurpation is impossible and absurd, and their efforts are only growing wilder and more furious as the majority of the young Nizam approaches. At the same time the government of the State must suffer if one of the two great political factions spends

all its energies in scheming and intriguing, in lying and slandering, for this entails a considerable waste of time and labour on the other party, and sadly interrupts the progress of the financial and material reforms which Sir Salar Jung had so happily inaugurated. The Indian Government have themselves to blame for this unhappy state of affairs. By way of punishing Sir Salar for appealing directly over their heads to the authorities at home for the restoration of the Berars, they not only deprived him of the services of his English Secretary, but installed as his co-Regent a man widely known as his hereditary enemy. Since then the Resident has from time to time patronized Shums-ul-Oomrah by way of showing Sir Salar that no more applications must be made to England, and encouraged by this the co-Regent's friends have been tempted to ape the official manner in their last attack. The hand may be the hand of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob. The public are not to be so readily deceived as the *Pioneer*; for even Sir Richard Meade would be the last to welcome a transfer of power which would change Hyderabad into a bear-garden, a mere playground for turbulent adventurers, and thus abolish at one stroke all the reforms of the last twenty years.

The attacks, which are made to assume an official shape, can be readily traced to the hands of mere political antagonists if they are once stripped of their verbiage, and when this has been done it is clear that they could not be due even to an underling at the Residency. By this process, however, we learn that Sir Salar Jung has lost his *savoir faire*, that he is not popular, that he stands in the way of reform, that he employs people of Oudh and Lucknow at high salaries to the neglect of native talent, that the treasury is empty and the state of the finances deplorable, and lastly that the co-Regent has no status in the administration. There is nothing here to justify the accusation of disloyalty or discontent, and nothing but the prominence given to these charges by the *Pioneer* would justify us in caring to discuss them at all. *Savoir faire* is a shadowy quality, not easily weighed or measured, but Sir Salar has probably as much of it as any statesman of the day, in Asia or Europe. His popularity, again, happens to have been strongly exemplified a few days since when he returned to Hyderabad after a month's tour through the districts. He was greeted on his arrival not only by the State officers and city nobles, but a populace representing all castes and creeds lined the road from the station to his palace, and he was everywhere enthusiastically received. The reforms carried out since Sir Salar came into power have remodelled every department. The British system has been adopted as far as possible. The country has been divided into five regular divisions, and sixteen districts. The land settlement has been gradually introduced. The revenue is now collected by a regular staff of well-paid officials, instead of being farmed to the Talukdar who offered the highest sum, and then wrung all he could from the ryots. The people are better off than ever they were, and yet the land revenue increased from Rs. 68,01,630 in 1853 to Rs. 2,56,27,965 in 1874. But these reforms have given most offence, for they were mainly effected through the instrumentality of well-paid, well-selected men, chosen wherever they could be had, and many of these trained under English officials. The people of Hyderabad are neither educated nor experienced, and Sir Salar's opponents still prefer the good old system by which petty local officials on Rs. 100 a month exercised all the functions of the collector, the magistrate, the civil and sessions judge of a district, and they would still plead for the farming system of revenue. Ten years ago the administration of justice was in the hands of old-fashioned Moulvies, one of whom actually sentenced a prisoner to imprisonment for life for changing a boy into a girl by magical arts. But now even the great nobles of Hyderabad seldom employ the Mahomedan Hyderabadees. The co-Regent himself, though he advocates their cause in public, has entrusted the entire charge of his jagheers and household affairs to Parsees, whom he has laden with presents and lands and *mansabs*. Still the foreigners through whom Sir Salar chiefly works are not all drawn from Lucknow or Oudh, the centres of educated Mahomedanism, but belong to all parts of India, and are many of them Hindus and Parsees.

Again, when Sir Salar assumed charge of the State not only was the revenue

under seventy lakhs, but the treasury was so much in debt that the State jewels were in pawn, and his credit was so bad that not even a thousand rupees could be borrowed without the execution of a formal deed. The greater part of the land was in the hands of Arabs and Jaghirdars. The servants were paid fitfully, and their demands often resulted in bloodshed. Now the revenue has increased four-fold. All salaries and allowances are paid on the first of every month. Two crores of debt incurred by former administrations have been paid off. The bulk of the land held by the Arabs has been resumed. More than two and a half crores have been spent on the construction of the State Railway, and nearly half a crore was lately expended on famine relief and the remission of land revenue, and in spite of this large outlay half a crore is generally held in the treasury. There are, of course, many reforms that cannot be suddenly effected. Fifteen lakhs of rupees are given away every year for absolutely doing nothing, under the name of *mansabs*. Forty lakhs are paid to Arabs and old jemadars as military allowances. But if these expenses were reduced by a single *cowrie* a cry of rage and disappointment would be raised among the ranks of the co-Regent's followers, who are chiefly held together by these rewards. Thus the charges against Sir Salar are narrowed down to the statement that the co-Regent has no status in the administration for good or for evil. To some extent his past career, and the shadow under which he lived for many years, may not improbably interfere with his political influence in matters of real importance, but in petty details he is often backed up by the Resident. The other day, for instance, when an Arab Jemadar was formally disgraced by Sir Salar he was adopted by the co-Regent and promoted to an important official post, which he still holds. These are the kind of acts that interfere with the efficiency of the administration, and it is a pity that Sir Richard Meade lends any countenance to the rumour that he plays one of the Ministers against the other. The British Resident is quite strong enough to support a strong man, and if the administration of Hyderabad has suffered since the nomination of the present co-Regent it is idle to lay the blame on the shoulders of Sir Salar Jung, who was not likely to be rendered more useful by the insertion of a huge official thorn in his side.

PIONEER, *February* 19, 1880.—"I noticed with pain a paragraph in your paper on the 'declining popularity of Sir Salar Jung.' Allow me to take up the cudgels on that nobleman's behalf. The Minister is unpopular with only a very small section of our community. If a show of hands was called for, it would be very soon apparent how endeared he is to the majority of us. I state, fearless of contradiction, that Sir Salar Jung is the most enlightened native nobleman in India. His great wish is to thoroughly improve each department of his administration and place it on the soundest footing. The Revenue Survey on English principles has been introduced, and now he is about to reorganize his Forest Department. Considering the harsh treatment he has received at the hands of the Government of India, I think it is wonderful that we find Sir Salar Jung so liberal-minded and so willing to adopt English modes of procedure as he is. I pen these lines solely in the cause of justice.'

FRIEND OF INDIA, *October* 27, 1880.—*Our relations with Sir Salar Jung.*—We lately had occasion to remark upon the almost unexampled prosperity and enrichment of the great Native State of Hyderabad since it fell under the administration of Sir Salar Jung. The relations between the Government of India and this distinguished Minister have in the past few years changed so unpleasantly for the worse, the change is already so injuriously affecting the administration of the State, is so unworthy of a British Government, and is capable of becoming so detrimental to its interests in the future, that we must recur again to a subject with which we have already more than once tried to make our readers acquainted. The office of Minister of Hyderabad, according to the custom of the State, is hereditary in the family to which Sir Salar Jung belongs; and the children of the present Minister are being carefully educated and trained for the fulfilment of the high

political duties that it may be their lot to perform. Sir Salar Jung was still a youth when he succeeded to his high and responsible post, and the splendid ability with which he has governed the State for the last thirty years has certainly no parallel in the history of the Hyderabad Ministry. He has not only applied his rare energies to the improvement of the State and the amelioration of the condition of its people, but the whole course of his long and illustrious career has been distinguished by his earnest, unremitting efforts to secure the goodwill of the British Government, and to promote the most friendly relations between the Indian Government and that of the Nizam.

That valuable services were performed to the Supreme Government by Sir Salar Jung in the crisis of 1857 is generally, if somewhat vaguely, known, the simple truth being that but for him the rebellion would have swept over the length and breadth of India. He ordered out His Highness's forces against the rebels, and himself took measures to prevent rebellion and disturbances in the Nizam's dominions and in the adjoining districts. An attempt to create disturbances, made at the instigation of a leading individual of Hyderabad, whom we shall have to mention hereafter, was thus frustrated. The services of the Minister were gratefully acknowledged by the Indian Government, and on the death of the late Nizam, in February 1869, Lord Mayo very wisely placed the supreme administration of the State in the hands of Sir Salar Jung during the minority of the present Nizam. The Viceroy at the same time declared in the most explicit manner that the confidence which the British Government thus reposed in Sir Salar Jung was due to his loyal adherence in the troublous times of the Mutiny, and he expressed his hope that the late Nawab Shums-ul-Oomrah, who was admitted to a share in the administration of the State as co-Regent, would follow the example of the Minister. To both these officials he accorded the privilege of selecting their successors, and directed that the young men thus selected should be trained in administrative work, so that they might be prepared for the duties of Government if suddenly called upon. This grateful acknowledgment on the part of the Government of India of the services rendered by Sir Salar Jung produced a favourable impression upon the minds of the officials of the Nizam, and was undoubtedly calculated to stimulate others to adopt a friendly attitude towards the Government. Sir Salar Jung, who was now confirmed by the Indian Government in his office of Minister, selected a young kinsman, Nawab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadoor, for administrative work, his own sons being too young at the time and not having finished their education. He influenced the late co-Regent to fix his choice, too, upon a successor, and to associate him with himself in administrative work. The co-Regent accordingly chose his nephews, the Nawabs Bashir-ud-Dowlah, and Muhtashim-ud-Dowlah, Bahadoor (the sons of his own brother), as his future successors, and decided that the former should succeed him in the office of co-Regent, and that the latter should succeed to the *paigah* (family property) and be regarded as the head of the house. The choice being made, the Minister advised the co-Regent to carry out the remaining part of Lord Mayo's wishes, namely, that of training the youths in the work of administration. Nawab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah, nephew of Sir Salar Jung, had already been appointed as the head of the Revenue Department. The higher office of Judicial Minister, which is second to that of Sir Salar Jung only, was therefore offered to Nawab Bashir-ud-Dowlah. As the co-Regent considered it below the dignity of his family that his successor should be placed in a position subordinate to that of the Prime Minister, he gave his consent to this proposal somewhat reluctantly, and only on consideration that the arrangement was calculated to do good to the State during the minority of the Nizam. This condescension of the co-Regent was gracefully acknowledged by Salar Jung. Nawab Bashir-ud-Dowlah discharged his responsible duties as Judicial Minister with so much ability that he was thought fit to act for the Prime Minister during the absence of the latter in Europe. In this position he not only succeeded in winning the applause of the subjects and officials of the State, but he gained the approval of the British Government for ability and intelligence in discharging the high functions of Prime Minister. He accepted no remuneration for this work, but performed it with the

object of qualifying himself for the rank of co-Regent, to which he was destined to succeed on the death of his uncle. But latent causes were at work which frustrated all his plans and disappointed his expectations. Sir Salar Jung when in London agitated the question of the restoration of the Berars, and committed the unpardonable sin of making a journey to Europe without paying his respects to His Excellency Lord Lytton before his departure. Whatever may have been the chief motive of Sir Salar Jung's journey to England, it was supposed at Simla that he had gone there with the object of bringing pressure to bear on the Viceroy through the home authorities in connection with the Berar question. It is needless for us to recur to the insulting treatment of the Prime Minister of the most important State in India at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877. But this was not enough. The Government of India deemed it expedient to show its displeasure against Sir Salar Jung in another form. On the death of the then co-Regent and Amir-i-Kabir in 1877, the claims of Nawab Bashir-ud-Dowlah, who was universally regarded as the lawful successor of the co-Regent, and whose abilities had already been so remarkably brought to notice, were purposely overlooked, and Nawab Vikar-ul-Umara (the present Amir-i-Kabir), whose enmity against Sir Salar Jung and disloyalty towards the Indian Government had been exhibited on several occasions, was appointed as co-Regent. Neither the British Resident nor Lord Lytton seem to have considered that they were conferring this high rank on a man who was the chief instigator of an attack on the Residency in the disturbances of 1857, and that Moulvie Ala-ud-deen, who was the head of this attacking party, was one of the greatest friends of Nawab Vikar-ul-Umara. These events have been noticed at length by Major Thornhill, the Resident, in his report. Nawab Vikar-ul-Umara had been for some time intriguing to obtain the office of Regent, and had spent large sums of money for this purpose. Although Sir Salar Jung strongly protested against the appointment of this man to the office of co-Regent, on the ground of his past conduct, the appointment was made, and it is something more than a mere conjecture that the Nawab's hostility to the Minister was one of his chief recommendations for the post.

Amongst other important matters which claim the attention of the Marquis of Ripon is the fact that, according to the custom of the Hyderabad State, all political affairs are settled by the Minister and the British Resident without the interference of any other official, and that Sir Salar Jung has thus acted in perfect harmony with successive Residents, and has always endeavoured to promote friendly relations with the British Government. His zeal in co-operating with the Resident was carried to such a degree that the Nizam was at one time led to believe by the enemies of Sir Salar Jung that the latter was in league with the Indian Government against the interests of the Nizam. The Nizam expressed his wish to the Government for the removal of the Minister, as he himself could not take such a step without the consent of the British Government. The Government, however, would not allow this step to be taken without cause, and had no difficulty in removing the impression from the mind of the Nizam that he had any reason to question the fidelity of his Minister. It is impossible to account in any creditable way for the action of Lord Lytton and the Resident in conferring the office of co-Regent, which by the way is only temporary, and will end with the minority of the present Nizam, upon a person whose disloyalty to the British Government had been so clearly proved, and in so injudiciously disregarding the claims of Sir Salar Jung upon the Government. In putting this temporary check upon him they do not seem to have considered that after the lapse of a few years the Government would have to deal with Sir Salar Jung alone, and after his death with his descendants, as the office of Minister is, according to the laws of the State, destined to continue in that family.

On the other hand the arbitrary proceedings of the co-Regent, his unfair use of the authority vested in him, his unjust and forcible occupation of the estates of his nephews, his taking possession of some of the Nizam's villages (Mohummedanpore, Musjed Pully, Jafer Gowra, Hubshee Gowra, Mulkaj Ghirre, Chur Pully, and Ousa) without any just claim, and the silence of the Minister in all these matters,

which may perhaps be due to the fear lest his opposition might prove as futile as it did on the occasion of the nomination of the co-Regent, have, in a great measure, contributed to give birth in the minds of persons of high rank and position in Hyderabad to the belief that the Government of India has not now, as formerly, the interests of the State at heart. At a time when its good offices were urgently needed, when the heir to the *musnud* is a minor, and the Government proposes to be his guardian, it has, for reasons known to itself, placed at the head of the affairs of the State a man who did not hesitate to use the authority thus entrusted to him to his own advantage, and whose first act has been to take possession of certain villages of the Nizam, and to deprive his own nephews of a large portion of their property.

The Resident has, on the other hand, treated as a dead letter the decision of the Government with reference to the settlement of the claims of the co-Regent against his nephews. Whenever any person is about to be vested with authority in a Native State and it is found that he has any private quarrels with those who are to be his subordinates, it is customary that before he is placed in possession of authority those quarrels are finally settled. It was this which induced the present co-Regent to give up all his supposed claims against his nephews, and to inform the Government of India that he would no more lay any claim against them regarding the property to which they had succeeded on the death of their uncle, the late co-Regent, if only the family title were conferred upon himself. On the strength of this promise the Resident advised the Nawabs Muhtashim-ud-Dowlah and Bashir-ud-Dowlah, Bahadoor, to consent to the title being conferred upon their uncle, to which they were themselves claimants, and assured them that their uncle would on his part withdraw all further claims. This decision of the Government was, however, totally disregarded by both the Resident and the Minister, notwithstanding that the latter had received copy of it from the former. Both these functionaries supported the claims of the co-Regent, although these claims were renewed at a time when the co-Regent had already taken possession of a great part of his nephew's estates by force, and when the nephews were on the point of bringing their case to the notice of the Resident for the recovery and restoration of their estate. They had even engaged the services of a European barrister for this purpose, and had informed the Resident of their intention, but the latter refused to see any of their agents. But this was not all. While the nephews were thus unjustly refused an opportunity of obtaining an impartial hearing of their complaints and grievances, their uncle, who had put himself in possession of their estates by force, was allowed to tender a plaint, and a decree was soon after passed in his favour, against which the nephews have now preferred an appeal in the Foreign Office. This appeal has been made to the Foreign Office on the ground that the party against whom it is directed is the nominee of the Government, and has committed all those acts of aggression complained of by the appellants in their memorial by an exercise of the authority vested in him as co-Regent. It is highly expedient, in the interest of justice, and in the face of the efforts that are likely to be made for the acquittal of the co-Regent from all blame by the party who was the chief instrument in his appointment, and who had rendered himself responsible for any misconduct on the part of the co-Regent, that all the above-mentioned circumstances, which bear directly upon this case, may be fully considered.

A full view of all these facts would unmistakably lead to the conclusion that the policy which was pursued by the successive Viceroys of India down to the time of Lord Lytton in reference to Sir Salar Jung was the only wise and just policy to pursue. It is also to be hoped that the case of the Nawabs Muhtashim-ud-Dowlah and Bashir-ud-Dowlah, Bahadoor, will receive full and impartial consideration. It has no political bearing at all beyond what may be involved in the question whether it would be advisable to allow the co-Regent to continue in his office after he has been guilty of so flagrant an abuse of power. The co-Regent must be presuming too much if he thinks, as is generally supposed, that it was he who caused the question of the restoration of the Berars, that was agitated by Sir Salar Jung, to

drop. But supposing it to be a fact, we cannot even for a moment entertain the idea that the Government of India would, in consideration of these services, accord so unique an indulgence to the co-Regent, and declare all his acts and proceedings unappealable. But the presumption of the Amir-i-Kabir or other persons that he had anything to do with the rejection of the Berars claim is a wrong one. That matter had practically come to such conclusion as it has reached before the appointment of the co-Regent took place. Moreover, the paper signed by the Regent and the co-Regent and submitted to the Government of India is only to the effect that these functionaries are not competent to take any action in the matter during the minority of the Nizam, which simply means that it has been postponed for the present. Again, in case of the revival of the question by the Nizam himself, of which there is a strong probability, it is the Minister and the Resident who will have to deal with it, while the co-Regent will then have ceased to be a political functionary, and will have no connection with it at all. As far as we can see, the appointment of the present co-Regent has neither resulted in any good to the State nor promoted the ends of the British Government. It has, on the contrary, proved highly detrimental to those friendly relations which have so long existed between the two Governments. We confidently hope that the present Government of India will give due consideration to these questions, and will not fail to return to the policy which was pursued by the Viceroys of India till it was upset by Lord Lytton.

Extract from Sir Richard Temple's "*India in* 1880," Chapter V., pages 67 and 68.—The Nizam's dominions have for nearly a whole generation been governed by an eminent Muhammadan statesman, first in the capacity of Minister of the late Nizam, and secondly as Co-Regent during the minority of the present Nizam. The amelioration effected within this time will hardly be realized by any save those who are acquainted with the many cankers which used to eat into the heart of that hopeless State. The Arab mercenaries, nominally the servants but really the masters of the Nizam, professedly his guard but in action his controllers, have been brought within a manageable compass. Rich districts have been rescued from the avaricious grasp of military chiefs, to whom they had been mortgaged in security for arrears of pay due to the troops. The Rohillas, who prowled about the country in herds like hungry wolves, are resting in enforced quiet. The mob at the capital, Hyderabad, once a seething and swaying mass of devilry, has been cowed and quelled. A regular administration in civil affairs has been introduced throughout the country. There has been formed a class of native administrators of independence in character, fertility in resource and vigour in conduct. Something is effected for public education, medical aid to the sick, and repairs of roads. Though a regular settlement of the land, with its revenues and tenures, after the British model, has been but partially introduced, yet many steps have been taken in this direction, especially with a view of rendering the land-tax equitable and moderate. The artificial lakes for irrigation, which abound in some parts of the Nizam's dominions, and which attest the enlightenment of the Hindu dynasties preceding the Muhammadan conquest, have been repaired, imperfectly perhaps, but still with some degree of efficiency. The State ship was once water-logged with financial embarrassments, and was fast sinking beyond hope of recovery. From this catastrophe it was saved by the business-like firmness of its Minister; and for a time its finances were on the highroad to solvency. Of late years, however, there seems to have been some retrogression, partly by reason of the excessive strength of the military forces which are still retained. These forces are far beyond the real needs of a State in which order is preserved by a British Subsidiary Force and a British Contingent, and which is environed on all sides by British territory as by a wall. The Arab element in this State should always be watched. The chiefs at the head of these Arab bands were pure Arabs, of some ability and ambition. Their sons and successors, born of Indian mothers, have a quieter disposition and are well affected. Their Arab troops, though not so formidable as they once were, are still of importance in the Deccan, being superior to the inhabitants in energy and courage. It is very necessary to prevent their being recruited by the influx of comrades from Arabia.

DECCAN TIMES, *August* 24, 1881.—*Sir Salar Jung showing an example to Native Statesmen.*—It has long been an acknowledged fact that Sir Salar Jung bids fair to become, if he is not already, one of our leading native administrators and statesmen. Amid many heartburnings and much opposition, both from within and without the Hyderabad State, he has never for a moment deviated or swerved from the straightforward and upright course he adopted towards his master, His Highness the Nizam, father of the present Prince, on the one hand, and the British Government on the other. The time is now near at hand when the 'Young Nizam' will be installed on the musnud as paramount ruler of his dominions. That on that auspicious occasion these wide domains may be handed over to their youthful ruler with as perfect systems of equity and law prevailing as possible, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung has of late introduced much-needed reforms into different departments of the State. Only recently the Hyderabad Government has, at his suggestion, appointed a Commission to introduce a thorough reform in the entire judicial system in vogue in these dominions. Sir Salar Jung will himself act as President, with Mr. Trevor, Judge of the Sudder Court, as Vice-President. It will be the special duty of this Commission to investigate into the present working of the Hyderabad Courts, to define their jurisdiction and powers, and to lay down rules of procedure. With the thoroughness with which Sir Salar Jung applies himself to whatever work he takes in hand, we feel pretty sure that the contemplated reform will be both radical and effective. Travancore, Baroda and Mysore are the only Native States which have gained the start of Hyderabad in an improved system of judicial administration. Sir Salar Jung has set an excellent example to the other Native States, which are still lagging in the background. The working of the Law Courts in most States is a positive scandal, and they can never hope to be elevated to their proper position in the Empire unless the life, liberty and property of their subjects are placed under the protection of independent Courts, whose proceedings shall always be guided by the laws. It is undoubtedly the inefficiency and weakness of the Courts in Native States that make the subjects of those States migrate into British territory, even at the risk of the heavy taxation which they are brought under there.—*Beacon.*

DELHI GAZETTE, *August* 27, 1881.—*The Hyderabad Sensation.*—Among the most startling revelations that have come to light through Mr. Knight's attack on the Co-Regent is the fact that the seizure and imprisonment of Sir Salar Jung was actually contemplated by Lord Lytton's Government! That there must have been some truth in this tale seems clear from the categorical statement of *Vanity Fair* that Bangalore, not Madras, had been selected as the place of internment for the fallen Minister. That Sir Salar averted the blow by yielding to the appointment of a Co-Regent is said to have been due to the advice of his personal friends—a very probable circumstance, seeing that they, as well as himself, must have believed in the backward swing invariably taken by the Government of India in its dealings with feudatories as well as with other people. Sooner or later moderate counsels begin to prevail, and the public servant, English or Native, who was formerly an object of distrust and aversion suddenly becomes the most trusted adviser of the State. Sir Salar himself has felt the results of this ebb and flow in the public opinion of the rulers of India on several occasions. After the Mutiny he was the most popular man in the South of India, and the Government organs were never tired of singing his praises—then came the Berar difficulty, and Sir Salar suddenly became *suspect*, as the term goes in Paris. It is not our intention to go into the rights of that knotty question, but we imagine, from the animosity that has pursued Sir Salar even since it was opened, that his case is very much stronger than his opponents care to admit. Be that as it may, the public has every right to know the causes which led the Government of India even to *contemplate* the taking of so serious a step as the seizing of the Minister of a friendly Power and imprisoning him in a British fortress. Such a proceeding is evidently out of place at the present day, and, if it had been carried out, could only have ended in a revulsion of feeling most embarrassing to the Government itself. That Lord Lytton and his advisers narrowly

escaped committing a terrible blunder seems certain, but what is of much more consequence is that the belief in British justice is even now imperilled by the rumour that has leaked out regarding their intentions. If the representative of Her Majesty in India and his counsellors did actually contemplate following the example of some of the Italian tyrants in the Middle Ages, it is quite time that the British Parliament and people should know something about it, and we hope Mr. Knight will not rest till he has effectually cleared up this point. He has already carried the first move by compelling Sir Richard Meade and Major Euan Smith to demand an inquiry into their proceedings, and we hope that if he should succeed in placing those gentlemen in the witness box he will not leave them till the fair fame of England has been cleared of a charge that savours of something uncommonly like treachery. Either the conduct of Sir Salar Jung, apart from the Berar question, was such that the Supreme Government had grave doubts of his loyalty—a supposition that we find it impossible to believe—or Lord Lytton's continental education had led him to forget the old-fashioned English maxim about honesty being the best policy. Whatever the influences that then moved the Government of India, it is nothing but right that Parliament should know all about them. In India things are even now done far too much in Star-Chamber fashion, and the nation finds itself committed to a war or perhaps an act of high-handed injustice without knowing the why and wherefore. Such a condition is one of peril, and, as a measure of public safety, all the papers connected with Hyderabad should be laid on the table of the House of Commons. That they will be so, sooner or later, we are confident.

DELHI GAZETTE, *September* 7, 1881.—*Sir Salar Jung.*—We give a prominent place to the following *communiqué* which is inserted at the request of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department :—

"The subjoined passage, which appears on page 465 of the July number of the monthly *Statesman* edited in London by Mr. Robert Knight has been widely quoted and commented upon by the Indian journals :—

"'At this very critical conjuncture (about the 22nd September 1877) Sir Richard Meade took a trip by railway to a junction-station about 120 miles from Hyderabad, to pay a flying visit to Lord Lytton, who was on his way to Mysore. On the Resident's return a message was conveyed to Sir Salar Jung—we may be sure by an indirect channel—to the effect that, full powers having now been obtained from the Viceroy, if he again refused to acquiesce in the "final orders," his arrest and deportation to Madras by a special train on the Nizam's own State Railway would follow. When one of these master-strokes of "political" cajolery or correction is undertaken, the communication is always verbal if possible, or, if anything must be written, a private and familiar note from an inferior hand is chosen, and the official form avoided. We are not, therefore, in a position to give absolute proof of the authenticity or authority of this disgraceful threat, the reality of which was widely talked of in Hyderabad ; but although we do not believe the actual perpetration of the outrage to have been intended, Sir Salar Jung himself undoubtedly believed it.'

"His Excellency Sir Salar Jung has informed the Resident at Hyderabad that neither directly nor indirectly did he receive from the Residency any threat of deportation ; and Sir Salar Jung has also authorized the publication of his statement."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *September* 9, 1881.—"Misfortune makes strange bedfellows," and it must be with a feeling of carefully suppressed satisfaction that Sir Salar Jung finds the Foreign Office of Calcutta covering the Indian newspapers with certificates of character obtained from himself. His Excellency has authorized the Resident at Hyderabad and the Government of India to publish his declaration that Mr. Knight's most sensational incident is incorrect, and that he, Sir Salar Jung, never at any time received from the Residency a threat that he would be deported if he continued to oppose the nomination of the Co-Regent ; and the Calcutta Foreign Office has lost no time in taking advantage of the permission. We are glad to hear that the one item of his story which Mr. Knight himself admitted his inability

to prove is declared on such good authority to be false : and we should be glad to believe that neither from the Residency nor from anywhere else did Sir Salar Jung receive a personal threat of so discreditable a character as that in which Mr. Knight believes. But we cannot say that we appreciate the anxiety of the Calcutta Foreign Office to clear themselves of this one item in an indictment which without it is quite sufficient, if it be upheld, to condemn them in this matter in the eyes of every lover of justice and fair play. If they can induce H. E. Sir Salar Jung to say that Mr. Knight's whole story is a hallucination, and that he was never met at the hands of the public servants with treatment other than that to which his eminent services to the British entitled him, there would be some use in the Calcutta Foreign Office attempting to shelter themselves behind their victim. But if the shield he is willing to throw over them will cover only this particular story it would be more dignified, we venture to suggest, not to enter at present on so very partial a defence of the policy which has been so rudely challenged.

TIMES OF INDIA, *September* 9, 1881.—The impetuosity and exaggerations of the Editor of the London *Statesman* have long been proverbial in Indian journalism. In the last number of his little monthly periodical he says somewhat sententiously :—" It has ever seemed to us an unworthy feature of modern journalism that it never admits itself to have been mistaken. The journalist is just as fallible as his fellow-men ; and once convinced that he has erred, whether in the statement of fact or opinion, it is his duty, we think, to his readers and to morality to admit the error." It would, however, perhaps be better if the journalist took the trouble to see that he was properly informed. In the July number of the *Statesman* a wonderful story was related as to how Sir Salar Jung was distinctly told that unless he acquiesced in some "final orders" his arrest and deportation to Madras by a special train on the Nizam's own railway would follow. Incredible as this statement may now appear, the Editor of the *Statesman* actually had the audacity to tell us that " Sir Salar Jung undoubtedly believed it." We are now requested by the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to say, on the authority of Sir Salar himself, that neither directly nor indirectly did he receive from the Residency any threat of deportation. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and this flat contradiction to a definite statement is apt to shake our faith in the accuracy of the long list of indictments brought by Mr. Knight against the English officials in Hyderabad, which culminated, it may be remembered, in charges of bribery against Sir Richard Meade and Major Euan Smith. There is no mistaking the writer's meaning. Even the Marquis of Hartington, speaking of the article, says :—"It contained imputations which were very grave on the character of the ex-British-Resident, Sir R. Meade. It charged him, in a manner scarcely disguised, with misconduct and actual corruption. Sir R. Meade was a very distinguished officer, and hitherto of unblemished character. He was at present on leave, and had practically retired from the Indian service. He was on the Continent, and this article had only just reached him. He had heard from him on the subject. He said that many of the statements contained in the article were falsehoods, and that others were gross misrepresentations." Out of regard to Sir Richard Meade's reputation, a commission has been appointed to examine into Mr. Knight's charges generally, and for the sake of Mr. Knight's reputation as a journalist it is to be hoped that they will not all be contradicted as easily as the assertion he put into the mouth of Sir Salar Jung.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *September* 20, 1881.—The speech of the Marquis of Hartington in reply to a question regarding the now famous article in the London *Statesman* contained a sentence which is likely to cause some misconception. Alluding to the appointment of the Amir-i-Kabir as Co-Regent, Lord Hartington said :—" With regard to the specific point referred to in the question, the conduct of the ex-British-Resident, Sir R. Meade, in the appointment of the Nawab Vikar-ool-Omra as Co-Regent with Salar Jung, that appointment was made not by Sir R. Meade, but by the Government of India, whose proceedings were approved by the Secretary of State at the time. It was impossible for him to enter into an account

of the reason of the appointment, which was the subject of a very full report, but he might briefly say that the main object was to adhere to the spirit of the arrangement which was come to in 1869, he thought, when it was decided to associate with the Regent, who was a very distinguished representative of the official classes at Hyderabad, a representative of the Hyderabad nobility." The phraseology of the latter portion of this statement is almost exactly in the language used by Lord Lytton's Government in a communication in which they gave their reasons for insisting upon Shums-ool-Omra's appointment. The expression "representative of the official classes," as applied to Sir Salar Jung, was intended and was felt to be a slight, and is only one of many other examples which might be cited of Lord Lytton's determination to put down this "Asiatic Bismarck." As a matter of fact, Sir Salar is of much nobler descent than the Co-Regent. One of his grandfather's titles was Amir-ool-Omra (noble of the nobles); his ancestors were nobles when Shums-ool-Omra's were commoners. The implication, therefore, that Sir Salar is regarded as the "representative of the official classes" is hard upon the Minister. The Amir-i-Kabir's claim to be the premier noble of Hyderabad is based solely upon his relationship by marriage with the family of the Nizam. Sir Salar, apart from his high official position, has as good a right to be considered the leading noble of Hyderabad as his coadjutor.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *October* 26, 1881.—The following is from our own correspondent, dated London, October 7:—I see in the *Bombay Gazette* that Sir Salar Jung has published a contradiction of the statement made by Mr. Knight regarding the supposed intention of the Government of India to deport him for contravention of its wishes. I hear that Sir Salar has also written to Sir Richard Meade to express his regret at seeing it alleged by Mr. Knight that Sir Richard at Hyderabad behaved discourteously towards him. The Nizam's Minister says that he was never treated with greater personal courtesy by any Resident than by Sir Richard Meade. I hope that the Government of India will not delay the publication of the results of its inquiry into the charges affecting the late Resident's character. Sir Richard Meade himself pressed for this inquiry, considering that it was the business of the Government he had served so faithfully to vindicate his character. He should not, however, be left under the stigma of a foul reproach on his personal honour till the next session of Parliament. At Hyderabad, it should be well understood, Sir Richard Meade carried out no policy of his own, but only that of the Government of India; and the object of that policy of late years has been not so much to prevent the discussion of the Berar question, as to keep Sir Salar Jung from concentrating in his own hands alone all the financial and administrative powers of the State, and becoming the real sovereign of Hyderabad. The vehement champions of native rule appear sometimes to forget that the British Government has a duty to discharge to the young Nizam as well as to the Minister.

TIMES OF INDIA, *December* 23, 1881.—The following is from our Political correspondent, dated London, December 2:—

The following statement, which is being circulated in this country, may contain matter of interest to your readers:—"Entirely satisfactory assurances have been given to the Marquis of Hartington that Sir Salar Jung, the Co-Regent of Hyderabad, in no way inspired the recent aggravated revival of the scandals regarding the British administration of the Berars, but that, on the contrary, the publication was against his wishes and representations. Sir Salar Jung has for many years past consistently deprecated all discussion on Hyderabad affairs in the press, under the belief that more harm than good was likely to be done thereby both to the Hyderabad State and to himself. He has repeatedly in the last few years begged prominent journalists in India not to refer to them. Many British officers have expressed their regret at this attitude of the Nizam's Minister, from the conviction that he ought to make Her Majesty's Government aware of the facts as to the treatment which he has received from the Government of India for simply discharging his duty to the young Nizam during his long minority. But the charges have been reiterated in so serious a form, and have attracted such

widespread attention in this country, as well as in India, that the Marquis of Hartington, as Secretary of State for India, has determined upon a strict official inquiry into the whole circumstances, in justice alike to all concerned; and it is understood that the investigation will necessitate the examination of many officials both here and in India. The accusations against the Government of India and Sir Richard Meade, the Resident at Hyderabad, were mentioned more than once in the last session of Parliament under the inspiration of the now 'temporarily suspended' journal carried on by Mr. Robert Knight. It is asserted that the provinces taken from the Nizam in 1853 were wrested from him on the pretext of a debt that had no real existence, and that Sir Salar Jung has been for years past subjected to slights and insults by the Government of India for refusing to allow a prescriptive title to these provinces to grow up in our favour by silent acquiescence. This course of ill-treatment culminated in 1877 by Lord Lytton's Government forcing upon him as Co-Regent the nobleman Wikar-ool-Oomrah, who was not only known to be his personal enemy but of dubious loyalty. Sir Richard Meade (who promptly demanded an inquiry as a consequence) is accused of having made himself the willing instrument of this outrage, and forcing this nobleman as colleague upon the Minister in spite of every remonstrance urged by him; and it is declared that he did so for no other purpose whatever than to compel the Minister to cease remonstrating with us on the interests of the young Nizam upon our retention of the Berars. The ruin of the young Nizam's character, and the bloodshed, anarchy, and lawlessness which have occurred in the Hyderabad State, are all traced to the evil influence brought to bear against the authority of Sir Salar Jung; and the personal honour and honesty of more than one of the high officials of the Indian Government services are directly impugned in the sort of indictment which has been drawn up and submitted to the Secretary of State for India. The result of the investigation is awaited with great interest, especially among the large class of retired Anglo-Indian civil and military officials at home.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *May* 15, 1882.—Regarding Sir Salar Jung's journey to Simla a correspondent informs us that His Excellency will leave Hyderabad on Monday (to-day), arriving in Bombay on Tuesday by the Madras mail-train. He will leave for Ahmedabad the same night, proceeding *via* the Rajputana line to Ajmere, thence to Umballa and Simla, which he is expected to reach on Sunday or Monday next. His Excellency will be accompanied by his Persian Private Secretary and a small suite. It is understood that he will remain at Simla for ten or fifteen days, and that some important questions relative to the Hyderabad State will be discussed during his visit. The administration of affairs at Hyderabad will be entrusted to the Peshkar, Rajah Narainder Parshad, during the Regent's absence.

PIONEER, *May* 17, 1882.—Sir Salar Jung's stay in Simla will not, we hear, be of very long duration, though important affairs of state will be discussed.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *May* 19, 1882.—*Sir Salar Jung.*—From our own correspondent, dated Simla, May 18:—

Sir Salar Jung arrives to-morrow on a visit, solely as a compliment to the Viceroy, and for no State business. Sir Salar Jung also wishes to take the opportunity of visiting Simla on account of Sir Steuart Bayley's presence here. Sir Salar will probably remain one week.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *May* 20, 1882.—*Sir Salar Jung's visit to Simla.*—The *Englishman* states that Sir Salar Jung's visit to Simla involves no high affairs of state, but is purely complimentary. Sir Salar Jung never having met his Excellency the Viceroy, and Sir Steuart Bayley being now at Simla, he thinks it a favourable opportunity for paying his respects to Lord Ripon.

TIMES OF INDIA, *May* 20, 1882.—*Sir Salar Jung's visit to Simla.*—The following is from our own correspondent, dated Simla, Friday:—

Sir Salar Jung arrives here to-morrow, and will be located at Wheatfield, the Maharajah of Dhurbangah's house. His Excellency's visit is semi-officially stated

to have no connection with the Berars question, and it is still maintained here that the Government have an understanding with the Minister that this question is not to be raised again during the minority of the Nizam.

The object of Sir Salar Jung's journey, I am informed, is in the first place to carry out his wish to make the personal acquaintance of Lord Ripon, and in the second place to discuss the proposed visit of the Nizam during the ensuing year to England, and the advisibility or otherwise of Sir Salar Jung accompanying His Highness. From a native point of view Sir Salar should be with the Nizam, whilst the Government considers His Excellency should remain behind to administer the State.

Maharajah Holkar will probably visit Simla towards the end of the current month.

PIONEER, *May* 20, 1882.—The principal object which Sir Salar Jung has in view in visiting Simla is, we believe, to make the Viceroy's personal acquaintance, as he attributes many of the difficulties which have arisen between the Government of India and himself in past times to being personally unknown at head-quarters. He wishes, moreover, to discuss a project which is in contemplation for a visit to England to be paid next year by the Nizam. This is an admirable scheme, on which the Nizam's wishes are said to be very intently set. Sir Salar Jung is expected at Simla this (Saturday) evening.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *May* 22, 1882.—*Sir Salar Jung.*—The following is from our own correspondent, dated Simla, May 21.:—

Though, as announced in a former telegram, Sir Salar Jung was expected on Friday night, he only arrived yesterday afternoon, receiving the usual salute.

I am again assured that his visit is connected with no state business, but is only personal and complimentary.

TIMES OF INDIA, *May* 23, 1882.—*Sir Salar Jung at Simla.*—The following is from our own correspondent, dated Simla, Monday :—

Sir Salar Jung pays a private visit to the Viceroy this afternoon, and dines at Peterhoff to-morrow. His Excellency leaves Simla on Monday next for Hyderabad.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *May* 24, 1882.—*Sir Salar Jung.*—During his stay at Allahabad, *en route* to Simla, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung was the guest of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahmoud. Accompanied by his host, he called in the evening upon Sir Robert and Lady Stuart, the Hon'ble D. Straight and Mrs Straight, and Mr. and Mrs. Patterson. Mr. Patterson, the Officiating Collector and Magistrate of the District, had shown the courtesy of making suitable arrangements at the railway station in honour of the distinguished visitor, and had gone down with Mr. Justice Mahmoud to meet His Excellency at the platform. The Hon'ble Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., was also present. His Excellency is expected to stay at Simla for a week or ten days, and we understand that on his way back he is going to break his journey at Aligarh, to spend one or two days with the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed. The Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College Fund Committee intend to present an address to His Excellency to express their gratitude for the countenance and support they have received from him from the earliest commencement of their endeavours on behalf of Mahomedan education. Besides a princely endowment of the value of Rs. 1,00,000 on behalf of His Highness the Nizam, Sir Salar Jung some years ago made an endowment valued at Rs. 30,000 to the College from his own jaghir.—*Pioneer.*

PIONEER, *May* 27, 1882.—Sir Salar Jung leaves Simla on Monday next, and will return to Hyderabad by easy stages. As no political objects were connected with his visit to the Viceroy, there are no special results to record at its conclusion ; but we hear that the distinguished guest leaves a very pleasant impression behind him among all persons with whom he has come in contact. The Nizam's visit to Europe next spring has practically been settled.

PIONEER, *May* 29, 1882.—His Excellency Sir Salar Jung is expected to arrive at Aligarh to-morrow morning to spend the day with the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed Khan. His Excellency will inspect the Mahomedan College, but as his stay will be so short the address and dinner which the College Committee intended to give in honour of their distinguished visitor have been postponed. Sir Salar Jung is one of the Visitors of the College, the other Visitors being Sir William Muir and Sir John Strachey.

DECCAN TIMES, *June* 1, 1882.—*H. E. Sir Salar Jung.*—His Excellency Sir Salar Jung will return to Hyderabad on Saturday evening, the 3rd instant. He will not alight from the train at the Hyderabad Station, but will proceed by rail as far as the Trimulgherry platform, and go to Moul Ali, where His Highness the Nizam also goes on Friday on account of the *Oorus*. Mr. Mahdi Ali Khan, the Revenue Secretary, left by yesterday evening's train for Goolburga to meet His Excellency, and will return with him to Hyderabad.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *June* 5, 1882.—*Sir Salar Jung at Simla.*—Sir Salar Jung presents quite a contrast to the Burmese Ambassadors. He is generally clothed in some cool-looking texture of snowy white. He seems quite at his ease in the best society, and talks English wonderfully well. He has already dined several times with the Viceroy, and was at Major Baring's dinner party on the 27th. His visit is non-political, but perhaps Major Baring will have a few suggestions to make on developing the resources of the Nizam's dominions.—*Simla Argus.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *June* 9, 1882.—The following is from our own correspondent, dated Secunderabad, June 5 :—

Sir Salar Jung returned to Hyderabad from Simla yesterday evening, looking none the worse for the amount of travelling which he has accomplished during the past three weeks. The Hyderabad station platform was crowded with native noblemen and gentlemen to welcome the Regent's return. Many of the humbler classes, who could not find room on the platform, thronged the precincts of the station, or stood in groups on the road leading to it, to salute the "Nawab Sahib" (his most popular title) as he drove past. Most of the European officials employed in His Highness's service were also present. The crowd on the platform reflected in a marked degree the various stages of progress which the Government and the State have undergone during the past quarter of a century. Side by side with the orthodox Amir, who looks upon all innovations with the eye of intolerancy, and sighs for the good old time when rack-renting was popular and the Sirkar not too inquisitive, might be observed the highly embellished figure of one of the rising generation of the Hyderabad nobility. Fine-looking young men most of them are, too, with well-set-up figures, good and really intellectual features, with a strong taste for English dress and various other English articles which I need not mention. The old noble cannot move without a hookah at his elbow, the younger scions have discarded the water-pipe for cigars and cigarettes. Brocades and khinkhobs no longer find favour with them. Coats and inexpressibles made by English tailors are the Hyderabad fashion to-day, and it must be owned that a good-looking young noble clothed in this fashion and with English boots looks more presentable than the fiery-looking old chief in an exaggerated petticoat and hideous shoes, who views the followers of the English fashion as only one degree removed from unbelievers. The "Hindustanis," as the Hyderabadees style the clever group of native officials whom Sir Salar has imported from Bengal or the North-West, were well represented. The Hydrabadees pretended to dislike them at first, and the late Resident, Sir Richard Meade, took up the theme, and actually remonstrated with Sir Salar for obtaining good men to help him in governing the country! Of course, the Minister would be but too happy to give his own countrymen a considerable share in the government of the State, but he cannot appoint them to important positions unless they are fitted for them. To do this would be to risk the reproach of misgovernment. But whenever he has met with a native of Hyderabad possessed of fair abilities he

has invariably employed him in preference to outsiders. There are now a good number of Hyderabadees in the public service, and, owing to the rapid spread of education, the number employed is increasing yearly.

Shortly after five o'clock the train arrived, and Sir Salar, accompanied by Nawab Mir Jahhir Ali, and his Persian Private Secretary, Mr. Syed Hossein, alighted, and was received with deep obeisances and softly-muttered words of salutation and respect. After conversing for a short time with those nearest him the Minister entered his carriage and drove off to Mool Ali, a small hill a few miles from here. Every year, in the month of June, the Mool Ali *oorus* takes place there. It is attended by the Nizam and all the principal city nobles. His Highness, accompanied by the Peshkar, left for the hills a few days ago, and the Minister was so desirous of joining him with as little delay as possible that he did not even drive to the city to see his family first, but proceeded direct to the hill from the station. One pleasing feature in connection with Sir Salar's return is that the young Nizam drove some distance from Mool Ali to meet him, an honour as unexpected as it is unusual. The Minister alighted from his own carriage and drove with His Highness to his residence, where they separated after Sir Salar had given the Prince a hasty account of his journey. The next morning (Sunday) the Nizam, with an escort of half-a-dozen sowars, rode over to Sir Salar's residence and took *chota hazri* with him. The young Prince is very much attached to Sir Salar, who has, indeed, played the part of second father to him, as well as Regent and Administrator. He is delighted with the prospect of a visit to England and the Continent next year, and was profuse in his thanks to the Minister for going all the way to Simla to arrange it for him. The pleasant and unrestrained intercourse between the Minister and the Nizam, of which I have just given you an example, shows how much has been done by the former to remove the prejudices and exaggerated formalities of old days. The present Nizam's grandfather, or even his father, would have considered their honour and reputation eternally compromised had either of them condescended to meet a Minister in the road and allow their royal persons to be seated in the same carriage; but to look him up unofficially early next morning and drink a cup of tea with him! The bare suggestion of such a thing thirty years ago would have amounted to the highest of high treason.

The Minister, I hear, has returned very much pleased with his visit to Simla. His charm of manner is so great that one cannot speak to him for ten minutes without becoming his friend for life—that is the opinion I once heard pronounced by a distinguished official. His visit has largely increased his circle of admirers, and the only matter for regret is that he was unable to remain at Simla for a longer period. He was compelled to decline a number of invitations in consequence of the shortness of his stay. The Commander-in-Chief (Sir Donald Stewart), the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab (Sir Charles Aitchison), and many other distinguished officials were desirous of giving entertainments in his honour, but Sir Salar had to decline their invitations for want of time. I hear that the Viceroy and Lady Ripon were both pleased and surprised with their visitor. Sir Salar is one of the very few persons whose presence and accomplishments are equal to their reputation. He has, I hear, been invited to repeat his visit whenever he can find leisure to do so. On his return he visited the Mahomedan College at Allyghur, with which he expressed himself much pleased. He was the guest of the well-known Syud Ahmed Khan, and was presented with an address. At Allahabad he lunched with the Chief Justice, Sir Robert Stuart, who invited the principal local officials to meet him.

Better proof could not be offered as regards the efficiency of Sir Salar's administration than the fact that during his absence the same peace and security prevailed as when he is present. The visit of His Highness, accompanied by the Minister, to England next year may be looked forward to without apprehension as regards the behaviour of the people during their absence. The fact that Sir Salar has received the Viceroy's permission to accompany his young master on his travels is the best evidence of this. Had there been any doubt whatever in the Viceroy's mind the Minister would have had to remain at Hyderabad.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *December* 24, 1879.—We are credibly informed that the military authorities at Aurangabad have not received any intimation, either official or private, of Sir Richard Meade's visit to Aurangabad. The Resident is now in East Berar and will probably leave for Hyderabad about the end of the month. General Wright, C.B., may visit Aurangabad early in January. All is bustle and confusion in the native city of Aurangabad owing to a few officials from Hyderabad visiting that station. The rumour is that Sir Salar Jung, K.C.S.I., is going to that station. This we are in a position to flatly contradict. The city of Aurangabad sadly needs cleaning, so it was fortunate the rumour made the talukdars be on the *qui vive.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *December* 24, 1879.—The following is from a correspondent who signs himself "Field Officer" :—

I may perhaps be allowed to remark, with reference to your leading article of the 18th instant, that it would appear that neither the Resident nor Sir Salar Jung anticipate any "disturbances," such as mentioned by you; for the former is now "on tour" in Berar, and Sir Salar Jung has arranged to meet Sir Richard Meade, on his way back to Hyderabad, at Roza, near the Ellora Caves, and about 15 miles from Aurangabad. This meeting will take place about the middle of January, I hear.

I should think the Government would almost be glad if there were any such disturbances in Hyderabad that would warrant our interfering, for we might then have an opportunity of "wiping out" some of the "thousand of the greatest blackguards in Asia."

It would be no loss, in my opinion, which I fancy is shared by many others, if the "Bismarck of India" (a name given, I conclude, on account of the invariable truthfulness of this enlightened native nobleman?) happened—by accident of course—to be "wiped out" at the same time."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *December* 25, 1879.—We regret very much that by an oversight a letter was allowed to appear in yesterday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, containing a remark about Sir Salar Jung which transgressed the limits of fair discussion and was quite unwarrantable.

BOMBAY REVIEW AND INDIAN ADVERTISER, *December* 27, 1879.—The columns of a contemporary's Wednesday's issue—which are always open to anything disparaging of Native States or their administrators—were disfigured by an outrageous threat levelled by "Field Officer" against the Minister of the Nizam. No honest journal could approve of "Field Officer's" notions of anonymous slander of public characters. It is pleasant therefore to note our contemporary taking the opportunity, in the succeeding morning's edition, to repudiate the remarks made by its correspondent and to describe them as "transgressing the limits of fair discussion" and "quite unwarrantable." Our contemporary's expression of "very great regret" does him credit; but the letter was one than even a printer ought to have had discretion to stop.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 4, 1880.—The following is from our own correspondent at Aurangabad, dated 31st January:—

There has been a "sound of revelry" here for the past week or so, owing to the presence in this old city of the Resident and Lady Meade; Major Trevor, the Second Assistant Resident; Colonel Bell, of the Berar Commission; Mrs. and Miss Bell; and Sir Salar Jung and his two sons. Aurangabad has shaken off the sloth of ages, and, redecorated and rejuvenated, has striven to give the most cordial of welcomes to her distinguished visitors. The Minister and his sons arrived here on the 11th, having stayed one day at Gulburga. Sir Salar met with a most enthusiastic reception from the townspeople; his popularity, the surest sign of sympathy between a ruler and his subjects, increases with his years. His Excel-

lency remained here until the 21st, busily engaged in inspecting the public offices in the city. On that date he left for Roza to receive the Resident and Lady Meade who came to visit the famous caves of Ellora. The Minister's guests reached Roza on the 22nd and remained there till the morning of the 26th; during that period the caves, Roza, and the famous fortress of Dowlatabad were visited. I do not propose to inflict an amateur description of the caves upon your readers, because I believe that no description, either amateur or professional, can adequately picture them. Messrs. Ferguson and Burgess (the "Handbook" of the latter is invaluable) have written about the whole series; but even from their admirable accounts, one can obtain but a faint idea of these stupendous works, the execution of which extended over probably one thousand years. Millions of people must have been employed on the now comparatively deserted hillside, in the excavation of the halls, chapels, and corridors, and the sculpture of the colossal Budhas and their attendants, who appear to brood silently and majestically over their departed greatness. The visitor almost forgets that they are only inanimate stone, and as he walks from cave to cave, and views the huge figures which seem to gaze steadfastly from out of the twilight of their chapels and sanctuaries, it necessitates a little persuasion to convince the beholder's senses that after all they are only graven images. The first historical mention of these caves occurs in the year 1306, about a decade after the first invasion of the Deccan by the Mahomedans under Alla-oodeen, but they have only been thoroughly explored and described during comparatively recent years. The pretty town of Roza is built on a plateau, having an average height of about 2,000 ft. above the sea; it is pleasantly situated and remarkably healthy. The road to the caves descends the ghât at a distance of about a mile from the town; on the brow of the hill stands the Traveller's Bungalow, an old domed tomb, the sepulchure of one of the last of the Ahmednuggur kings, and close by is a small bungalow recently purchased by H. H.'s Government, from the vernandah of which a lovely view of the surrounding beautiful landscape may be obtained. In the foreground of the plain below, which stretches away in an unbroken level till it touches the distant horizon, is the pretty lakelet of Ellora, perched in the centre of which is a chubby little island clothed in luxuriant vegetation. A little to the right is the village of Ellora or Verool, once a place of some importance, so named after Veroo Raja, who became cured of his leprosy by bathing in a tank near the caves, in gratitude for which he is said to have excavated the temple of Kailass, the most marvellous work of the group. Roza, or the Garden of Paradise, is so named from the circumstance that it contains the tombs of a number of Mahomedan worthies, whose sanctity during life makes their resting places the resort of pious pilgrims from all parts of the Deccan. It also contains the tombs of the great Emperor Aurangzebe, of Asaph Jah (the first of the Nizam's) and his son and successor, Nasir Jung, the last of the rulers of Golcunda—good king Tannah Shah, the fame of whose memory still lives in many a Deccan song and story—Mulikumber, the great Ahmednuggur Minister, and others who played more or less important parts in Indian affairs during their lifetime. The Resident, after seeing the caves, visited the principal tombs and presented a sum of money to the Kadims, and act of kindness which they appreciated very much. From Roza to Dowlatabad the distance is six miles. The road passes close by the little village of Khaguspoora, which, as its name implies, is a place for the manufacture of paper. This industry has been pursued here for the last 200 years, and so conservative is its small community that not the slightest change in the process has been made in all that long period. From here the road ascends the Peepul Ghât, from the summit of which the grand old Fort, a head taller than the surrounding hills, can be descried. At the foot of the Peepul Ghât is the first wall of the fort. The road to the entrance winds round the base of the hill, and through heaps of old ruins overgrown with custardapple and jungle trees. Four more lines of wall have to be passed before the moat excavated by the Emperor Mahomed Thoughlak is reached, and from which the perpendicular scarf rises on all sides. Beyond the moat the tunnel is reached; this leads through the heart of the hill to a spot about 200 ft. from the summit. Sir Salar and his guests visited Dowlatabad on the 24th, and on the

26th, Monday, the whole party arrived at Aurangabad. A handsome bungalow in the city had been furnished for the Resident and Lady Meade ; the Minister and his sons occupied some spacious tents that had been pitched close by. The bungalow, which is the one usually placed at the disposal of any of the cantonment officers who may desire a change, is built on a tiny knoll near the Delhi Gate of the city, and from its verandahs a delightful view of the old Deccan capital of the Moguls can be obtained. Close by is the ruined Killay Arak, within which Aurungzebe dwelt when he held the viceroyalty of the Deccan for his father Shah Jehan. Beyond it is the Mookbhara of Rabia Doorane, his wife, next to the Taj, one of the most beautiful mausoleums in India. There is, too, the old palace of the Nizam now partly in ruins ; mosques built by Mullikumber and Aurangzebe ; and many other buildings, all of which can boast of more or less celebrity, and all enshrined in graves and gardens of the most luxuriant vegetation. The history of Aurangabad belongs to the " merories of old." For a short time in the seventeenth century, it was the chief city of the Deccan. The Maharattas worried it, as they did every town and hamlet from Delhi to Poona ; but they never actually captured the place. The inhabitants, however, had to pay black mail under the name of *chouth*. It was not until after the battle of Assaye that anything approaching permanent peace was restored to this, the fairest portion of the Deccan. By that time the country had become desolated by war, famine, and pestilence, from which evils indeed it has yet barely recovered. Trade languished and freebooters flourished, until the last of them, the Pindarees, were exterminated by the British troops. During their stay here, the Resident and the Minister visited several places of local interest and also the principal public offices—*i. e.*, that of the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, and the Talukdar's and the Tasildar's cutcherries. The Resident manifested considerable interest in the working of the various offices, which was explained to him by the Minister. The Revenue Survey Department, which was established here some four years since, is modelled to some extent upon the Berar Survey, and the Resident expressed himself much pleased with the manner in which the department is worked. The revenue administration is administered by the Talukar, or Collector, Mr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee. These systems were explained to Sir Richard, and a number of villagers, who chanced to be at the cutcherry at the time of his visit, when questioned by him unhesitatingly stated their preference for the system in vogue. The offices of the Talukdar and the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey are pleasantly situated below the Baradwaree (twelve doors, a common term in this part of the Deccan) in which the Resident stayed while here. Ten years ago the ground upon which these handsome public edifices are erected was a howling wilderness of prickly pear and jungle. Now it is a smiling garden with roses and English annuals in full bloom, and sparkling with fountains and cisterns. On Monday night, the 26th, the wealthy local banker, Ruttonchand, entertained Sir Richard and Lady Meade, Sir Salar and his sons, and the officers and ladies of the cantonment at dinner. The banquet took place in the banker's bungalow, the handsomest in the cantonment, which is delightfully situated on the banks of the river Kam, along the right bank of which winds the boulevard, a beautifully level drive bordered with trees, shrubs, and flowers of all descriptions. The bungalow and gardens were illuminated on a grand scale. On Tuesday the cantonment officers entertained the distinguished visitors at the mess. The dinner was followed by some very successful amateur theatricals. The piece played was a scene from Colman's 'Heir-at-Law,' the castbeing as follows :—

Dr. Pangloss	Mr. Knox (4th Cavalry H. C.)
Lord Duberly	Captain Selfe, R.A.
Lady Duberly	Mrs. Stewart.

At the conclusion of the piece, Captain Kennedy gave the song of the "Mariner," and Mr. French favoured the company with an oration. The following glees were also sung :—" Where art thou beam of light," and " See our oars with feathered spray," by Mesdames Johnson, Eves, and Lushington, and General Wright and

Captain Kennedy, accompanied by Mrs. Selfe. Everybody was delighted with the entertainment. On Wednesday a select team from the cavalry regiment, stationed here, gave an exhibition at tent-pegging and tilting at the ring. The Resident and Lady Meade and Sir Salar and everybody in the cantonment were present; some of the native officers of this regiment are exceedingly skilful at these games, one of them having taken a prize for tent-pegging at the Delhi Assemblage. In the evening, the Aurangabad officials of H. H.'s service entertained the Resident, Lady Meade, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Major Trevor, H. E. the Minister, and his two sons and the officers and ladies of the cantonment at a banquet in the new building in course of errection for the Talukdar's office. The whole of the building, the gardens, and the Revenue Survey office were brilliantly illuminated. I have omitted to mention that a handsome triumphal arch had been errected in the gardens of the latter office, while the flower beds were decorated with mottoes very prettily executed in white quartz. The whole scene looked very lovely, and would not have dishonoured Bombay, where the facilities for an illumination are infinitely greater than anything Aurangabad possesses. The moon, too, with a consideration that deserves honourable mention, hid her pale face behind bars of clouds, so as to allow full playto the illumination below. With such pleasant surroundings the banquet was bound to be a success. In front of the new hall is a large cistern with fountains and a promenade around it, from which the guests witnessed a superb display of fireworks after dinner. On Thursday there was a polo match in cantonments, at which everybody was present; several games were played with great spirit. In the evening the Minister entertained a number of guests at dinner, the Resident and Lady Meade being amongst them. This formed a fitting conclusion to the festivities. I may take this opportunity of alluding to what I have heard described in Bombay and elsewhere as the coldness that has sprung up between the Minister and the Resident. Without stopping to analyse the source from which the rumour springs, I may venture to state that from enquiries made I am convinced there can be no grounds for the rumoured rupture of the *entente cordial* between the two. Their relations are as pleasant and satisfactory as possible, and the Resident during his short stay here ingratiated himself with all classes of the community, and has left a very pleasant impression, indeed, behind him. He is very popular with the natives here.

On Friday morning everybody left for Nandgaum. The Resident and Lady Meade started first, closely followed by the Minister and his sons; the usual salutes were fired as they passed through cantonments. Aurangabad has not experienced such a round of gaieties since Lord Northbrook visited the palace *en route* to the Ellora Caves in 1872. Everybody I have met regrets that the whirl of pleasure did not last a little longer, but all are pleased, and on all sides I hear nothing but praises of the Resident and Lady Meade, and the charming urbanity of Sir Salar Jung, which delights all who come in contract with him.

BOMBAY REVIEW, *February* 7, 1880.—Sir Salar Jung returned to Hyderabad last Sunday evening, accompanied by his two sons; and was received at the Station by the Residency officials, the Co-Regent and other noblemen, besides a whole host of officials. A marked feature in connection with the Minister's return was the fact that the road from the station to the palace was lined on both sides with thousands of spectators, who respectfully saluted him, thus affording a strange commentary on what has lately been written by one of your contemporaries as to the waning popularity of Sir Salar Jung.

TIMES OF INDIA, *July* 8, 1882.—*Sir Salar Jung's Sons.*—The following is from our London correspondent, dated Thursday afternoon :—

"Ibbadula and Abdulhah, the two sons of Sir Salar Jung, have been paid great attention here. They have been entertained by Prince Leopold, Princess Mary, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Mayor of London, and by the Duke of Sutherland, the Prince and Princess of Wales being invited by his Grace at the same time."

TIMES OF INDIA, *July* 20, 1882.—*Sir Salar Jung's Sons.*—The following is from our London correspondent, dated July 18 :—

At a dinner given at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor in honour of Sir Salar Jung's sons, Abdul Hak (the envoy of the Nizam of Hyderabad), in returning thanks for their health, gratefully acknowledged the remembrance held of Sir Salar Jung's services by the British Government, and dwelt upon the benefits of British rule in India and the loyalty of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. He said that if the Indian troops were called upon to serve in Egypt they would be as loyal as they were in Afghanistan. In conclusion, he pointed out the cordial co-operation of Sir Salar Jung with the Indian Government, and showed the rapid progress Hyderabad had made in all departments.

TIMES OF INDIA, *November* 8, 1882.—*Sir Salar Jung on Education.*—The following is from the *Deccan Times* :—

There was a distribution of prizes at the Madrissa Aiza on Thursday last, the 2nd instant, at which His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., presided. More than two hundred persons were present, including some of the principal nobles and Mahomedan gentlemen of the city. There were also Rev. Fitzpatrick, Messrs. Croley, Wilmot, Schaffter, Home, and one or two others from Chudderghaut, among the audience. It might be remembered that the funds for this school, for the education of the sons of city gentlemen, were raised by public subscription, and that H. E. Sir Salar Jung is the patron. Nawab Mukram-ud-Dowlah is the president of the committee of management. Upwards of Rs. 75,000 were collected, and the building in which the proceedings were held cost about Rs. 10,000. At about half-past 4 o'clock His Excellency the Regent took the chair. Mr. Syed Hoosain Balgrami, the Secretary to H. E. the Nizam's Government in the Private and Miscellaneous Department, read the report for 1298 H. (1881 A.D.), which gave a short sketch of the history of the school and the progress that it had made. There were about 80 pupils in all, most of them the sons of Mahomedan gentlemen and noblemen, and there was good work done during the year. After the report, an essay in Urdu on the advantages of the school was read by Rasool Yar Khan and some four or five boys recited some Arabic verses. His Excellency then distributed the prizes for proficiency in Persian and Arabic to the successful pupils. Next followed an interesting dialogue in English verse, by two small boys, which was recited very creditably indeed, and a third little boy repeated a piece of poetry and then the prizes for English were distributed. This done His Excellency stood up and made a rather long speech. He congratulated the gentlemen of the committee and the masters on the progress that had been made. Glancing occasionally at some notes that he held in his hand, His Excellency said that he rejoiced very much to preside on the occasion, the more so that the school had not been aided by the Government, but had been raised purely by private efforts. He was very glad indeed to see this public spirit, and he recognized the principle of self-dependence of which it was an indication, especially when he remembered what the state of education was some 30 or 40 years ago, when there were only two small institutions in existence. True, other schools and colleges had sprung up since then, but all of them were supported by Government, whereas this school is maintained entirely by voluntary contributions. His Excellency dilated on the advantages of education, and of its value to everybody without reference to caste, creed or color. He mentioned that several noblemen's sons had proceeded to Europe to finish their studies, and that it was a matter for congratulation that His Highness the Nizam is not only studying hard himself, but has recommended some of his relatives to do likewise. He was aware that the employment under the Government of persons from other parts of India was much talked about, and that the people of the country were grieved at it, but he said the remedy was in the hands of the people themselves. Unless they studied and qualified themselves for the posts under Government, and kept pace with the progress of the times, what was the Government to do. It had no option but to look for qualified men elsewhere, and get

them from wherever they could. The only remedy was Education. In conclusion he again expressed his great satisfaction at having presided on the occasion, and hoped that at the next anniversary further progress would be reported.

The following is from Ghose's "Indian Chiefs, Rajahs, Zamindars, &c.," Part II., pp. 514 to 518 :—Section IX.—Haidarabad. (*Principal Nobles.*) *His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, Muktiar-ul-Mulk Suja-ud-Daula, G.C.S.I.*

With one exception, no statesman of Indian birth has so strongly and with such beneficent results set his mark on the times he lives in as His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, Muktiar-ul-Mulk Suja-ud-Daula, G.C.S.I., the Prime Minister of the Nizam of Haidarabad. The exception we refer to is, it is needless to say, His Excellency Raja Sir Tanjore Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I., who holds a corresponding position to the subject of the present sketch under the Gaikwar of Baroda.

Although His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung through a becoming feeling of modesty has not favoured us with any details whatever of his early life, we are sorry that we are not in a position to give any information by which it will be possible to trace the development and formation of a character which has for more than a generation exercised a commanding influence over the destinies of the greatest and most important Muhammadan State in India. But the life and character of His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung form an inseparable part of the history which he has actually enacted since the days he arrived at manhood. From his career it may be fairly inferred that he is a man of a large and enlightened mind, impressed with strong convictions and actuated by great strength of will.

About May 1853, on the death of his uncle, Suraj-ul-Mulk, His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung was appointed by the Nizam to succeed him as Prime Minister of the Haidarabad State.

Nearly two years after his accession to his present high office, he showed that decision and energy of character by which at a later time he was so conspicuously distinguished. In August 1855, some local disaffection having manifested itself among some turbulent Arabs in the suburbs of Haidarabad, His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung took prompt and vigorous measures for the arrest of the men, who were subsequently by order of the Nizam banished beyond the seas.

As a proof of the large practical views he brought to the Nizam's administration, which had never been noted for its progressive character, it may be mentioned that in November 1856 His Excellency held at Chudderg bat an exhibition of the raw materials and manufactures of the Nizam's State, with a view to stimulate those indigenous industries the productions of which had been so highly appreciated at the great Exhibitions of London and Paris.

The Sepoy Mutiny, which for a time shook the British Empire in India to its foundations, brought him forward to the most prominent position in the foremost ranks of all the statesmen, whether European or Indian, who contributed by their unflinching loyalty and their devoted exertions to crush down rebellion and restore order. Within the city of Haidarabad two attempts to excite a rising against the British Government were promptly and vigorously put down by His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung, who was strongly supported by His Highness the Nizam himself. When the military cantonment of Bolarum, the Head-quarters of the Contingent Force kept up by the British Government for the protection of the Nizam's capital, was suspected to be manaced with danger, it was His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung who heartily co-operated by the precautionary measures he had taken in enabling the force at the British Residency to repel an attack on it made by a band of Rohilla and other insurgents.

It was to have been expected that, during the early stages of the Mutiny when events were apparently going on all sides against the British Government, the city of Haidarabad with a large admixture of turbulent and desperate characters in its regular population should have been palpitating with sympathy for the rebellious sepoys who were pursuing unchecked their course of cowardly murder and brigandage. But after the despatch of a part of the Haidarabad Contingent, which

had been sent to aid in the British operations in Central India, the reports which they sent to their families and friends in Haidarabad turned the tide of feeling to the British cause, which was throughout so warmly espoused by the Nizam and his great Minister or, at least, allayed further symptoms of disaffection.

For his great services during the Mutiny, His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung received from the British Government a *Khillat* of the value of Rs. 30,000; and the Governor-General in Council informed His Excellency that the ability, courage and firmness with which he had discharged his duty to the Nizam and to the British Government, and opposed and frustrated those counsels which might have brought disgrace and ruin on His Highness, were highly appreciated and entitled him to the most cordial thanks of the Government of India.

An intrigue, however, had been set on foot for the removal of His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung from the head of the Haidarabad administration; and the Nizam, who had been worked up to the step by false representations, actually communicated his intention to remove the Minister, when Colonel Davidson, the Resident, declined to carry on business with any other than His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung, pending a reference to the Government of India. The Governor-General expressed his surprise and regret at His Highness's intention, to which he would give no countenance. While acknowledging the Nizam's claims to consideration, Lord Canning reminded him of the heavy burden and responsibility which had fallen on the Minister and of the admirable manner in which he had borne it—adding that no ruler, whatever his power or capacity, could afford to dispense with a faithful and able Minister, who would do his duty honestly and speak the truth without fear. His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung still continues at the head of affairs in Haidarabad, which he governs with a vigour, ability, and success, which are to be observed in only a very few of the Feudatory States of India. His administration is most popular with the commercial classes, and is confided in by the higher classes of the local nobility.

In recognition of his loyal services to the British Government and of his markedly able administration of the Haidarabad State, His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jang was invested with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

In 1875, His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung, as a representative of His Highness the young Nizam, was present at Bombay, as well as in Calcutta, to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Excellency attended the grand reception of Native Princes and Chiefs held in both these places, and was also present at the Grand Chapter of the Star of India, held at Calcutta on the 1st January 1876. The Prince paid him return visits both at Bombay and Calcutta, and conversed with him in a friendly manner. His Excellency was also present with His Highness the young Nizam at the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi, on the 1st January 1877, on account of the assumption of the title "Empress of India" by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and on this occasion he received a personal salute of 17 guns as a mark of distinction.

In 1877, His Excellency also visited England, where he was during his stay the guest of the Duke of Sutherland. The University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of LL.D., while the city of London presented him with an address as a mark of the great honour and distinction in which his character and services were held.

The administration of the greatest Mahammadan State in India continues to be maintained in the highest state of efficiency by His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jang Bahadur, Muktiar-ul-Mulk Suja-ud-Daula, G.C.S.I., whose firmness of character in times of war and fertility of resources in seasons of peace, illustrated by a rare spirit of honour and independence, have combined to make him, with but one rival to compete with him for pre-eminence, the greatest statesman of purely Indian birth in the present age.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DOMINIONS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE NAWAB SIR SALAR JUNG, BAHADOOR, G.C.S.I.

INTRODUCTION.

As a statement exhibiting clearly and in detail the manner in which the affairs of this Government are conducted, the administrative measures and arrangements that are necessary for the future, and the distinction between the present and past management, may be required, and is proper that it should be furnished by the Administrative Officer, I beg to submit the following observations, to which I shall also add the causes which led to the disorganised state of the administration before it devolved on me, the result of my efforts to reform it, and the prospect of improvement in the future, if unforeseen obstacles do not interfere. I shall in this Memorandum state the simple facts gathered from my own experience during the 10 years of my administration, and in the 10 years while the administration was in the hands of my late uncle, commencing from the time he was appointed Vakeel. I was then only 15 years of age, but the opportunity for gaining knowledge in all matters relating to the regulation of the Government was not lost by me; subsequently I held charge of some districts, and also the examination of the muster rolls, &c., of the troops according to the customs of this Government, as well as other Government work; and it is information connected with these periods which I shall now communicate without addition or diminution.

2. But before I proceed with the sketch, however, it is necessary that I should explain the circumstances under which I obtained my present office. The late Colonel Davidson, who was then First Assistant Resident, called one Friday on the late Minister, who was my uncle, to confer with him touching the treaty of 1853, which was then under discussion. On that day my uncle's illness suddenly assumed a serious form, but the treaty was signed on the next day, Saturday. On the following Monday my uncle's disease took an unfavorable turn, which rendered a change of air necessary, and he therefore removed on Tuesday to Pestonjee's house at Chudderghaut. I went over on Wednesday, and on the following evening, Thursday, my uncle died. At that time I had neither hopes of obtaining the Dewanee, nor was I anxious to get it; for in the first place I never had a wish, nor was I inclined to interfere in the affairs of Government; and secondly I was then only 25 years of age. In other countries high appointments may have been conferred on young men, but such an idea as regards myself was far from my thought. However, on the following Saturday, His late Highness agitated the subject of my appointment, and while I was reflecting on the course I should pursue, most of my advisers here, as well as General Low, who was then Resident, through Colonel Davidson, along with Colonel Davidson himself, recommended me to accept the office as a means for upholding the position of my family, which it was thought would otherwise be much impaired. I was therefore constrained to accept the offer, and on the Tuesday following, after the Durbar for the Resident, I was appointed. It will thus be clear from the above that in the space of three days, between Saturday and Tuesday, it was not possible that I could have succeeded by my own endeavours in obtaining the appointment.

REVENUE.

✓ 3. When the administration was placed in my hands, no accounts of the revenue of the country could be obtained. Statements merely of receipts, according to a form which had been in existence for the past 40 or 50 years, were produced by the Dufterdars (Financial Ministers), the only difference observable was that the names of the present Talookdars were introduced, and here and there reductions in the revenue of districts held by certain individuals. The accounts of disbursements were of a similar ancient date, but with the addition of the increased charges of the Military and Cattle Departments of the present time. In short, it was ever the practice that whenever the exigencies of the Government became known, the Talookdar demanded a reduction in the amount of revenue. The Government dues were accordingly reduced, while at other times those exigencies

were met by the payment of nuzzeranahs, &c. by the Military Chiefs, who availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain an increase to the strength of their troops, the charges for which were also included in the disbursements. When I called for information of the net revenue available to the Government, after payment of the troops stationed in the districts, &c., the Dufterdars stated that it amounted to 18 lakhs of rupees, but the payment of the Nizam's relatives, the Pathans and other troops (who alone were paid) was enormous, and could not possibly be met by the sum shown above as available. When I perceived how matters stood, I felt very anxious as to how the business of the State could be conducted, and urged the Dufterdars to point out the means for carrying on the Government. They expressed their inability to do anything. I therefore took the districts under my control, resumed jaghirs, and appointed Sahookars who had no connection with the Dufterdars (to carry on the pecuniary transactions of the Government), and likewise adopted other measures, the details of which will be shown in the following paragraphs.

TALOOKDAREE.

4. Under Nizam Ali Khan the system of contracts prevailed. The rate granted to Talookdars for management was generally 4 annas in the rupee. But although given on contract, the Government had the power to resume the districts, and give them over to other Talookdars. This system, with some modifications in the rates for management generally at a reduced rate, prevailed up to within 2 or 3 years of the close of Rajah Chundoo Lall's administration. Under Chundoo Lall, however, there were not more than 4 or 5 Talookdars, who held districts of very considerable amounts; the rest of the country was divided into small districts, and given to the charge of men of wealth, or through such men, Rajah Chundoo Lall's main object being to get money from them; all complaints from the districts were readily compromised by money payments to Chundoo Lall, without of course any redress to complainants. But as Rajah Chundoo Lall was a sagacious man, liberal and active, he contrived by either dexterity or fear or by some other means to stop complaints. During the last 2 or 3 years of Chundoo Lall's administration, only 3 or 4 of the large Talookdars remained. About the close of Chundoo Lall's administration, when his wants for money increased, he resorted to the practice of changing Talookdars, and adopted other expedients for getting money, and no thought was given to the subject of reforming the administration by the introduction of a uniform system of rules in the districts, &c.

5. It was formerly the practice when Talookdars wished to obtain remissions to get some of the ryots of their districts to bring forward complaints, and they either came in crowds to the Dewan, accompanied by the Dufterdars, or else went to the Resident and urged their petitions on him with loud cries for redress, or if the ryots on a trivial cause brought a complaint without being incited to it by others, in any case the Talookdar gained his object, while he lost no opportunity which the exigencies of the state presented to further his own views. Sometimes other parties came forward and outbid the Talookdar by offering large sums for the district and obtained it. The Talookdars were allowed 12½ per cent. or something less by contract to meet the charges of management, but they spent much less for the purpose; generally, the Talookdar, to effect a saving, gave the district on contract to Zemindars, and saved all the charges of management. Several years prior to my entrance in office, a new rule prevailed by which the Talookdars received in addition a yearly allowance from the Government.

6. It is sufficient to say that under the next administration, that is after that of Rajah Chundoo Lall's, matters grew worse. My uncle the late Suraj-ool-Moolk when first placed in charge of the administration was anxious to remedy this state of things, and to introduce reforms. Finding that great mismanagement prevailed in every department of the State, and that no confidence could be placed in the integrity of the Public Revenue Officers, Suraj-ool-Moolk was desirous of employing, for the more important Revenue Offices, men of ability and independence, not in any way connected with the Government Officials of this place, and with this view

he selected Mr. Dighton, and Mahomed Azim Ali Khan, Bahadoor, as men possessing all the requisites above alluded to, for the charge of some talooks and the treasury, but as His Highness the Nizam and the British Government did not approve of the arrangement, the idea was abandoned.

7. I resumed one after another the districts held by Arab and Pathan Jemadars, and others of the military class, and placed them in the hands of such Talookdars as I could find intelligent and of trustworthy reputation, and not to those accustomed heretofore to payments of advances and nuzzeranahs, &c., which I entirely discontinued. I established a Government Treasury through which all receipts and payments to Sahookars should pass, and directed that all the accounts of the Treasury should be certified under my signature. This rule is in practice now.

Dufterdars.

8. In the course of the above remarks allusion is made to the Dufterdars with whom the business of the districts is connected. I consider it therefore proper to explain their position and power during former times and under my administration. Before and during the time of the late Meer Allum, the Dufterdars had no power whatever. They merely carried on the duties of the office of accountants under the Dewan and Peshcar. In the time of the late Rajah Chundoo Lall they rose to some importance from various causes, one of which was that they were the recognized Agents for collecting nuzzeranahs, advances, &c. Afterwards, in consequence of Rajah Chundoo Lall's own records not being either complete or efficient, and being in the hands of his own dependents, the succeeding Dewans were compelled to seek from the Dufterdars information and assistance. This circumstance gave them real power. When, however, the embarrassments of the State increased, as the cause was the Dufterdars themselves, they became powerless to effect any good. When the administration was placed in any hands, the Dufterdars possessed unbounded influence, and I thought it proper at the time to give them a plain exposition of my sentiments and views on the existing order of things. I gave them to understand that I must have the business of the State properly conducted on their own responsibility, and that I would merely give effect to any advice they may offer; but finding they were disposed to throw all the blame on the Dewan, while they were willing only to take all the advantages, I did not permit it, and said that if they expected me to be responsible they must adopt an improved system of measures, so that the result may be beneficial to the Government. After the lapse of two months they gave me distinctly to understand that as the present state of things was the result of their own acts, its amendment was not in their power. Under these circumstances I gradually and in the course of a short time made arrangements with certain Sahookars quite unconnected with the Dufterdars to make advances to meet the exigencies of the Government, and in consequence of the period of the revenue collections being yet 8 months distant, I deprived the Dufterdars of the power to appoint Talookdars, a privilege which they had hitherto arrogated to themselves. These measures were of course diametrically opposed to the wishes and advice of the Dufterdars, whose suggestions always took the form of the old system of advances, nuzzeranahs, &c., from Talookdars and other officers of Government. I obtained His Highness the Nizam's guarantee for the first advances from the Sahookars, and although His Highness may have thought me quite inexperienced, he yet accepted and signed at two different times the Sahookar's papers of requisitions, and the two wajib-ool-urzis I submitted to him. Copies of the latter will be found in the Appendix marked No. 1.

Talookas under Military Chiefs.

9. This is a most pernicious system, as these Military Chiefs seek only to enrich themselves, and are utterly negligent and careless about the well-being of the country. This practice originated under the following circumstances. When for the payment of the stipends, &c., the Administrative Officers had no funds,

they naturally failed in their promises, which lost them the confidence of both high and low. This encouraged the Military Chiefs and Munsubdars to obtain for themselves lands in payment of their salaries, and thus they not only realized the amount of their pay, but large profits besides ; for instance, Abdoolla Bin Ali, Oomer Bin Awud, Booden Khan and others, who held lands on the plea above referred to. The districts now in the hands of military men are very few compared to what they were, yet I consider them too many, and the cause of their not being immediately resumed is that Government is a debtor to Oomer Bin Awud to a much larger extent than it is to others, and he holds districts yielding 5 lakhs of rupees of gross revenue on account of his claims.

There would be no difficulty in resuming the Talookas now in the hands of Military Chiefs, but it would be unjust to resume all the other talooks while Oomer Bin Awud alone is permitted to retain those in his possession. The debt due to Oomer Bin Awud when I entered office was, according to his own statement, 25 lakhs of rupees, the interest of which at 12 per cent. amounted to 3 lakhs of rupees yearly, and for 10 years was of itself 30 lakhs. This added to the principal 25 lakhs made a total debt of 55 lakhs. The net revenue of the district held by him is $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs yearly, and in ten years the sum realized is $37\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, of which he was not allowed to appropriate $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, this sum having been taken to meet the requirements of the Government ; consequently the sum due to him according to his statement is 25 lakhs, independent of compound interest, which is customary for the Circar to allow, which raises the debt to a very large sum. Oomer Bin Awud's claims are difficult to adjust, because, besides his own personal claims on the Government, they are mixed up with transactions with Zemindars. These transactions were carried on in the following manner. He gave the lands on contract to the Zemindars, and in such years as they failed to fulfil their engagement advances were made to them adding interest at 24 rupees per cent. per annum, together with the pay for an establishment of Jowans. The charges being thus increased, when the Government comes to resume the talook it finds an array of accounts showing that such and such Zemindars are in arrears. The Talookdar then submits that either the Government should confirm him in the talook until he realizes his claims or the Circar should take the responsibility of discharging them. Oomer Bin Awud's claim is the largest and most difficult of adjustment, because the Circar's accounts are neither correct nor authentic, but the claims are, however, in course of adjustment. Of course unless the Government is firm and fully determined on this point, the accounts will never be settled, and when Oomer Bin Awud's accounts are adjusted the districts of the others will also be resumed.

TALOOKDARS.

10. Many improvements have been made in the Talookdaree system, although as yet one uniform system has not been introduced throughout the districts. Heretofore no notice was taken nor any measures adopted to prevent the oppression and exactions the Talookdars practised upon the ryots, but now throughout the Dewanee Districts people are perfectly aware of the essential points required by the Circar, namely, that no infringement of Kowls with the ryots will be permitted, and that oppression of any kind will be noticed and severely punished.

11. With regard to the system of management, there is no plan better than that which obtained in the restored districts whilst under British charge, with such modifications as the habits and customs of the Government and the people and the requirements of Mahomedan law render necessary ; but there are not at present persons in the country sufficiently qualified to carry out these plans as I wish. Several of the districts are still in the hands of military men and creditors of the Government, but it is necessary for the establishment of a uniform system of management that these should be resumed as they are scattered about the country, and a proper geographical distribution is difficult. I have before adverted to Oomer Bin Awud as an instance of the difficulty of resuming these districts just now. This system, however, is being carried out as far as possible in the districts under the Dewanee.

12. The reforms now in progress are manifestly to the advantage of the ryots, but it is certain that Wuttendars and Dufterdars and other officers of the Government are heartily opposed to the introduction of these changes, which so materially interfere with their exactions, and the unlawful gain they have hitherto enjoyed. They endeavour to stir up the people against them and poison the minds of the more bigoted by telling them that the reforms are opposed to the sacred Mahomedan laws. suppressing, however, all the time the fact that the very object in introducing such a system is to prevent the frauds and peculations which are contrary to the requirements of the said laws. I hope, however, the benefits of such a system will gradually become more widely known through the agency and influence of the Talookdars and their subordinates in districts where they may hereafter be appointed, and as the woking of the system is seen by the people, they will come to like it. Thus the erroneous ideas now generally entertained will be gradually banished.

Treasury.

13. There was no State Treasury in existence; indeed the credit of the Government had fallen so low that even a sum fo Rs. 1,000 could not be obtained without much persuasion, and then only as an advance or loan, whether from Talookdars, Zemindars or Sahookars. In the time of the late Aristoojah and Meer Allum there were several Government Treasuries, but when Rajah Chundoo Lall came into office they disappeared. The latter's first thought every day was how to raise funds, and he obtained them as advances on the districts, or by permitting additional troops to be entertained, or by nuzzeranahs for the grant of jaghirs, or by fines on presumed malpractises and offences by nuzzeranahs on appointments, &c. These practices were continued in the administration which followed Chundoo Lall till a state of insolvency was the result.

14. The only Treasury now is in the Capital, and the reason for it is that there is not a proper state of efficiency in any of the departments of Government, and a sufficient number of confidential persons possessing the requisite abilities cannot be procured at present. It is necessary that every department should have its own treasury, and that for the transaction of business all the principal districts should have their own treasuries. It is this want which prevents the transactions being separated into Civil, Military, and other Departments. Of course these will be gradually remedied.

Disbursements.

15. The charges under the head of the disbursements, though they have always been high, were not so excessive under the first administration of my uncle, the late Suraj-ool-Moolk. They were increased enormously under the administration of Rajah Rambuksh which followed, and the pay of the Contingent fell very much into arrears. My uncle's second administration became responsible for the payment of the whole of the arrears due to the Contingent, which amounted to nearly 80 lakhs of rupees, thereby rendering a large loan necessary, notwithstanding which, when the districts were assigned to the British Government, the debt on account of the Contingent including the balance left by Rajah Rambuksh, and that incurred in my uncle's own time, amounted to 50 lakhs of rupees. As my uncle was obliged to borrow money for the liquidation of the arrears due to the Contingent, a double loss was entailed on account of interest, premium, exchange, &c. The credit of the Government had fallen very low, and money could not be obtained from Sahookars except under the guarantee of the Military Chiefs, and at a heavy sacrifice. On account of the loans, interest was paid at the rate of 18 and 24 per cent. per annum, besides a premium of 4 or 5 per cent. For such sums of money as were obtained direct from Arab and Pathan Chiefs, besides a heavy rate of interest, an increase of troops under the respective Chiefs was sanctioned, generally at the rate of 400 men for every lakh of rupees, the pay being at the rate of Rs. 14 each man, whether actually entertained or borne on paper only it mattered not, but the increase formed an actual charge against

the Government. For the hoondis on Calcutta required in payment of the arrears due to the Contingent, the rate of exchange paid was nearly 50 per cent., a rate never heard of before. Great reforms are imperatively called for in this department, but many a useless expenditure is not possible for me to reduce, in consequence of many of these disbursements being made to influential men, without the chance of some disturbance which would be displeasing to His Highness. Some of these disbursements are again made to persons supported or favoured by individuals of powerful influence, while some disbursements are wholly unnecessary, since the Government receives no return in service or labour, such as that of Munsubdars, Yomeadars, &c. Among the Munsubdars reductions have been made as far as possible, and hereafter vacancies only will be filled, but no new appointments will be made in this rank, and no further reductions can be made. If an extensive reduction is contemplated among the Munsubdars, those who enjoy large allowances being generally relatives of influential men, all their great friends and patrons would array themselves against it, those who are in the receipt of small allowances are generally poor, and their cries would of course excite compassion. The charges on their account are not large and is not a source of inconvenience to the Government. It is only in this way that reforms can be introduced; but I cannot hope to carry them out, because whenever I make reductions complaints are conveyed to His Highness the Nizam through various channels, and if the measure is urged on His Highness, it would be misconstrued into a desire on my part to increase my own powers; were it otherwise there would be no difficulty in carrying out these measures. Under present circumstances all that I can do is not to increase the expenditure as far as my power goes, and with this view I have endeavoured not to increase the number of troops, but merely to increase their efficiency by gradually carrying out the requisite reforms. Other items of expenditure falling within my reach have not been arranged yet from various causes, but this will be now done gradually, and one mode of doing this that I would refer to is to fix certain rates of pay for departments and establishments, which shall not be exceeded. But here also are many difficulties, as people interested in these departments have their own advantages in view, the greater portion of the establishments being merely nominal, and being men of influence, they have the means of creating a tumult with the aid of their establishments.

Financial Difficulties.

16. It may be alleged that the revenues of certain districts having been assigned for the pay of the Contigent, the pressure on my resources was lessened by a portion of the assignment being in jaghir, and not khalsa; but this was not the case, as the assignment was almost entirely of khalsa districts; the jaghir lands amounted to only $\frac{1}{16}$ of the whole. In lieu of several of the jaghir lands which had been made over, other lands were given from the khalsa districts as in the instances of the Jaghirdars of Ellichpoor, Sultan Nuwaz-ool-Moolk, and Delawur Nuwaz Jung and others. Besides this the pay of the Contingent was not the only pressing demands against the Circar—the Nizam's relatives had not received their full allowances, the pay of the Seikhs who sat Dungah at His Highness's Palace was in arrears, the Munsubdars and other household servants of His Highness, as well as others had not received their pay for years past; all these claims it was necessary to adjust. The only advantage that was derived from the assignment of the districts to British management was that I was relieved of the necessity of providing funds to meet the ever recurring demands on account of the Contingent, and which used to perplex the former Administrative Officers. I had no sooner entered in office, besides the demands of others, His late Highness commenced dunning me for the full pay of his relatives, &c., their stipends in the aggregate amounted to Rs. 1,80,000 monthly, but they had received only 70,000 hitherto. This will show that I was not without difficulties to embarrass me. One of the greatest difficulties was the necessity for putting a stop to the unlawful gains of certain parties, and the

resumption of talooks which were in the hands of influential men, whose every endeavour was directed, as far as possible, to obstruct my administration. To frustrate these machinations I had recourse to the following means. Persons most suspected of intrigue were the loudest in their boast of being just men and true; they were afraid of incurring an ill name, and refrained from openly opposing the Circar, but were mischievous. Not possessing sufficient force or funds to employ against these men, I convinced them by argument of the inconsistency of their boasting with their improper conduct and exactions, and thus deterred them from openly carrying out their improper intentions; and with regard to their secret workings upon the turbulent and factious, I appointed the instigators themselves to intimidate them and to settle their claims so that the responsibility may rest on their shoulders. The other difficulties will be explained hereafter. Before I had been in charge of the administration 8 months, Sultan Ghalib's Dungah occurred. His claim amounted to 6 lakhs of rupees, which I paid according to the orders of His late Highness. About the same time His late Highness pressed me also to redeem the jewels mortgaged to Mr. Dighton, and which he had taken to England. This claim also I was obliged to pay to the amount of 7 lakhs of rupees and released the jewels.

Another serious difficulty I have had to meet was the claims made on the Circar on forged documents. These were not fabricated by the holders only, but the former Dewans, especially Rajah Chundoo Lall and Rambuksh, immediately after removal from office, did not scruple, from motives of friendship, or for pecuniary considerations, to antedate and seal documents, giving the holders claims on the Government which had no foundation in reality; and such claims seriously augmented the embarrassments of the Circar.

I may here mention that one mode with the former Dewans of increasing the financial resources, especially with Rajah Chundoo Lall, was to levy heavy contributions from the heirs of deceased individuals. It was not of course an injustice in the case of some connected with the Circar by holding districts, &c., but the practice was carried to great lengths, and persons of all classes—Jagheerdars, Sahookars, Bunneahs, &c.—have been despoiled under various pleas, such as the pretended claims of the Circar, crime, &c. Money is never obtained in this way now, except where it is due to the Circar in accounts, and in the case of heirs to large jaghirs, from whom a succession fee is levied. Succession fees are levied also from Zemindars, as shown under the head of "Zemindars."

REDUCTIONS.

17. ° ° ° ° ° °
18. ° ° ° ° ° °

PECUNIARY ARRANGEMENTS.

19. In obtaining advances of money for Government purposes, I entered into arrangements with Sahookars, and gave one per cent. per mensem for these accommodations, instead of 1½ per cent. and assignment of jaghirs, troops and other profits which were heretofore granted for loans to the Circar. This rate of one per cent. is still continued in all the loan transactions of the Circar, and since the restoration of the surplus Assigned Districts, it has in many instances decreased to ¾ per cent. All loans from Military men have been entirely dropped, and any claim which men of this description have are on account of debts of former administrations either directly or indirectly, or by transfer from other military men in debt to them.

20. I have made arrangements this year to discontinue all tunkahs (or assignments on the districts) on account of loans. The revenue of all the districts is to be received into the Government Treasury from whence each Sahookar will receive the sums to which he is entitled on account of advances to the Circar. By this arrangement the Government will be greatly benefited, because when the Sahookars held assignments they were generally anxious to realize payment as early as possible, and the Talookdars to please them pressed the ryots for payment

before the proper time. The Sahookars also, to realize their money, sent their Goomashtas into the districts. These men entered into pecuniary dealings with the ryots, &c., made advances to them for the payment of their assessment, and holding Government assignments, they used this influence in realizing larger profits than what others could do. It is to be hoped these evils will be removed by adoption of the measure referred to above. Besides the evil stated, the Sahookars receiving assignments had not confidence in the Circar which often violated its engagements with them and obtained guarantee from the Talookdars also. The other points coming under this head which require correction may be stated as follows. The premium on loans now given should be disallowed. Interest now at one rupee or twelve annas per mensem should be reduced to ½ per cent., because by allowing more not only entails a loss, but the credit of the Government thereby suffers, besides this last is the rate which obtains among the Sahookars themselves. But the best of all remedial measures would be to discontinue all loans from Sahookars, whose transactions should be confined to the negotiation of Bills, except for the present in districts where no Treasury exists, nor can be formed immediately, and in such places the officers of Government might make their own arrangements as may be necessary. To carry out these measures, time is required to enable the Government officers to acquire the requisite knowledge in pecuniary transactions and to be accustomed to habits of punctuality.

CURRENCY.

21. The original weight of the coin of the country was the same as at present, viz., 11 mashas composed of 9 mashas of silver and 2 of alloy, and according to this standard Rajah Chundoo Lall permitted the coinage of money in the city and in the districts of Soogoor, Gudwal, Goormitkal, Narainpett, &c., and those who debased the coin were punished by heavy fines, &c. During the subsequent administrations, the coin in the districts became greatly debased, and two years prior to my coming into Office, Boorhan-ood-Deen, a servant of the late Nizam, took under his exclusive charge the mint in the city, and whether with his knowledge or not I am not certain, the alloy exceeded slightly 2 mashas ; but previous to this in the districts above named, the Zemindars introduced an alloy from 4 to 5 mashas in the rupee coined in their respective mints, by which they benefited in a degree, but the Sahookars who sent bullion to those mints derived the largest profits. The loss incurred by the Nizam's Government and the inconvenience experienced by the British in consequence of the debasement of the coin will be seen by a reference to the records. During the period there was no Minister and Syfe Jung was carrying on the business of the Circar, his ignorance was so great that he could not even understand General Fraser's remonstrances on this subject. My uncle, who was not then in office, was called by His late Highness and ordered to ascertain the Resident's wishes and communicate the same to him.

22. The base metal of the Hyderabad coin was a continued cause of complaint before and during Mr. Bushby's time. I then resolved to abolish the mints both in the city and in the districts, and to take measures for remedying the matter. Finding that the assimilation of the currency with that of the British Government in India would entail a very heavy loss on this Circar, I established the coinage of the new Halee Sicca Rupee which is now current. The step was of very great advantage during the troubles of 1857 and 1858, as it assisted very materially to supply the coin which Sahookars had contracted to pay into the Resident's Treasury to meet those further demands. Without the large increase of coin thus thrown into circulation, these operations would have been greatly crippled. Just now there are no available means for circulating a large amount freely in the districts. The present method of coinage answers pretty well, but regular machinery worked by steam is required for the mint to improve the form of the rupee, and to admit of the coin spreading in sufficient quantity in the districts. The intrinsic difference between the former debased coin and the British Rupee was about 35 per cent., but the actual current rate was about 25 per cent., and I could not at once change it to the British standard without entailing a very great

loss on the Government and the mercantile community in general, and causing great confusion. Actually the difference between the former coin of the regulated standard and the British Rupee ought to have been 15 per cent. I therefore directed the present Halee Sicca Rupee to be coined at 15 per cent. difference between it and the British coin, and thus it is now, which will render the future assimilation of the former with the latter an easier task. When the Halee Sicca Rupee has obtained circulation throughout the districts and the old coin disappears, this measure, which is a very desirable one on account of the facility it will give to accounts and mercantile transactions, might be carried out.

JAGHIRDARS.

23. Under Rajah Chundoo Lall's administration, jaghirs were granted to his relatives, friends, and others upon money payments, or under orders from the Nizam. Rajah Chundoo Lall extorted money from the Jaghirdars whenever he required it, the Jageerdars generally who received the land as gifts were made to pay for them as opportunity permitted, and this mode of action continued to the end of Chundoo Lall's administration. The late Nizam ruled that 25 per cent. on the revenues should be paid by the Jaghirdars to Government, but this was never realized, except in the case of a few friendless individuals, chiefly the poorer class of nobles. The wealthy and influential paid nothing.

24. I remodelled the system of jaghirs and discontinud the practice of levying a fourth or fifth of the value of the holdings, decreased the amount of jaghirs where no valid right or worth existed, and respected the rights of old and respectable Jaghirdars. The value of jaghirs resumed amounts to Rs. 3,35,605 10-0.

A great many reforms are required in respect to Jaghirdars. The right to the possession of a jaghir should rest on one or other of the following points, namely ancient nobility, distinguished service, or rank and distinguished ability and talents. Many persons hold sunnuds but possess no jaghirs, while many have large jaghirs who possess neither the qualities nor abilities fitting their rank and position. One serious evil exists in regard to jaghirs in general, which does not seem to have occurred to any of my predecessors. I refer to the division of a jaghir among the children or next of kin on the death of a Jaghirdar. The results are detrimental to the members of the family. The dignity attached to this estate is reduced, and as each person obtains a subsistence without any labour or exertion, he leads a life of indolence and ignorance, and has not the usual motive for exertion, and the family in the course of one or more generations, owing to the partitions and subdivisions of the property, is reduced to a state of poverty and destitution. The remedy for this rests with His Highness the Nizam. Before passing a rule on the subject, it will be necessary for His Highness to order a searching inquiry to be made into the claims of every Jaghirdar, and an order to be issued to the effect that the right of such as are of ancient family and rank, or possess distinguished qualifications should be respected, and if necessary in certain cases at a reduced value, and a limited value not to be exceeded should be assigned to jaghirs held by Government officials, to military men according to their rank and qualifications, and to civilians in proportion to the dignity and importance of their office. Present incumbents may not be disturbed in the extent of their present holdings, whether on account of long service or other reasons, but the above rule should be made applicable to their successors. The rule of partition should be abolished, and a law passed securing to the eldest son the whole of the jaghir, or real estate, and making an equal division of only the personality of the deceased among all the other children. The head of the family should be constituted guardian of the younger members for their maintenance and education till they attain their majority. This enactment would not be opposed to any Mohomedan law, as in royal grants also division is not allowed. It would preserve the dignity and importance of the landed gentry of the country; younger members of the family who are not entitled to any share or division of the property will be properly brought up by their relations until such time as they shall themselves be enabled

to follow any occupation in life, and the children themselves will feel the necessity of qualifying themselves for useful employments. The measures above stated are not opposed to the prevailing customs here, because athough distribution has taken place in some families, there are others in which divisions have not taken place. The elder brother takes up the responsibilities, and succeeds to the jaghir, &c., but the great evil of it is this : as the elder succeeds to the estate by no law established by the Government, he is in constant dread of his younger brother, and fearful that if any dispute should arise between them, and a complaint be lodged, he might sustain some loss, and this dread is carried to so great a length as to suggest means for preventing the younger from attending Durbars ; to keep him in a state of poverty and destitution, so that he may not have the power to gain friends among the Government officials by lavishing money, or assuming so much respectability as to entitle him to the countenance and support of great men. On the other hand, the endeavours of the younger brother are directed towards the downfall of his elder, indeed if possible to bring about his death, and he is always watching for an opportunity to obtain his end, and incurs debts on this account. Amid these differences and disputes the family is not unfrequently brought to the verge of ruin. If the rules now proposed be established, besides other advantages, it would put a stop to the differences among brothers, and thus there would be peace in the family. The rule should be established that the eldest son of a family should, with the approval of the Government, succeed to the real property of the deceased father. I would recommend that the jaghir should be so entailed that if the possesssor happens to be a spendthrift and mortgages the jaghir, the law should preclude the mortgagee from exercising any direct control or authority in the jaghir, and that on the death of the Jaghirdar, the mortgage should become null and void, and the property lapse to the next heir, and any debt due by the deceased should be liquidated from his personal property. This plan has two advantages, one is that in failure of heirs the Government land would not be alienated on account of debt, while in case of any heir existing possession would be secured to him ; and secondly, creditors would not so readily lend money in consequence of this prohibition, and thus the habit of extravagance would be checked.

This proposal is not intended as an imitation of the English law of entail, inasmuch as jaghirs are not like English estates, which latter resemble more our Zemindarees. Jaghirs are merely gifts from the Prince or his Minister. A measure of the kind here contemplated would have been needless prior to Rajah Chundoo Lall's administration, as during that period of wars and revolutions, jaghirs were constantly changing hands according to the will of the reigning Prince. During the Administration of Rajah Chundoo Lall, men of power and influence retained their jaghirs ; but others, unless they could pay handsomely, were deprived of them. Thus matters continued till my accession to office. There is no alternative but to have recourse to the proposed measure, as I do not desire to grant jaghirs for my own pleasure, or to gain friends and supporters, or to obtain money, nor do I wish forcibly to dispossess the present holdings, and it is desirable that there should be a superior order of men in the State than hitherto, and without such a rule, jaghirdars would by divisions and subdivisions dwindle away into poverty, or arrive at the same end by mortgages on their property. The measure, however, would not deprive the Sovereign of his absolute right to resume a jaghir.

Zemindars.

25. The Zemindars obtained by nuzzeranahs large tracts of land to which they had no right, either direct from Chundoo Lall or from Talookdars. The latter, when called upon by Government for advances, resorted to the Zemindars to take a share in the loan, with a view to keep them always on their side. When an advance was made in this way by Zemindars on nuzzeranahs given, they obtained lands as Seree, or Inams, or Mukhtas. The Zemindars were sometimes required to pay the half of their roosooms to Government, and it was paid only on lands which

originally belonged to them, of which the Circar was aware, but nothing on their newly acquired land; indeed the Government was never informed of these new grants by Talookdars to the Zemindars. It was commonly the practice of the Government to demand generally every year, according to its exigencies, one-half the Zemindars' roosooms. The Government knew that these men enjoyed large unauthorized profits, and consequently there was no harm done in taking half of their roosooms, and although the Zemindars were conscious they were only repaying what they had embezzled, they used to complain that the Circar extorted money from them every year. But in the case of such Zemindars as had not the means of acquiring lands, the levying of half roosooms was an oppressive act, and the cause of their poverty. In consequence of this a good deal of malpractices existed among the Zemindars. To prevent these I arranged that they should receive what was justly due to them, and as far as enquiries have been made, a deduction in their allowances has been effected. Five years ago for want of funds to meet the expenses of the State, and the portion of the Assigned Districts since returned not having been then restored, rather than borrow from Sahookars, I called upon the Zemindars for the payment of two years roosooms as compensation to Government for frauds long practised by them. There was no injustice in this, as they knew well what the amount of their unauthorized profit was, and were in the habit of willingly submitting to periodical payments of this kind. But of course these extraordinary cesses would not be levied with justice now from those Zemindars whose unauthoriezd allowances have been discontinued and their roosooms fixed by the Circar. The practice of levying one-half their roosooms has now entirely ceased, but the custom of demanding a Peshcash once is not an injustice; for if a Wuttundar dies, from his next heir, if a legitimate son, a small Peshcash would be demanded, and, if an adopted son, a larger one.

Yeomiadars, Inamdars and Charitable Grants.

26. Under this Government there are a great number of charitable grants, which are divided into five classes. The first is jaghirs set apart for the maintenance of Durgahs, Hindoo temples, &c.; the second is portion of lands granted as Inams and Ugrars. These alienations are deducted from the revenues direct, and made over to the recipients. No information is obtained regarding them from the Government records at the Capital.

Since my assumption of Office these alienations are shown in the receipts and disbursements of the districts. The third description is the Yeomiahs, the fourth Salianahs, Wurshashuns and Suredyees, (these allowances are also paid away from the districts direct) and the fifth are the Mashdar mushroothee, that is Kazees, Kutteebs mongins, Motussub and Poonjaries, &c. If these grants were all collected together the whole would not be less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of the whole Government revenue. These grants generally are not ancient; they are charities granted by Rajah Chundoo Lall, without any just ground, either by his having been flattered into granting them or to secure the services of sorcerers, or on some other plea. An instance of the latter is the following. At Nandeir between the Seikhs and Mussulman residents of the place frequent disputes used to arise, which sometimes ended in bloodshed. The Seikhs were generally guilty of excesses, but were at that time powerful and in favour with Chundoo Lall, in consequence of which he found it difficult to afford justice to the Mussulmans; but the plan he adopted was this: he augmented the charitable allowances of the Kazees and Kutteebs, &c., of the place, who were the chiefs and heads of the Mussulman population, and by this means pacified them. Hence at this moment there is a larger amount of charitable grants there than in any other place. Had these grants been merely compassionate allowances from the Government, I should have made no remark, but the fact is that these charities have been given to men not entitled to them and who are generally wealthy. These included in their Yeomiahs their wives and dependents. Many Hindoos have, within their own houses, temples and pujarees, for which they have grants, while

the Mussulmans have obained Yeomiahs in the name of Musjids and tombs of their ancestors. Many Brahmins in the time of Rajah Chundoo Lall acquired charitable grants more than were necessary for expenditure, by which means they have become men of wealth, or if not wealthy, they are in more comfortable circumstances than many a nobleman. It would be well if the Government would appoint a commission to enquire into and resume some of these grants now held by undeserving persons and others on the death of the present incumbents. In lieu of such resumptions as might be made, a good plan would be, if His Highness approves of it, to erect resting places for travellers, to establish schools, and to construct other works of public utility. These would be more commendable acts. But it will be necessary in this case that His Highness should give no heed to the clamour and complaints of Yeomiadars and others, because they are not entitled to His Highness's clemency. They are wealthy men, and if deprived of their profits will not fail to gather poorer dependents in order to gain their point by clamour.

Udaluts.

27. At the beginning of Chundoo Lall's administration no Udaluts were in existence. There were the Courts of the Kazee, the Mooftee, the Sadarut, and the Nizamut; but these took cognizance only of small points touching religious matters and the divisions of property. Subjects of importance from which a profit was likely to be realized, the late Rajah Chundoo Lall settled himself. A sort of Udalut for the trial of cases between military men was established under Rajah Govind Buksh (who had a large command of troops), and subsequently an Udalut was established in the districts under Mr. Dighton. The first Udalut in the city of which I have any information was under a Judge of the name of Shurfood Deen Khan, but all that it did was to carry out the behests of Rajah Chundoo Lall. On the requisition of General Fraser, Foujdaree and Dewanee Udaluts were established in the city, and the Judges in the districts under Govind Buksh and Mr. Dighton were transferred to them. Complaints, however, of oppression and want of redress were scarcely diminished. After Chundoo Lall's removal, His Highness the late Nizam was moved by the repeated and pressing representations of General Fraser to establish the Sultanee Udalut, presided over by four Moulvees or Judges, but the jurisdiction of this Court, like that of the others, was inefficient, and was limited to the city. It took no cognizance of crimes committed in the districts. During the first administration of Suraj-ool-moolk the efficiency of the Udaluts in the city was improved, and Courts presided over by Judges called Moonsiffs and Meer Adils were established in the districts, but the only place where they worked to any purpose was in Mr. Dighton's districts. On the subsequent changes in the administration these Courts fell into disuse, and in Suraj-ool-Moolk's second administration there was scarcely any Court of Justice in the districts. As at the beginning of my administration violence and sedition on the part of the Arabs were general in the city and complaints were frequently made on this subject by the Resident and His late Highness, who was displeased with the conduct of the Arabs, and the Government had not the power to reduce them to obedience, and finding my own authority insufficient to compel the Arab Jemadars to submit their claims to Udaluts for adjudication, I persuaded them to do so by showing them the expediency of recovering their rights by legal means instead of by force and violence. The existing Courts were not suited for the trial of these cases. The Judge of the Foujdaree, though a man laborious and possessing talents and experience, was harsh and violent tempered, and the Judge of the Dewanee was too mild, timid and reserved. I therefore established the Court known as the Padshahee Udalut, presided over by Moulvie Ahmed Ali, for the trial of all cases Civil and Criminal in which Arabs were the parties. But this Court took cognizance also of cases between other parties. This Court has not succeeded to the extent of my expectations for reasons which will be shown presently, besides which the Judge has not exerted himself to improve its efficiency. In the districts, as Talookas were resumed and came under my control, Adaluts were established in each, and Judges (Meer Adils) sent to them. Evils similar to those of the

Police interfere with the usefulness of the Udaluts generally, and the want of sufficient authority in the Dewan to enforce their decisions in the cause of these evils. The authority of these Courts is not respected, and if a sentence, say of the Foujdaree, is not in accordance with the wish of either party, an appeal, backed by some great or influential person, is demanded of the Dewanee, or some other Court, and sometimes even a new Special Court composed of several Moulvees is demanded; and in cases where sentence is given by a Court, no power exists to carry it into effect. These evils are in addition to the difficulty of obtaining the services of competent and upright Judges. Although the number of Courts is greater now than before, yet justice is far from being administered as it should be. Sometimes the Judge fails in his duty, at other times the defendant won't appear, or quits the Court before the proceedings are closed under the protection of some influential person, and sometimes the sentence is given under the influence of some great man without regard to the merits of the case; consequently dissatisfaction is general, and there is a failure of justice. New arrangements have been made, and a copy of the orders issued on the subject is appended, No. 3.

In this arrangement I have not altered the consitution of any of the Udaluts and have allowed them to remain as they were till I have obtained through the new Court further experience of their proceedings and the justice dispensed by them, but I have limited the powers of each. In establishing a separate authority for executing the decrees of the Courts, two advantages have been secured. One is that the Court issuing the decree would hesitate to be guided by its own will and pleasure, knowing that such judgment would be revised by a higher authority before execution, and the second is that it would be clearly seen whether such judgments were according to any principles of justice or merely under party influence and the extent of such influences. In reference to this Court for executing decrees, persons of influence will not have an opportunity of saying that every decision is unjust. Hereafter when we have had some experience of the working of this Court and of the decisions passed by the several Udaluts, and find that there is no difficulty in the dispensation of justice, such other improvements may be introduced as shall be found necessary.

28. If His Highness the Nizam will accord his permission that all persons high or low shall pay due respect to the decisions of the Udaluts, and that such shall be carried out impartially without fear or favour, and that plaintiffs or defendants shall have no power themselves, or with the aid of others, to dispute the correctness or otherwise of a decision, but merely to make an appeal according to the rules, and effectual measures be taken by the Government for the distribution of justice by the Judges impartially and conscientiously, equal justice would then be fairly administered throughout the country. There being but little influence exerted in the Districts, instances of influence with the Courts there, are few.

City Police.

29. Chundoo Lall was himself the Kutwal in all matters from which money could be obtained, all other cases of robbery, &c., were left to the proper Kutwal, Talib-ood-Dowlah. I cannot venture to say the Kutwaley of Talib-ood-Dowlah, said to be the best that has prevailed here, was conducted under any system or with justice. He had wealth at command, and spent money without stint for the detection of crime. Besides the authority he possessed, he was on friendly terms with most of the people in the City, and treated them well, and thus he obtained information from various sources. In addition to the Kutwaley and other troops, he had those of the Surf-i-Khass also under him, for which he held districts in his own hands. At his death, however, his Kutwaley ceased. The Police, though still very defective, is superior to what it has ever been since the death of Talib-ood-Dowlah. The efficiency of the latter's police did not consist, as I have above observed, in any regular system or organization, but in his individual energy, and by the long course of unflinching severity he exercised towards offenders, he inspired dread among evil doers which went far to decrease the general amount of crime. The defects which still exist, and the causes which prevent the introduction of a thoroughly efficient system, may be stated as follows.

30. These defects are great and glaring. In the first place, the Government Police does not posses undivided authority in the City. The great nobles and other influental men exercise jurisdiction within the limits of their own property, so that no guilty follower or dependent of theirs can be arrested, even if the offence be committed within the precincts of the Government Police, much less if committed within their own jurisdiction.

31. Several Jemadars and others under the Deewanee follow this example, and assume the same privilege within their own limits. There would be some difficulty in putting down these men, most of whom are Arab Jemadars, and in doing so it is necessary His Highness should be firm and determied, as the Jemadars will make efforts to retain their privileges, which might lead to bloodshed. There would, however, be little advantage in doing so, when so many others are entirely independent of authority. Besides the immunity alluded to, every person possessed of a little influence interferes for the release of offenders, or for the remission of punishments. I have drawn up a set of rules for remodelling the Police, but cannot put them in force till the Kutwal is invested with full authority over the whole City. The rules cannot be made applicable to the poorer class only while the great and wealthy may set them at defiance with impunity. After the Kutwal has been vested with full authority over all parts of the City, the rules could be brought into operation, but till then reform is hopeless.

Dungahs in the City.

32. The clamours and violence of persons on account of their claims have been entirely prohibited, and all demands are referred to the Udaluts for enquiry and the result submitted to the Circar. I am glad to say that though these Dungahs have not altogether ceased, they are of rare occurrence; and when Arabs or other powerful parties do cause a Dungah, steps are taken to refer the case immediately to the Udawlut for adjustment; but the infrequency of these is nothing compared to the perpetual recurrence of the Dungahs under previous Administrations. To the inefficiency of the Police and Udaults must be attributed the occasional Dungahs that do occur now, and when these two departments of the State are put into proper order, there is every hope they will entirely cease.

Disturbances in the Districts.

33. In the first year of administration disorder was rife in the districts, owing principally to the quarrels of the Wutundars; but in a short time these disorders were quelled, and the assistance of the troops of the Contingent, which heretofore was in constant requisition, was not again needed. This was owing to the efficient measures taken and the exertions made with this view. Most of the chief men, on being threatened with punishment, gradually submitted; they were referred to the City Udaluts, and their quarrels adjusted. Several were removed by the hand of death, and among this number were the factious Zemindars of Mulbhopal, Narainpett, Aumerchentah, &c. These were providential occurrences. Talookdars also exerted themselves and quarrels were prevented.

Rohillas and their Depredations.

34. The depredations of these people continued up to a recent period, and there were in the Districts not only the excesses of these people to distract the country, but the quarrels of Zemindars and others, as stated under the head of Disturbances, brought misery and ruin to the people.

35. I thought it was the general belief among this tribe, at the beginning of my Administration, that the British Government would not interfere to punish them, no matter to what lengths their excesses were carried, and this impression increased their rapacity. I asked the late Mr. Bushby to consent to the deportation of the tribe as the best measure that could be adopted under the circumstances. He declined on the ground that it would be unjust to banish the whole tribe for the crimes of a certain number. My object in this measure was to show the Rohillas that the British took an interest in the welfare of the country, and would help in repressing their lawlessness, and in punishing them. There was no doubt

of this tribe having been concerned in depredations, and that most if not all of them were in the habit of plundering was also well-known; therefore the fear of banishment appeared the only means of deterring them from their evil practices. As the measure, however, was not agreed to, their ravages increased, and seeing the impunity which these robbers enjoyed, Arabs and others joined them also, and added to the disorders. Many remedial measures were suggested and tried, and among others that of the Circar offering them employment, which I did not approve, but this like the rest was of no avail. Other Rohillas pretending to be in the Circar's service continued to plunder, and some of those actually in the service joined them. The district authorities were blamed as apathetic and careless, and as not exerting themselves. I then appointed Zilladars in different districts with troops for the express purpose of putting down these disorders, but with only partial success. The Rohillas then adopted another plan. They carried on their depredations and attacked places unexpectedly at some distance from the Zilladars, and ere the Government troops could reach them they dispersed, escaping into the jungles and mountains, although Colonel Davidson obtained the sanction of the Government of India for the transportation of all Rohillas found guilty, after trial with the approval of the Resident, of violence and robbery. This measure showed them that the British Government cordially united with the Circar in punishing them for their outrages, and the effect has been so decisive that although only about 50 Rohillas have undergone the sentence, the depredations of this tribe have entirely ceased.

Troops.

36. I am not aware that troops were ever placed under the command of a man on account of his competency, as commands generally obtained were by nuzzeranahs. The troops formerly under the command of Rajah Govind Buksh and Seetul Doss (at the commencement of Rajah Chundoo Lall's Administration) were the only regular body of troops under the Circar, but subsequently they were neglected and became disorganized. The Seikhs became the favourite troops of Rajah Chundoo Lall, being a caste similar to his own. The number of Arabs im the country meanwhile gradually increased, and after subduing the Seikhs on one occasion in Chundoo Lall's Deewankhanah, they became eventually a stronger body than the latter; when the Seikhs fell into disfavour, the Arabs rose into the confidence of Chundoo Lall. The Arab Jemadars made large advances of money to meet Chundoo Lall's necessities, and for these loans the Jemadars secured not only a high rate of interest, but an increase to the number of their troops, as every loan was accompanied by an addition to their strength. Owing to the arrears the troops had fallen into, they would perform no services, and their only occupation was to make Dungahs or clamour for their pay; when ordered on duty no sepoy would obey, as instanced in the case of the Gosains' disturbance in the Begum Bazar in the time of Rajah Rambuksh. No Jemadar would stir unless an increase was sanctioned to the numerical strength of his troops. It was useless ordering any troops into the districts, for they would not go, and on the occasion of an emergency, the Nizam despatched Sufdar-ood-Dowlah with some of his own Surf-i-Khas troops, but these even proving useless, Sufdur-ood-Dowlah was obliged to raise new levies, and had recourse to public subscriptions to pay them. Besides this Chundoo Lall accepted the transfer to the Circar of those claims which the Jemadars had against others, and in consideration of these claims also additional troops were granted them. It was Chundoo Lall's habit summarily to dispose of any subject submitted to him, without reference to the merits of the case. His object was to get rid of it: for instance, if a man complains that a certain individual has made Dungah upon him, a summary inquiry was instituted and a decision given, which was generally in favour of the more powerful of the two. Suppose the debtor was able to discharge his debt, Chundoo Lall received the money and appropriated it as a nuzzeranah, but if the debtor was unable to do so then the creditor was called upon to pay; in both cases the advantage derived by the creditor was that his dependents were enlisted as servants under the

Government. There are many such men now in the service of Government who were entertained in this manner. Chundoo Lall's settlement was only apparent, but in fact the result was considerable loss—disorganization, loss of the respect due to Government, and the establishment of a vicious system.

37. The most striking change in the troops now is the absence of all Dungahs and a greater willingness to do the work for which they are paid. I know from personal observation that they perform a great deal more of real work now than they ever did before; and especially the horsemen and Seikhs as well as the men of the Line, although undisciplined, have done good service in encounters with the bands of Rohillahs and other plunderers, who infested the districts. In the city itself the Arabs took the lead generally in putting down affrays, and the other description of troops followed the example set them in doing their duty. Generally the Arabs have opposed people of their own tribe when duty required it, although partial to them.

38. During the last two years, I have, as far as I have been able, placed such men as were enlisted to fill the vacancies and other useful men from the old troops under the command of European officers as well as under Rajah Ramasur Row, the Zemindar of Wunpurtee, once a very turbulent character, but now evidently a loyal subject of the State, and who shows a great desire to introduce discipline and order among the troops. Among the Christian officers, there are Europeans who were formerly in the British army. Of these, two, Captains Round and Foster, were dismissed for misconduct, and the other, Major Rocke, voluntarily resigned the service and obtained employment under the Circar with the permission of the Resident. Although the conduct of the former two officers has not been altogether satisfactory, yet they are improving in their conduct daily; but I can state with pleasure that Major Rocke's conduct has been most satisfactory, and he is very attentive and intelligent. Another European officer is Captain Braybrooks, who was formerly in the British army, and subsequently in the Military Police, from which he was discharged on disbandment of the Police Corps, and his conduct has been pretty satisfactory. Another European officer has been lately entertained by the name of O'Byrne; he received some military training in England, and he is a very intelligent and smart young man. Besides these some officers born in the country, of whom a few were servants of the Circar from former times and had nothing to do, are employed with these troops. They are one and all doing their duty to the best of their power.

The numerical strength of these troops is as follows:—

400 Horsemen.
1,500 Infantry.
4 Guns.

Nine guns were purchased from the Secunderabad arsenal with the sanction of the British Government, but only the above four are equipped for service. The above force does not consist of new levies, but of enlistments to fill up casualties, accruing generally in the service, or reductions made in other corps in the Circar's service. Of these troops, one detachment is in Hyderabad, one in the Raichore Doab, and a small one in Nuldroog. This force was organized with the approbation of the late Lord Canning.

39. The old system under which the troops of the Circar were enlisted and maintained is defective in the extreme, and fraught with manifest evils. Each party of men is under the absolute command and control of its Jemadar, who draws the pay of all his men and enlists or discharges them at pleasure, so that the men consider themselves the servants of the Jemadar rather than of the Government. The state of things as I understand them is as follows. In other countries the sepoy is friendly and subordinate to his chief, but at the same time he knows there are authorities superior to him, besides a supreme master of all, and accordingly pays the deference to them agreeably to their respective positions, being fully aware that his chief has not the power to exercise undue severity towards him, and that in case of any oppression the chief and his subordinate would be placed at the same bar of justice, while the ultimate disposal of the case would rest with

the Government, and not with the chiefs. Besides these, chiefs and officers superior in rank are changed from time to time.

All these conditions have been waning in the customs of this place, and whatever the chiefs desire they carry out and they are never removed or exchanged. Under these circumstances the sepoy is led to consider his chief as his sole master, and the Jemadars possess consequently more power and influence over their men than either His Highness the Nizam or His Minister. For these reasons no hope can be entertained of improving their discipline. These Jemadars generally plunder their men by giving them only a portion of their pay and appropriating the remainder themselves, and as the men know this well, when the duty requires their services under orders of the Circar, the Jemadars are unable to compel them to do any duty which does not suit their inclination, fearing that in so doing the sepoys might expose the frauds committed by them, and thus bring them into disgrace. The Jemadars themselves only seek to amass wealth, they are therefore destitute of any military zeal. A number of these troops both horse and foot has from former times been stationed in the districts, who perform only police duties as sebundies for collecting revenue. But the evils of this practice are great. The number of the Nizam's troops appears to be much larger than it really is; but in fact these men are mere sebundies and police men, and indeed much worse than they are. They are of no real use in the districts; their enlistment and discharge being entirely in the hands of their Jemadars, they are quite beyond the control of the Talookdars, whose orders they do not even pretend to respect, and in either respects are worse than the sebundies employed by the Talookdars. They occupy themselves in cultivation and money transactions in the districts. The remedy can only be gradually applied. Measures are necessary to repress the undue authority now exercised by the chiefs, and the highest officers to be taught to obey. The practice of keeping the same officer constantly with a corps ought to be discontinued. The tyenati troops should be considered as sebundies, &c. Those troops in the city and under the Zilladars alone should be considered as military troops. These reforms have not yet been carried out from want of funds and other obstructions. These can be done easily in the future and measures taken with this view from time to time. It is not my intention to have all the troops disciplined after the European fashion, but about 5,000 Infantry and 2,000 Cavalry or a little more, to be sufficient for the purpose, should be brought under discipline for duty within the districts and in the city. There are also 8 guns, four of which are now equipped and ready drawn by bullocks, and it is purposed hereafter to have horses for the remaining four guns, about which it is requisite to consult the Resident. It is more necessary for the Circar to have horses rather than bullocks for the guns, as the disciplined troops are required only for the punishment of Moofsids and gang robbers in the districts, and in pursuit of such, guns drawn by horses will be more useful than by bullocks.

Of the remaining troops of the Circar, some being stationed in the districts as sebundies, the rest should be improved to this extent that they become obedient and active in discharging the duties usually required of them. The disciplined troops must of course be armed with good muskets, &c., but for the others employed, as guards at His Highness's palace and other places, and when His Highness goes out of the city, second hand muskets would do. At present it is difficult to get even the latter, but formerly the Circar received the condemned muskets of the Contingent which answered the purpose. Since this practice has been discontinued, they cannot be obtained without troubling the British Government for them. However, this can be easily arranged in concurrence with the Resident. In my opinion I think it would be best to revert to the old custom of the Circar obtaining the condemned arms of the Contingent, and discontinuing the sale of them and carrying the proceeds to the credit of the Assigned Districts. This would remove the present difficulty of the Circar.

EDUCATION.

40. I early noticed the general neglect of education in the country, especially among the nobles and higher classes, and the indifference on this important subject was so great and general that there was every probability of even the little intellectual training which was here and there received disappearing soon, and utter ignorance prevailing everywhere. I established a school and college for youths on my own premises, and sent my own nephew to it to encourage the higher classes of the people to send their children.

41. Although education has been imparted by these means, my original object has not been obtained, owing first to the want of competent teachers in mathematics and geography, in Persian and other languages, &c., and secondly the masters themselves not having received a moral training, cannot be expected to do much in this respect for their pupils; still I expect much benefit from these institutions, and as endeavours are being made for the employment of able men, the learning imparted will gradually receive improvement, and it is to be hoped that when the people observe the importance attached to education by Government, they will gradually avail themselves of its advantages.

42. The present system, though not quite satisfactory, has yet been so far beneficial that it has qualified many youths for obtaining a respectable livelihood; some of them have secured employment in the disticts, some in the city and elsewhere, and many of the pupils in the English Class attend the Medical College at Chudderghaut. This Medical College was established at the recommendation of General Fraser upon the closing of the Medical School at Bolarum. It was some years in existence under the superintendence of Dr. Maclean when I came into Office, and it was suggested to me by Dr. Maclean that some of the youths who were about to pass their final examinations might be advantageously employed in the districts. I gladly availed myself of the suggestion, as I was at the time resuming some of the districts from the hands of the old Talookdars and appointing new men to them, and to these districts I appointed the young men who obtained diplomas. I have continued to employ from time to time in other districts such of the pupils as succeed in obtaining their diplomas, and all these doctors are supplied periodically with English and country medicine. They perform also the duties of Vaccinators in their respective districts.

There are schools in several of the districts, but these are merely nominal ones. I trust in the course of a short time when some of the pupils at the College in the city become competent to teach, they will be sent as teachers into the districts, thereby affording encouragemeut to the pupils in the city and extending the benefit of education into the districts.

TRADE.

43. The difficulty and obstruction thrown in the way of trade at the period of my accession to Office will be seen from the official letters of the Resident. The exactions made on British trades under the name of Rahdaree were very great, and complaints on the subject were tardily met, and in consequence of this delay the sums claimed accumulated to a large amount, which occasioned great loss and inconvenience to British subjects trading to this country.

44. The transit duties were a great obstruction to trade, and complaints were constant. I took effective measures of prevention, and made known generally that on all goods imported into this country from the British territory, or exported from hence to those territories, Rahdaree duty was not to be levied, and established chowkees at proper places to carry out these orders. These complaints have greatly decreased in comparison of former times. Those which are now sometimes preferred are on account of exactions on the part of Jaghirdars and other nobles, or arising occasionally from the ignorance of the local authorities not knowing the country from whence the goods have been imported.

45. As intimated above, transit duties have been mostly abolished, but not entirely, owing to some of the great Jaghidars who levy them being beyond my control. There are two descriptions of traders as is well known, British subjects

and subjects of the Circar ; and these traders again are divided into two classes, exporters of goods from the British to the Nizam's country and *vice versâ*, and traders who only carry goods from one place to another *in this country*. The latter labour under great disadvantages ; they not only are subject to transit duties, but pay a higher rate of custom on town duties than others. This has a very depressing effect on the manufactures of the country and prevents improvements. The advantages appear to be in favour of British merchants, owing to their exemption from all transit duty, and the payment of not more than 5 per cent. town duty on all goods. The subjects of this Government benefit by the dishonest means they have recourse to. The manner in which the smuggling is effected is by goods being brought in with the goods of great and influential persons, brought into bazars privileged to pay a lower rate than other places, and then secretly removed to other bazars, &c. Until one uniform rate of duty is established without concessions in favour of any one, trade cannot be expected to flourish. The trade is at present confined to those merchants who know that by dishonest means they can obtain profit, and other foreign traders, aware of the exorbitant duties that are exacted, are prevented from bringing goods to this country or trading generally. If the Government would adopt measures applicable to both descriptions of traders, keeping in view the terms of the Treaties, and would issue a proclamation to this effect, trade would increase, Government would derive an advantage, and complaints would be stopped. I do not intend that the Surf-i-Khas or the great Jaghirdars should be subjected to loss in consequence of these measures. If the officers in charge of those districts will after due and careful enquiry entirely abolish the transit duty, and levy the duty only on goods either exported or imported into their districts according to the rate which the Government may determine, the loss sustained by the relinquishment of the Rahdaree duty would be compensated, because it has been found after a careful enquiry that the import and export duties on various articles are levied at a much lower rate than would be proper. If, however, the amount thus realized is not equal to the loss of the Rahdaree duties, I propose that an equivalent be given to them from the Circar. With this view I have called for returns of the Radharee duties for the last two years from the Jaghirdars (by Jaghirdars is meant the officers in charge of Paigah districts), but they have not yet come to hand. When the requisite information is obtained, I shall be in a position to propose some arrangements about these duties and for the revision, in concert with the Resident, of certain clauses in the Commercial Treaty of 1804, which are not very explict. The late Mr. Bushby was also of opinion that a revision was necessary.

Public Works.

46. The idea of many of these did not originate with me, but with the British Residents, such as the Bulkapoor Anicut and Channel suggested by the late Mr. Bushby, and the Bombay Great Road by Colonel Davidson. I could not initiate these works for want of funds ; but when the Resident and the late and present Nizam concurred in opinion regarding them, I commenced with the works at once, though the difficulty of obtaining funds at the time was great. The project of the new bridge near the Delhi Gate and the erection of the new gate leading to it originated with myself, and in conformity with His Highness's orders they were commenced with, as also the roads of the city improved, and the public buildings repaired, as far as practicable. The repairs, &c., of the serais or rest houses, erected by my great grandfather, have also been provided for in all the districts. They are now in a better state than what they were for a long time before.

47. During the 40 years of Chundoo Lall's Administration no public works of utility were ever undertaken, except some few travellers' bungalows built by the Sappers and Miners of the Contingent, and the Chudderghaut Bridge erected under the Resident's orders, though the funds were supplied by this Government. At the recommendation of General Fraser, and with the sanction of His Highness the Nizam, my uncle set apart Rs. 8,000 per mensem for the construction of the roads to Madras and Masulipatam and for examining coal fields, &c., and this

expense was continued under the orders of the Resident until the assignment of territory. About this time and after repeated applications from this Government, at the recommendation of General Lowe, the Abkarry Revenue, which till then this Government had not received, was given up and the expenditure above alluded to has been since defrayed from that source. I am anxious to improve the city, and especially to widen the principal roads and have them kept clean; for the former of these purposes, the difficulty consists in having the houses of great men on the sides of the roads. The first step, however, is to have the roads kept clean, which I commenced doing not long ago. When the police is placed on an efficient footing, this work will be more properly carried out. The tanks and water channels in the districts also need repair and rebuilding, which is a most necessary work, as it will be of great benefit to the Government. Measures will be taken with this view and the works gradually carried on.

GENERAL CORRUPTION.

48. From personal observations and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that very few officers of the Government discharge their duties honestly, faithfully, zealously, and intelligently; but the views and exertions of most officials are absorbed in finding out means to obtain money and influence for themselves. Perhaps this evil exists elsewhere also, but in this place it is more general. On this point I would beg to make a few remarks.

For a long time past it has been the practice to obtain service, advancement, and position by one of the three following means, whether the candidate is competent or not for the duties. First, by nuzzeranahs, advances or bribery; secondly, by recommendations from influential parties, military chiefs, or men of wealth, of whose aid the Government sometimes stands in need; and thirdly, by flattering parties who have access to the Dewan, or supposed to be in his confidence. Thus appointments and advancements were not made according to merit, and what has been the source of further evil is that inasmuch as meritorious conduct is the result of persevering industry to be attained only by constant labour, it was found easier by the means above alluded to to gain the same ends, and this being continued for a length of time, it has now become a custom, and unless this custom is removed by either fear or intimidation no amount of instruction or encouragement will change it.

IMPROVEMENTS.

49. Improvements are required more or less in all the departments of Government, and the greatest of all difficulties is to procure men of ability for the public service. It is difficult to find men, natives of the country, with a few exceptions, fit for the work required of them, and this is owing to the want of systematic training and incentives to honesty and industry. At present only a few persons of this country possessing the requisite knowledge and abilities are procurable, besides some who have served in other countries. Of the latter there are two descriptions, one is composed of those who having been dismissed the service are unfit for employment, and the other those who have voluntarily quitted it, owing to the smallness of their emoluments or from disinclination to continue any longer in that service, or are drawn hither by family connections, a desire of bettering their condition, and of course the latter class only are worthy of employment. When people of this latter description are found they are entertained in the service; and others of this country who have received some education and are under instructions will be gradually provided. I make every effort in my power to induce the higher classes of the people to enter the public service, and improve the affairs of Government agreeably to the rules laid down by the Government. Some of them are already engaged in the service, and I trust others will follow the example.

SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES.

50. From the beginning of my Administration I had many and serious difficulties to encounter from time to time, which often brought matters to a most critical state; and in order that the nature of these difficulties may be understood, I will mention some of them.

51. As soon as the Treaty of 1853 was signed and before the Assigned Districts were made over to the British Commissioner, claims for compensation were preferred by the great Pathan Chiefs and others for the jaghirs, talookas, &c., of which they were dispossessed. The principal of these powerful and influential men were the Jaghirdars of Ellichpoor, Bood-din-Khan, Sultan Niwaz-ool-Moolk, Abdoola-bin-Ali, Oomer-bin-Awud, Ruffeek Yawur-ood-Dowlah, and several others. These claims against the Circar were of considerable amount, and there was none less than 5 lakhs of rupees ; the highest amounted to about 30 lakhs. These demands were urged with importunity and required immediate adjustment. The British Government would of course have had no difficulty in taking possession, but any opposition from these parties would have placed this Government in a very delicate position. If the Circar had guaranteed their claims as they were brought forward, it would have become greatly embarrassed. A proper adjustment of them hereafter would have been difficult. I therefore used persuasions and threats, and ultimately guaranteed so much of their claims as may be proved just and proper, and induced them to yield up their possessions quietly.

52. In the ninth month of my Administration, one Sultan Ghalib made a Dungah at the Nizam's Palace. This man was of a reckless and daring character, and was frequently made a tool of by more wary and respectable men. I had seen two of his Dungahs during my uncle's time. This man commenced dunning me ere I had been scarcely six months in office. I continued to pacify him for the time by letting him understand that he must wait a short time, and that his accounts also required examination. He came frequently to me afterwards, and gradually began to be more pressing in his demands; and I perceived from his manner and from information received that he meditated a Dungah. I therefore gave stringent orders to my people that if Sultan Ghalib came for that purpose with any large body of Arabs, they were to prevent his entering my premises, and if any opposition was shown, to repel them by force without the least hesitation, and that they were to consider these orders as final. The news of such orders being issued reached Sultan Ghalib, and instead of coming to my house, he went directly to His Highness's palace. He was both in the Sarf-i-Khas and Dewanee service, and when clamouring at any uncle's house he used to assure His Highness, through some of the female servants, to prevent His Highness's anger being excited against him, that my uncle was an ill wisher of His Highness, and therefore he had recourse to these Dungahs, that besides satisfying his own claims he might insult the Dewan's power and authority. Now that the Dungah was made at His Highness's own palace, His Highness's suspicions were aroused, and he saw the real character of the man ; and ordered that he should be discharged from both establishments, and after a settlement of his account and adjustment of his claims upon others, he should be expelled from the country. But on the plea of settling his claims against individuals, he did not leave the country for a long time.

53. About twelve months after I had been in office another conspiracy was hatched, in which most of the Jemadars of the Ressalah Khas were concerned. Oomraogeer also, along with some Arabs, took part in it. At the head of the plot was Koodrut Ali Khan, Jemadar of Rohillas. Their object was suddenly, on a fixed day, to cause a commotion, and to seize some one as an hostage for the purpose of extorting money from the Circar, on the plea that it was due as the pay of 500 Rohillas, whose employment was authorized by my late uncle, with old balances due to certain troops of horse and money claimed by Oomraogeer. Subsequently during enquiry relative to the claims of Rohillas, Koodrut Ali produced as proof a document which allowed pay to the men from the date they were mustered ; but as they were never mustered, nor even employed at all, they of course had no claim to the money. The Rohilla chief had previously received all the arrears due to him and the men employed under him, exclusive of the 500 on whose account he at that time endeavoured to exact a large sum. The other Jemadars desired to recover their old arrears. Having become aware of their intentions before the disturbance took pace, by obtaining possessing of papers signed and sealed by the parties

respectively, I assembled most of the military chiefs and directed them to punish the conspirators, and this plan I adopted in order that no one among the former may have an opportunity to join the latter, as it was rumoured at the time that many of these Jemadars were concerned in the conspiracy. In this way I caused the conspirators to be seized, and after trial by the Foudjdary Udault most of them were sentenced to imprisonment of various periods, and the conspiracy was extinguished.

54. At the commencement of the fourth year of my Administration another alarming plot was formed, the execution of which was entrusted to the Arab Bilaswud, and in which Sultan Ghalib was a party. It originated with Oomraogeer Gosain, who had transactions with the Circar, on whom his alleged claims amounted to a very large sum, owing to the exorbitant rate of interest he charged and the pay of the troops under him and other unauthorized charges. Oomraogeer employed Bilaswud, who was associated with him in his pecuniary transactions. It was also the practice with Oomraogeer to insert in many of his bonds the names of Arab Chiefs, and in the event of any disagreement between him and any of these Jemadars, he would renew the bonds in the name of some other Jemadar. He also obtained Arabs in the names of such Jemadars, but he enjoyed all the advantages accruing therefrom. In this manner Oomraogeer had inserted Bilaswud's name in his bonds and kept him in his service, at the same time Bilaswud was in the service of Ruffeek Yawur-ood-Dowlah ; but the had entered into a written agreement with Oomraogeer to recover for him all his claims by any means, even if it should bring him in contact with the Government troops. Bilaswud secretly collected a body of about 800 Arabs, and with them assumed an attitude of hostility towards the Circar, and demanded payment of claims, and pay of Arabs entertained without authority. He took up a position in a house occupied by him near the Chowk, the most frequented part of the city, and near a house in which Zoolficar-ool-Moolk, an uncle of the Nizam, resided, who was obliged to quit it in consequence. His Highness's Palace was also close by. These proceedings caused great commotion in the city. I ordered a body of Circar's troops composed cheifly of Arabs to surround the house, and directed the Arab Chiefs Abdoolla-bin-Ali and Oomer-bin-Awud to explain to Bilaswud that he must immediately quit the city or stand the consequences. When persuasion was of no avail a few shots were fired by Arabs, and 5 or 6 Arabs on both sides were wounded or killed. Abdoolla-bin-Ali was a friend of Sultan Ghalib, who was one of the party with Bilaswud, and he suggested that as a large sum of money was promised to Sultan Ghalib by Bilaswud, which was his inducement to join him, if the Circar would pay Rs. 24,000 to Sultan Ghalib, and recover that amount from Oomraogeer's claims, he would immediately withdraw with his men and Bilaswud would be quite helpless. When I saw that matters had now reached a most critical point, and that much bloodshed was likely to ensue, I approved of the plan. On this subject I shall presently make some observations. Accordingly Abdoolla-bin-Ali did make a promise to Sultan Ghalib to this effect, who, seeing the Circar's troops ready to arrest the conspirators, moved out and separated himself with his own from Bilaswud. The next day Abdoolla-bin-Ali and other Jemadars went as they affirmed to attack Bilaswud's party, and as soon as they reached the spot Bilaswud came out and placed his head on Abdoolla-bin-Ali's feet, and he seeing that Bilaswud was now quite helpless, allowed him to go away. He then went to Chunchelgoodah, and again collected a body of men. I deemed Abdoolla-bin-Ali culpable, and held him reponsible for the escape of Bilaswud, which was the result of his connivance, and desired him to apprehend him. Accordingly he sent troops to have him seized and brought down, but during the night Bilaswud came alone to my house and delivered himself up. But the conduct of the Arab Chief (in permitting the escape) was disapproved of by the late Nizam, and orders were given to the Jemadars not to attend to present their Nuzzurs.

55. The case of Bilaswud was the last Dungah of Arabs made on account of pay, arrears, &c. ; and this mode of clamour was one of the tricks resorted to by people who wished to throw obstacles in the way of the Administration, of which

I had sufficient experience during the Administration of my uncle and Rajah Rambuksh. In all cases of this kind the cause of my success was that in my negotiations I have always endeavoured to conciliate the feelings of claimants and their supporters by telling them that I have never desired violently to resist any just demand, but only the unjust and exaggerated claims preferred against the Government. Even this description of claims, if they appeared to be of a trifling nature likely to cause any disturbance and entailing but small loss on the Government, I caused to be adjusted at once. My reason for suspecting these demands as likely to be attended by disturbances was that Sultan Ghalib was an associate of Bilaswud, and between Sultan Ghalib's tribe and that of Oomer-bin-Awud there was an old clan feud. Each of these clans watched for an opportunity to make an attack upon the other, and when Oomer-bin-Awud's party was ordered to coerce the conspirators, that opportunity was then afforded. Each party had a number of followers, and they would undoubtedly have fought to the utmost of their power. It was rumoured at the time that it was the purpose of all the Arabs to coalesce and withstand any force the Circar might send against them. On this subject a copy of Mr. Bushby's note to me in reply to mine in this case will be found in Appendix No. 4.

56. The next affair was that of Kullunder Beg, who preferred groundless claims against the Circar for the continuance of the pay of a large number of troops and the payment of their arrears. The claims were upon investigation found to be forgeries. He was told so repeatedly, and that the Circar would pardon his past misdoings and allow him to retain such of his present sowars as were probably allowed to him. He, however, would persist in his unjust demands. When he found that there was nothing to be expected from me, he went to the late Nizam's palace to complain. His Highness referred the matter to me, which I explained; but His Highness did not appear to understand the explanation properly. Some of His Highness's attendants gave Kullunder Beg expectations. Shortly afterwards Kullunder Beg seized Rajah Nanuck Buksh as hostage for the payment of his demands. His Highness's people interfered and used persuasions and threats, and he let Rajah Nanuck Buksh go, but still he remained at the Nizam's palace. His Highness then became aware of the correctness of my representation that Kullunder Beg was determined to enforce his object by any means. After a few months His Highness sent for the Serishtadar of the Arabs, and directed him to call the Arab Jemadars, to whom he gave orders either to expel Kullunder Beg from the palace, or have him imprisoned within 12 hours. He refused to quit, and as the Nizam's orders were imperative, some men armed with swords and daggers only were sent to seize him. He resisted and in the affray which ensued he was killed.

57. When previously, during the Mohorum, the mutiny of the Contingent Cavalry took place at Bolarum, the active and watchful measures I took on the occasion will be seen from the note I wrote to Mr. Bushby, and his reply, which will be found in the Appendix No. 5.

58. All the events above related occurred during the late Nizam's time. Two or three days after Colonel Davidson's arrival His Highness was taken ill, and Colonel Davidson warned me to be careful in the event of the Nizam's death that no disturbance took place, as I should be held responsible for it. When Nizam Ali Khan died, Aristoojah got European soldiers to guard the palace and the residences of the other Princes, and thus preserved order and quiet in the city. On the death of the late Nizam's father, Secunder Jah, Rajah Chundoo Lall employed his own people to preserve order, but had British troops placed in his baradhery in the city as a precautionary measure. On the occasion of the death of the late Nizam, I did not seek the aid of any British troops, but preserved order in the city with the means at my disposal, the Police, the Arabs, and the Sahookars in the service of the Circar. This Government was weaker at this time than it was at any former period, and it was the most difficult and critical time to me, seeing that everywhere people were ripe for revolt; but I will not dwell on this point, as it involves complaints of the conduct of others. Hardly had I got over this critical period when the news of the mutiny and rebellion in Hindoostan reached us. From this date to the arrival of

information of the recapture of Delhi by British troops, each succeeding day only increased the difficulties by which I was surrounded. I will not dwell on this period so fraught with danger and difficulty, because His Highness is well acquainted with them. I was, however, held responsible for good or for evil by both Governments, and in consequence of intrigues here, my power was diminished. The endeavours of the leaders of these intrigues were to throw the blame of every kind on me, while they shared in the praise of every successful measure. I had reasons to expect death every moment as the only man among the Circar officers who was regarded by the populace as an ally and friend of the British, and this idea would seem to have been confirmed when a religious flag was raised in the Mecca Musjid and people thronged around it. By His Highness's orders I sent people to remove the flag and dispersed the crowd; and again, when the cavalry-men who escaped from Aurangabad came down here I had them disarmed on my own premises, and on the next day when they were called and desired to go to the Resident they refused, and used strong language, urging religious motives and exciting the people to tumult. I thought that such language might lead to mischief, and therefore desired a party of Arabs to bind the men and take them to the Resident. The Arabs without any hesitation bound them in my presence and dragged them to the Residency. On the night of the attack on the Residency there were but very few on whom I could place reliance, not on account of the personal feelings by which they might be supposed to be actuated towards me, but on account of their religious prejudices. A few of the chiefs only understood their proper duty, but the generality of the people, the soldiery included, deemed it would be against their religion to assist the British Government, and therefore when my directions were given to them by their chiefs during the night to proceed against the rebels, they showed some hesitation. But the following morning they were persuaded to move out of the city; but as Torra Baz Khan had in the meanwhile escaped, no advantage arose from this movement. Subsequently the capture of Torra Baz Khan and Moulvie Alla-ood-Deen, the ringleaders in the attack on the Residency, which was effected by much exertion, is well known.

Conclusion.

59. I am strongly of opinion, and can unhesitatingly state, that for the better arrangements of the affairs of Government (or in any affair) rules should be established, and the people of the country as well as all Government officials should be persuaded or intimidated into observing the established rules by which business will be facilitated, authority respected, and order will prevail, and at the same time the Circar itself will in a manner be precluded from going into any extremes. I can assure His Highness that no rules can be established which will not bear some resemblance to those of the British Government, because that Government, after a careful examination and enquiry into all the rules and regulations, the laws and customs of each caste and tribe, have made a selection of those which are most useful and advantageous. These laws have been brought into operation during a long course of years, and when any error was discovered it was immediately corrected; therefore if any good rules are prepared, such rules can only resemble those of the British Government.

60. On the subject of the enacting good laws and their accordance with those of the British, I shall make some necessary observations. 1st.—Any person possessed of ability might carry on the affairs of Government according to certain known rules, all that is necessary being a strict adherence to them, with a zealous and honest discharge of those duties. The Government itself would hesitate to depart from its own established rules. 2nd.—The celebrated British nation is considered to possess superior ability and intelligence, and is at unity with all other nations. The laws framed by them are not the suggestions of one or two persons, but the joint wisdom and experience of several, adopted after enquiry into the history, laws, and religion of other tribes, and having in view the existing laws and habits of the people. 3rd.—These laws are modified or rescinded as necessity requires, without any senseless adherence to ancient customs

and habits, or to previously expressed opinions. Here, however, it is impossible to get men of such intelligence, education and experience, in order to collect or frame laws. 4th.—If, however, it is supposed that such rules are not in accordance with our views and feelings, still it will be necessary to adopt them. There is no other alternative, because our country is surrounded by theirs, and in these extensive territories the Government is conducted under systems and rules ; and if our country is governed differently without any system, it would be of no advantage to us, and the British authorities would have constant cause of reproach against us. Of course nothing which would transgress our Mahomedan laws could find a place in our rules.

When we commence a systematic form of government, it is necessary to carry out established rules, with firmness and vigour, as at the outset people will be disinclined to observe them, being naturally disposed to follow their own independent wills. These rules will be a restraint on their inclinations, especially in the case of those who possess power, and as these persons are more independent than others they will feel this restraint the more. They will therefore throw every obstacle in their power against the introduction of such a system, and incline others to join them in doing so. The best plea they will put forward is that such a system is contrary to Mahomedan laws, and by doing so, they will try to sow the seeds of discontent among the people.

Appendices.

No. 1.

Translation of an urzee from Nawab Salar Jung to H. H. the Nizam dated 30th Shawal 1273 H.

My ancestors have been faithful servants, always prepared to devote themselves for your exalted family. Ever since I was honoured with the office which I hold, I have done nothing except wishing for the prosperity, and devoting myself to the affairs of the Government, and endeavouring to obtain the approbation of my Sovereign. I have always been engaged in discharging my duties and administering public affairs so as to secure the well-being of the Circar and the good of the State ; and I call God Almighty and the prophet to witness the integrity of my representation, that I shall always with upright intention and sincere fidelity and devotion be diligent and zealous in obedience and in a desire for the prosperity of your Highness, and there shall be no remissness whatever in my service and devotedness.

Representation of Salar Jung.

To behold your Highness's feet is a source of comfort and satisfation to me, and increases the confidence and reliance of the people in me. Certain days in every month, as may be convenient to your Highness, should be appointed for granting me audiences, in order that I may wait upon your Highness on the appointed days.

The representations I make regarding the Administration of the affairs of the State should, in view to their improvement, be acceded to.

If anybody should make misrepresentations regarding me to your Highness which may excite your displeasure, enquiry should immediately be made and the guilty party punished, in order that it may prove a warning to others.

Your Highness will be pleased to approve of the measures that I shall give effect to, in matters connected with the Dewanee, and in regard to the removal and appointment of Talookdars and others, in the usual way.

In regard to the removals and appointments in offices under the Dewanee, which it has long been the custom for the Dewan to propose and His Highness to sanction, Your Highness will be pleased according to custom to approve of my representations.

In regard to affairs connected with the Dewanee of a pecuniary nature, or in issuing new rules, or in any other important matter, it is solicited that your Highness will not give your orders without first questioning me on the subject, and allowing me to give an explanation, as the responsibility of the above matters rests with the Dewanee.

The reductions of salaries, the resumption of jaghirs and other allowances improperly held, which will be made to cover the existing deficiency of income, agreeably to statements which will be presented for your Highness' inspection.

In regard to the districts assigned to the British Government, as they are entrusted in Amanee, discussions generally occur regarding criminal and civil matters about the boundaries, the remission of the Sayer duties, and in matters of account, &c., therefore with the view of removing all cause of disputes,

I propose that the value of the districts in question shall be taken at a certain fixed sum, and deducting therefrom the districts which shall be given in favour of sufficient amount to cover the charges specified in the Treaty, all other surplus districts shall be retaken by the Circar, and also from the period of the assignment of the districts any surplus amount which shall appear in the accounts shall be received in cash, by which there will be an advantage to the Circar, and affairs will be carried on with facility. In this arrangement new boundaries will be fixed within which shall exist only the districts given in form to the British Government. Accordingly, several of the Sarf-i-Khas districts, and in lieu of them, other districts, exclusive of those coming under the head of the surplus districts above alluded to, shall be taken by the Circar beyond fixed boundaries, and appropriated respectively as Sarf-i-Khas and as jaghirs belonging to me. I trust Your Highness will permit me to enter into negotiations with the Resident on this subject as opportunity may occur.

I have represented to Your Highness that owing to the existing deficiency of assests, the Talookdar of Nirmul belonging to the Dewanee, which was taken in liquidation of an advance of 10 lakhs of rupees, and of which about half the amount remains unpaid, together with other villages belonging to the Dewanee yielding two lakhs of rupees annually, which were sequestrated without any cause about 7 or 8 years ago, should be restored. Likewise the sum of Rs. 15,000 per month now paid in excess of the allowance required for His Highness' relatives shall cease to be paid, or otherwise some pecuniary assistance should be given me by your Highness. In reply Your Highness has been pleased to say that you will assist me with a sum of 15 lakhs of rupees in cash, for which I feel highly honoured, and this sum will be applied to meet urgent demands against the Circar, such as the liquidation of debts, &c. The mode of repayment of the above sum will be as follows—namely, with Your Highness's permission, if the arrangements of the Assigned Districts as represented above take place, and a sum of money is received equivalent to the sum to be advanced by Your Highness, it will be paid in discharge of it. Should any sum remain unpaid, or if no cash payment is received, and only districts are restored, then the advance will be liquidated by the payment of two lakhs annually ; or otherwise I beg Your Highness will excuse me and permit the advance to be liquidated, when the revenues of the Circar exceed the expenditure, and in future all surplus revenues shall be paid over to Your Highness.

I beg I may be considered as entirely submissive to Your Highness, and that you will extend to me your cherishing favour and support, bearing in mind the enhancement of my honour which depends on Your Highness's kindness.

No. 2.

Abstract of estimated Receipts and Disbursements, which were submitted to His Highness the Nizam in the year Hijree 1277 (A. D. 1860), corresponding with the Fuslee year 1270.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Revenue for Fuslee 1262				1,54,41,194	7	0
Increase				21,15,610	3	6
Details.						
	Rs.	a.	p.			
Increase, inclusive of exchange	10,29,703	8	6			
Resumed Jaghirs	10,85,906	11	0			
	21,15,610	3	6			
Total... Rs.				1,75,56,804	10	6

				Rs.	a.	p.
		Brought forward.....		1,75,56,804	10	6
Deduct.						
Deficiency in Collections, &c.	2,73,068	0	6			
Granted to Jaghirdars in lieu of holdings in the Assigned Districts	2,30,041	1	0			
Payments to the Contingent, &c.	48,39,709	4	0	53,42,818	5	6
		Balance...		1,22,13,986	5	0
Deduct Seebundee Sadur, Roosooms, Yeomidars &c.				17,81,132	2	9
		Net Revenue...		1,04,32,854	2	3
Details of the above Revenue.						
For Fuslee 1262				88,73,545	3	6
Increase	16,75,580	0	9			
Details						
Increase including exchange, &c.	9,76,480	14	0			
Resumed Jaghirs	3,32,605	10	0			
Saved by reduction of expenditure	3,66,493	8	9			
	16,75,580	0	9			
Deduct Seebundee Sadur.						
Roosoomdars, &c., on items of increase	11,627	2	0	15,59,308	14	9
		Net Revenue Total.....		1,04,32,854	2	3
Disbursements.						
Payments to His Highness the Nizam, on account of personal expenditure and for His Highness's relatives, &c. Likewise the expenses of Elephants, Horses and all other establishments				29,65,548	4	3
Allowance to the Dewan				1,80,000	0	0
Allowance to the Peshkar				1,20,000	0	0
				32,65,543	4	3
Troops, Horse and Foot in the City and the Districts, as well as those of the Kotwalee and Garrisons, &c.						
No. of Horse 5,880						
No. of Foot 34,755						
Former amount of Pay	93,79,020	10	3			
Deduct.						
Reductions and dismissals of men not present, but borne on the rolls and their pay appropriated by the chiefs, and the remainder considered as balance due by the Circar.						
Horse 1,165 and Foot 8,158	32,30,822	10	9			
				61,48,197	15	6
No. of Horse remaining 4,715						
No. of Foot remaining 26,597						
Their payments, Pay of Munsubdars, &c.						
Former amount	26,57,433	0	0			
Reductions and dismissals, &c.	15,31,759	6	9			
Present yearly Amount				11,25,673	9	3
Payments in liquidations of former claims of Sahookars and balances due to Talookdars				10,42,964	0	0
Interests and premium on present advance				5,65,774	2	3
Towards the liquidation of Mortgage Jewels				1,86,300	0	0
On account of Buildings and Repairs				1,20,000	0	0
Miscellaneous *viz.*, Budraka Jawans, Police and Nakas at Chudderghaut, food of Prisoners, allowances to Durgahs, &c.				1,34,696	2	6
				1,25,89,149	1	9
Deficiency in receipts				21,56,294	15	6

No. 4.

BOLARUM, 10*th August* 1855.

My dear Nawab,—I am very much obliged to you for the particulars of the late misconduct of the Arabs in the city in which the Nizam's Government has experinced another instance of the danger to the authority of His Highness from the Arab element at his capital, for upon the forbearance of the Abool-Punches of the tribe and that *alone* do you depend for your security from such a subversion of order as would destroy the sovereignty of His Highness altogether, and bring the affairs of the State to a ruinous termination. I entirely concur in the propriety of your proceedings throughout this critical business, and think that your resolution was most honourable and creditable. It is happy for His Highness that he has a Minister whose character is adequate to an emergency of this kind, and in whose deportment a certain dignity under all the disadvantages of your position is maintained. I conclude that you do not feel (since the submission of the rebels who seized upon the Chowk and prepared defence) that the Government can fitly persevere further for the punishment of the offenders, who at the intercession of their chiefs have departed from the city. This is a cruel compromise of public order, and the recognition of a power in the city greater than the power of the Sovereign and his ostensible Government. Is it so? With my best regards and esteem for your services to His Highness on the present occasion,—Believe me,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY.

No. 4.

BOLARUM, 16*th August* 1855.

My dear Nawab,—I have read your paper with much interest. Your letter of the 14th instant affords me unqualified satisfaction, forasmuch as it tells me that the delinquent Bilaswud and his man Hussen are no longer at large in open contravention of the substance as well as the decent appearance of the Government authority. I trust he will constantly act up to his present good resolve and will permit you to save his kingdom from dissolution, with which it is threatened in two ways, from apathy of Arab disorder at the capital, and in an inferior degree by a waywardness and capriciousness on the part of the Huzoor in smaller matters, which he ought to leave to your responsible management as the constitutional organ and representative of himself in the public rule. I should like now to have an audience as soon as convenient that I may allude quietly to what has become patent to the world. I shall avoid saying anything that may annoy the Nizam with you.

The present ought to be favourable to your getting Saleh Agrubbee's departure effected.

I return the papers; if ever I want them again I will ask you for another perusal, provided you do not object to my making official use of the contents.

I have written all the circumstances that have lately occurred to the Governor-General privately, with my sentiments as fully and freely as I have conveyed them to you. He will be pleased with the termination without bloodshed and with your hope of a reform in His Highness's vacillating and injudicious interference to save culprits from an example of condign punishment whenever their misconduct deserves it.—Believe me, my dear Nawab, Yours with real respect and regard,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY.

No. 5.

HYDERABAD, 25*th September* 1855.

My dear Mr. Bushby,—I was surprised early this morning by Major Davidson's note informing me of the groundless alarm which prevailed at Bolarum and Secundrabad, on account of which the troops at Secundrabad were exposed to the trouble and inconvenience of being under arms the greater part of the night; and I wrote to you officially on the subject this

morning. I think it is necessary that an effort should be made to trace out the originator of the false report which led to all this disturbance and have him severely punished, and I am sure you will agree with me in this opinion which I have ventured to express. Ever since I heard of the misbehaviour of the Rissalah at Bolarum, I have kept a watchful eye over the city. I had two or three times intended to issue orders to the principal Jemadars and others to take steps to prevent any disturbance or unusual gathering of the people, but I was deterred from doing so upon reflection, as the very precautions might lead to the disorders which they were intended to prevent, by drawing the attention of the people to the subject instead of allowing them quietly to follow their usual custom of celebrating the Mohurrum. I had no apprehension that the Arabs, or any other respectable body of men in the city, would take part in such disturbances as was proved in the case of the Arabs when a quarrel between the Sheeahs and the Soonnees took place a few years ago; but it was the rabble here, who have nothing to lose, that I was disposed to regard with any suspicion, and it was under these circumstances that I sought for information from Captain Barrow and Dr. Smith as to the true state of affairs at Bolarum.

(Signed) SALAR JUNG.

No. 5.

BOLARUM, 26*th September* 1865.

My dear Nawab,—I had the pleasure of receiving your letter last evening about the plotters of the mischievous report which led to the preparation on the night before of the Secunderabad Force. If I can discover from whence it came and trace it to the city I will let you know. I am inclined to think it was invented nearer home, that is in our own neighbourhood, but not in our Cantonment of Bolarum. It was curiously circumstantial, though it was ridiculous and incredible enough. I am very sorry that we occasioned any anxiety or distress to you, whose kindness on the occasion and sympathies with Brigadier Colin Mackenzie I gratefully appreciate.—With kind regards from us,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY.

Translation of the Diary kept by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor during his tour in the Aurungabad Districts.

Thursday, 8*th January* 1880.—Left Hyderabad by the ordinary passenger train *en route* to Aurungabad. Between the Hoossain Saugor junction and Tandur the standing crops, as far as could be seen from the line of railway, did not appear to be in a thriving condition. From the latter station, however, as far as Shahabad they looked fresh and green, and the fields presented an appearance of great neatness and regularity. Arrived at Goolburga at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and took up residence in the new traveller's bungalow. About 5 o'clock went to see the new Survey Office. This is a lofty, spacious and elegant building constructed entirely of stone and mortar, and with the exception of the façade is nearly completed. When furnished it promises to be a solid and substantial structure. The only drawback, however, is that the rooms are not so well lighted as they ought to be. I have deemed it necessary to direct attention to this defect, and have spoken to Mr. Macfarlane to take measures for its removal. Having inspected the Revenue Survey Office, I went to see the new Bazaar called the Mahboobgunj. It is designed in a really handsome style, the shops being arranged in a circle round a fountain in the centre, and presenting a pleasant sight to the view. On two sides of this main building rows of other shops in exact straight lines are in course of construction, and some already finished.

Friday, 9*th January*.—Saw the town this morning. It has really improved both as regards population and cleanliness, since my last visit in 1295 Hijri (December 1876). The bazar (Mahboobgunj), the public gardens (Mahboob Goolshan), and the new tank have contributed greatly to make Gulburga a pleasing looking town.

After having seen the town, I paid a visit to the Talookdar's Kutcherry, which

is located under the dome of an old tomb situated on the outskirts of the town. Surely, this is the last place to be chosen for such an important office. The accommodation is exceedingly limited, so much so that it is impossible to arrange the records in the way they ought to be. It would be advisable to assign a few rooms, if possible, in the new building which is being erected for the Revenue Survey Department, for the Office of the First Talookdar. The whole building will, of course, be converted ultimately to the use of the District Kutcherry when the Survey has been brought to a close. Although want of sufficient accommodation in the present Office building prevents a fair exhibition of its merits, I nevertheless found the records excellently arranged on a new and admirable principle introduced by the Sudder Talookdar himself. This consists in dividing all papers into two classes, technically distinguished as "Mouzawar" and "Kulleat." The papers under the "Mouzawar" class are arranged under separate bundles, each bundle containing all the papers relating to one village. There are thus in all as many bundles as there are villages in the district, and each bears the name of the village to which it refers, and the talook where the village is situated. All documents whatever pertaining to any particular village are deposited in the bundle specially made up for that village. Again there are papers which cannot be referred to a particular village, they are made up into distinct bundles according to the nature of their contents and the year to which they belong. This series is technically known by the name of "Kulleat." All records subsequent to the year 1292 H. have already been arranged on this system, and those prior to it are being similarly dealt with. A catalogue of the records relating to the past five years has been prepared, and this too is somewhat novel in its idea. In this catalogue all those papers that are important and have a permanent value are marked **A**, and those which are comparatively useless and are removed from the files after the lapse of a few years are marked **B**. The papers themselves, in order to answer this classification, are separately stringed together according as they come under the first or the second description. Under such systematic arrangement one does not find the least difficulty in laying one's hands on the exact paper that may be wanted from the whole mass of records. In order actually to test the facility this method affords, I asked for a certain file from the papers, and this was produced as quickly as possible. It need not be added that this result leaves no doubt as to the excellence of the method. From the Talookdar's Kutcherry went to the Tahsil Kutcherry and the Hospital, in both of which there are signs of great improvement. Subsequently visited the Jail. Here the change is indeed most striking and satisfactory. Under the supervision of the Sudder Talookdar and Talookdar a neat enclosure wall has been erected at a moderate cost, and which, though not pucka built, is strong enough for the purpose of protection, and is by no means bad-looking. The prisoners are employed on various kinds of manufacture, but the most important and well conducted department is that of tent-making, which not only supplies the whole of His Highness's dominions with tents, but turns out rugs, and carpets, and other coarse stuff of a similar description in considerable quantity. I was much struck by the skill and dexterity displayed by the prisoners working in this department, who seemed to me upon a personal observation to have acquired a high proficiency in this handicraft.

During the last two years there has been a net profit of about Rs. 7,000 in the working of the Jail after defraying all expenses, including the payment of wages to the prisoners. This satisfactory result is a sufficient testimony to the efficiency of the management. Indeed it is a matter of congratulation that wherever I turned my eyes I was impressed with the order and regularity that prevailed in the entire administration of the Jail. The thanks of the Government are due to the Sudder Talookdar Mahomed Ikramullah Khan, by whose energy and zeal it is that all these reforms have been introduced, and through whose immediate supervision such gratifying results have been attained. There is hardly a doubt that in the course of a few more years this Jail will be able to show still greater progress. In the meantime the necessity for increased accommodation

having been felt, it is under contemplation to build a few more barracks. Plans and estimates have already been prepared with this view by the Public Works Department, and the work itself will be soon commenced. When these barracks are completed it is hoped the prisoners will be more conveniently and comfortably lodged. Next to the Jail, visited the Sudder Talookdar's office, in which I found records all neatly and systematically arranged.

Being pressed for time, and consequently unable to pay a second visit to the Sudder Talookdar's Kutcherry, I had desired that the cultivators belonging to certain two villages in the district, with the patels, patwarees and village papers, should attend at my camp at 1 o'clock. I invited a few of the cultivators into my tent, and inquired of them what amount they were each assessed at, and what they had already paid for the current year. I compared the sums they mentioned with the entries in the paotibahees or receipt books which they hold, and in which all payments are entered under their respective heads and dates, and found that in no case was there room for the slightest suspicion that they had been obliged to pay more than was due from them. I then compared the paotibahees with the patwarees' accounts, and in this case also with satisfactory results, for the former agreed with the kirdi or journal, and the kirdi with the khata or ledger. From an inspection of the Tahsil books I observed that all sums received from the cultivators by the patels and patwarees were remitted without any unnecessary delay to the Tahsil Kutcherry, accompanied by a memo. called irsalnamah, which contains particulars as to the name of the cultivator by whom the payment has been made, the amount paid under each head, the total amount, and the date of payment, and which bears the date of issue and the signature of the patwaree. This memo. is checked with the khata and kirdi in the Tahsil Kutcherry, and forwarded along with an order from the Tahsildar to the treasury, where it is recorded and a receipt given to the patwaree, under the joint signature of the Peshkar and Tahsildar. The irsalnamahs are all carefully preserved, and it is possible at any time to check the Tahsil kirdi by means of them. I asked for some of them which were immediately produced. There was an exact correspondence between them and the Tahsil kirdi. I examined a few laoni, patrak and jamabundi papers, and found that they were all prepared in due accordance with the rules and regulations in force. One of these rules requires that in every case when the assessment is increased or reduced, reasons shall be stated in these papers in the handwriting of the Tahsildar, and the Talookdar in charge of the talook shall investigate and ascertain their validity at the time of jamabundi. On examining some five or six of these papers, I was much gratified to find that the provisions of the jamabundi rules issued in 1292 Hijri were strictly observed, and that the Tahsildar in this case, Mirza Fida Ali Beg, had written his remarks in a pertinent and creditable manner. Examined the accounts of the Talookdar's office and found them well kept and free from errors. Those for the year 1288 Fusli have already been submitted to the Accountant-General, but those for the last three months have not as yet been forwarded. The reason assigned for this delay is that the accounts received from the Tahasildars did not conform to the altered forms lately prescribed, and that consequently they had to be returned for correction. Be the reason what it may, it is a matter of regret that there should be any delay in the submission of accounts when the necessity and importance of their regular transmission every month cannot well be exaggerated.

I saw the Budget for this district for 1289 F. It seems it has not been prepared with such due care as the matter deserves. The Sudder Talookdar expresses a hope that a considerable portion of the outstandings of past years will be realized, but no account of this fact is taken in the Budget. Again, the estimates furnished by the Tahsildars are given exactly as they have been received, without making any allowance for revenue that might remain unrealized. I told the Talookdar he should try to acquire a more intimate knowledge of the new rules for the preparation of budgets, and should in future bestow greater care in applying them to practice.

I then examined the jamabundi and wassoolbaki papers of the district.

It appears that they have been carefully prepared. The entire amount of the assessment of the zilla for the year 1287 Fusli, after allowing for remissions, was Rs. 8,46,927 as compared with Rs. 7,78,985 last year (1288). This shows loss of revenue to the extent of Rs. 67,942, the percentage of decrease being 8·02 as compared with the year 1287 and 9·1 as compared with the average of the last five years. This decrease should be regarded as one of the after-effects of the late famine, and I see in it no real cause for anxiety. The total revenue realized for the year 1288 Fusli was Rs. 673,128, which gives a proportion of 34 to 50. But as all this part of the country suffered very much during the late famine, and as the cultivators have not yet fully recovered from the effects of it, this result is not to be attributed to any slackness on the part of the officials. It is, however, desirable that this amount of unrealized revenue, together with the arrears of past years, a very large sum altogether, should be struck off the account books by settling the amounts which have not yet been settled, and by entire remissions in cases where no realization can be hoped for. After examining the revenue records, I went to see the work of the Adaluts, and was not much pleased with the proportion of the cases decided. I examined the files of two appeal cases in the Sudder Madadgar's Court. Both had been cancelled on the same day on the ground of the appeal being made inadmissible, one after 9 months and the other after 7 months. Had the Sudder Madadgar paid a little more attention to the matter, he could have passed the same decision on the very day, or at the most a week after the institution of the cases. The Sudder Talookdars and Talookdars should in future be more strict in supervising the work of their judicial assistants, and I think an inquiry ought to be instituted from the Judicial Minister's office into the work of the Sudder Madadgar, and, on report thereon, a proper order should be passed. In driving about the town I found the poorer classes in a very bad condition. A great many people seem to have been reduced to utter destitution by the late famine.

I left Goolburgah by the ordinary afternoon train; and the next evening (10th January) arrived at Nandgaon, and slept in the travellers' bungalow there.

Sunday, 11th January.—I left Nandgaon in the morning by a carriage drawn by artillery horses belonging to the Hyderabad Contingent Force, breakfasted at Tarora, arrived at Deogaon at half past 11, and, after resting there a while, started and reached Aurungabad at 2 o'clock the same afternoon. At 5 in the evening I went to see the Choti Baradari (the Talookdar's Office), the Bari Baradari, and Dumry Mahal. Eight years ago (1872) when I visited Aurungabad, no buildings except the two Baradaries were in a fit condition; all the other old buildings, reservoirs, and fountains being either in a dilapidated state, or buried under a heap of rubbish with a thick cactus jungle growing over it, and obstructing the passage between the Choti and Bari Baradaris. Under Mr. Rustomji, the present Talookdar's management, the old buildings have been repaired, the reservoirs and fountains reclaimed and restored, and the piece of ground where the cactus was growing most luxuriantly has been converted into a beautiful garden. From the Baradari to the Dumry Mahal one now sees a succession of fine buildings, fountains and gardens, which are extremely refreshing to look at, and remind one of the splendour of Aurungabad in bygone times. Close to the Choti Baradari a new and handsome building has been erected, and is now very nearly finished. This building has cost about Rs. 15,000, and considering its size and the quality of work the cost is not very great, which is owing to the existence of old foundations in the ground where the house is built. In the Dumry Mahal the old portions have been repaired and some additions have been made, which have contributed greatly to the outward splendour of this part of the city. Mr. Furdoonji, the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, has made by subscriptions a beautiful garden, which is kept up by monthly subscriptions and donations. The repairs, construction, and restoration of all these buildings and fountains has not cost more than Rs. 30,000 distributed over three years, and small as this sum is, it has saved old buildings worth three lacks of rupees from falling into utter ruin. This series of buildings will form a very suitable residence for His Highness, and should he think of visiting Aurungabad there would be no necessity for other buildings,

the cost of which had been estimated from 2 to 2½ lakhs. It is even possible to set these buildings apart for the exclusive use of His Highness for ever. In that case a new building shall have to be erected for the Talookdar's office, the cost of which will not exceed twenty-five thousand rupees. Taking into consideration of their antiquity, I think it would also be advisable to repair gradually the old Zenana apartments of His Highness. I was very much pleased with this great improvement in the buildings and the freshness of the gardens. This result has no doubt been allowed through the energy and perseverance of Mr. Rustomjee, the present First Talookdar of Aurungabad, while the whole work has proceeded under the able supervision of Waheed Munnawar Khan, the Sudder Talookdar.

Monday, 12th January.—I went to see the Jail in the morning, and made inquiries into the circumstances of the escape of a certain prisoner. The Jail is an old domed building, which both from its shape and want of sufficient room is an unfit place for the custody of prisoners. A scheme for the construction of a new jail has been for some years under consideration, but there has been a difference of opinion among officials as to whether, instead of erecting a new building, it would not be easier and less expensive to convert the serai at Hirsool, with proper repairs and alterations, into a jail. After seeing the serai at Hirsool, I shall give my opinion on this subject.

Returning from the Jail I made a general round of the city, and found the streets and canals clean and in good repair, and compared to the year 1872 there were great improvements in every direction. Shaikh Davood had taken great pains for the cleanliness of the city, and Mr. Rustomjee has continued to give his attention to this important subject.

At 12 o'clock I paid a visit to the Tahasildar's office. The first thing I did there was to send for the cultivators of four different villages, and ask a few questions regarding their jamabundi. I was told that in the present year the jamabundi had been made by Burzorjee, Second Talookdar, who called all the cultivators into his presence and, without the medium of the karkoons, personally examined their accounts and compared the assessed amounts with the instalments already paid in. I was very much pleased to hear this. I asked several of the cultivators a few questions regarding their assessment and as to the sums they had already paid, and compared their statements with their paotibahee in the manner I had done at Goolburga. There was only one amongst the number who at first felt some little difficulty in clearly stating the amount he was assessed at, but, on a few questions being put to him, he was at last able to give a correct reply. The rest readily stated the sums they had paid up to that time. I compared the paotibahees in their possession with the kirdi and khata of the patwarees, and found a complete correspondence between the items set forth in these books. I asked the cultivators if they had any complaints to make, and was glad to learn that no illegal cesses were exacted from them by the Government servants. Their beaming countenances and the unembarrassed manner of their talking clearly showed that they were never in any way ill-treated. I encouraged them to speak unreservedly whatever they wanted to say. Only one of the cultivators complained that he had a field which, owing to its having a well in it, was assessed at wet land rates ; but the well having now fallen down, the land had become unfit for cultivation, still the land was assessed at wet land rates and arrears of rent were demanded on the same scale. But he acknowledged that he had never complained of it to the Tahasildar or anybody else, nor did he tender a rajeenamah because the patwaree had promised him a remission in his rent but did not fulfil his promise. Since in this case the revenue officers were in no way to blame, I instructed the cultivator either to present a rajeenamah or repair the well, and then apply in proper form for a reduction of the rent. From what he said it appeared to me that he had no wish to relinquish the land in his possession, but wanted a total remission of the rent, which could not be granted.

After that I examined the assessment and wassoolbaki papers of the Tahasildar's office, and found them to be correct in every respect. The monthly accounts have been regularly forwarded at stated periods to the head office ; even

the accounts current of Bahman last and the wasoolbaki statements have already been transmitted. This shows that the accounts in this office are kept with the greatest regularity. After what I have seen I am of opinion that the working of this office is admirable, and that Narsing Row, the Tahsildar, does his duty with great zeal and his work is carefully supervised by the head officers. As the Tahsildars here are also entrusted with judicial and criminal powers I examined some of the files of cases of both descriptions. In the criminal department 223 complaints were lodged during 1288 Fusli, and all of them decided. In the course of the last 5 months 111 cases were instituted and all of them decided. The civil suits instituted during the year 1288 F. and the 5 months of the present year were in all 177. Out of these 138 have already been decided ; the remaining 39 are still pending.

A list of the cases in order of the length of time they have been pending is given below :—

More than one year	2
More than 6 months	8
Less than 6 months	29

The delay in the decision of cases of more than one year's standing is not to be attributed to any negligence on the part of the Tahsildar. Orders were received from the Appellate Court at head-quarters for a review of judgment in the cases which have been pending over a year, and it appears some of the other departments had unlawfully interfered with them. The Judicial Minister should inquire into the matter.

I also inspected the record rooms of the office and found everything complete and in good order. After spending 4 hours in the inspection of the Tahsildar's office, I returned to my camp. At half-past 4 went to see the tomb of Rabia Durani, which is built on the model of Tajgunge. I found the building in better repair and the garden more clean and better kept than when I saw it last.

Tuesday, 13th January.—Paid a visit to the Rouza early in the morning and returned to Aurangabad at 11 o'clock the same morning. The Rouza is a very healthy place. In this place there is a house built by General Abbot, which was sold by him to Ruttunchund, but which was purchased from him by Government, furnished as it was, for Rs. 4,500. It is admirably situated, and has an extensive view of the surrounding country. An addition of a few rooms to the building, with some tents in the compound, will make the place fit for a short sojourn of His Highness if he thinks of visiting the place for a change. About 1 o'clock I went to see the First Talookdar's office and began with the examination of the Third Talookdar's work. The Third Talookdar has charge of the treasury and the assessment of a talooka has also been conducted by him. He has also criminal and civil jurisdiction. I first examined the treasury and the accounts. In connection with the treasury accounts, two points are to be noticed, namely the receipts and the disbursements. With regard to the receipts it is to be seen that the various sums sent to the treasury by the Tahsildars or from other departments are registered without delay under their proper heads in the kirdi, that receipts are duly given for sums received, and that an account of them is entered from time to time under their several heads in the register called khata. I examined four different entries made on different dates, and compared them with entries made in the khata, and found them to be accurate.

Under disbursements the points to be examined are, 1st—that no amount is spent without the sanction of Government and the permission of the Accountant-General; 2ndly, that no sums are paid from the treasury without a written order and check on the treasury, that a receipt in due form is taken for each sum paid ; that, at the end of each month, the original receipts with a monthly account of receipts and disbursements are forwarded to the Accountant-General ; and that these are daily entered in the kirdi and khata. I examined 5 different accounts of disbursements, and found them to be entered correctly and in accordance with prescribed rules. Each day when the kirdi is closed for the day, the Third

Talookdar signs the register, and puts down in his own handwriting the balance in the Treasury. On the day when I examined the accounts there were Rs. 6,69,792 in the Treasury. As this sum was much too large for a district Treasury especially at the time of the year when fresh receipts of revenue were expected, the First Talookdar was instructed to send 3 lakhs to the General Treasury at Hyderabad. The kirdi and the khata of the Treasury are still kept in Maratti, although, in accordance with the circular of the Accountant-General, they ought to be kept in Persian. The Talookdar has been instructed to make the change.

After this I examined the work done by the Third Talookdar in the criminal and judicial departments. I found that at the end of 1287 F., there were only five criminal cases which were not decided. In 1288 F., 146 cases were instituted, and out of this total 144 were decided and only two remained undecided. During the five months of 1289 F., 61 cases were instituted and all of them decided. Of the civil suits 29 were pending at the end of 1287 F. In the course of 1288 F., 70 suits were instituted, out of which 57 were decided and 42 remained pending. During the five months of 1289 F., 26 suits were instituted, and taking together the arrears of 1288 (46) were decided and 22 are still pending.

A list of cases in order of the length of time they have been pending is given below :—

Less than 9 months and more than 7 months	3
Less than 7 months and more than 6 months	4
Less than 6 months and more than 3 months	4
Less than 3 months	7
Less than 1 month	4

I was very much satisfied with Syud Alli Hassan, the Third Talookdar's work ; he is a well informed and able officer. After this I inspected the department under the Second Talookdar, Rai Moorli Dhur. He has a fair knowledge of English and Persian and is a good accountant. He was entrusted with the assessment of 4 talookas, out of which he has already assessed 3 talookas. In the course of the year 1288, only 76 criminal and 8 civil cases were instituted in his court. Out of these 6 civil and 4 criminal cases are still pending. The reason why so few civil suits were instituted in his court, given by him, is that claims amounting up to Rs. 1,000 were heard by the Tahsildar and Third Talookdar, and only those for above that sum were heard by himself, but such claims were very few. I then examined the Accountant's Department.

The whole of the accounts relating to previous years have been prepared and sent up ; and those for the present year, including all returns, have been likewise prepared up to the month of Dai and submitted, which shows that accounts have been punctually kept and promptly forwarded.

One of the new and useful reforms lately introduced into the Department of Accounts was the clearance of deposits, which duty, according to recent rules, devolved upon the Talookdars. An inspection of their returns shows that up to the month of Aban 1288, when the deposit system was done away with, the amount of the deposits had reached the sum of Rs. 12,72,713-1-9. The greater portion of this amount was cleared up to the end of last month, leaving a balance of only Rs. 55,727-9-8 pending adjustment, which comes principally under the following heads :—

Kutwali (Police)	Rs.	11,092	2	6
Settlement	„	14,621	3	9
Municipality	„	9,792	14	0

The remaining small balance has reference to other sundry offices.

The balance sheet for 1289 was submitted for my inspection. It estimates the annual revenue to be Rs. 16,01,959, of which up to the end of Bahman Rs. 7,12,025 had been collected according to the fixed instalment, or Rs. 49 per cent. That for 1288 shows the revenue to have been Rs. 15,78,558, and the collections amounted to Rs. 15,66,854 or Rs. 99-4-3 per cent., the unrealized

balance being only Rs. 11,704 or annas 11-10 per cent., a fact which, while it proves that the Government demand is not exorbitant, and that the ryots are in easy circumstances, also reflects much credit on Government functionaries for performing their duties so efficiently.

Out of the outstanding balances of previous years to the end of 1287 the sum of Rs. 67,735 was recovered in 1288, the remainder including the balance of 1288 amounts to Rs. 1,91,977, which, after the deduction of Pattail and Patwarees' dues and the remission of unrecoverable balance will leave the sum of Rs. 1,06,300 as recoverable balance, but since this sum includes a good amount of the old balance, it is not unlikely that some further remissions will still have to be made.

From an inspection of the revenue returns of the previous 18 years, it appears that almost the whole amount of Government demand was yearly collected, leaving a trifling balance of less than Rs. 2 per cent. unrecovered, a result which proves beyond a doubt the efficiency of the revenue arrangements here.

The Talookdar laid before me a comparative revenue return for the last 14 years from 1275 to 1288 inclusive, from which it appears that in 1275 the amount of revenue of this zillah was Rs. 12,90,382, in 1288 it had risen to Rs. 15,78,558, and the estimate for 1289 is Rs. 16,01,959, which shows an increase of Rs. 2,88,176, or 33·22 per cent. in 1288 as compared with the revenue of 1275. The same return indicates an increase in the number of tenants or cultivators, namely, that in 1280 their number was 26,256, each holding on an average a little more than 36 beegahs of land, while in 1288 their number had increased to 35,103, each holding on an average more than 59 beegahs of cultivated land, which goes to prove that, while they have increased in number, their condition too has been ameliorated. The budget estimates of 1288 and 1289, which had been prepared according to the new rules, were then tested and found perfectly correct.

Next under review came the assessment and collection accounts of Khuldabad and Sillor talookas. They originally belonged to Surf Khas, but were transferred to this zillah in 1287 in order to insure a better management of their revenue which the Talookdar of Surf Khas was unable to look to, the talooks being too far from the city where he had his head quarters and consequently their management involved unnecessary expenditure in keeping up a separate establishment. The transfer was effected in accordance with a rule established during the settlement of Surf Khas estates to the effect that the management of all talooks lying isolated and at a distance from head-quarters were to be entrusted to the Dewani Talookdars, to whose jurisdiction they were proximate, for the more efficient superintendence of their revenue affairs. All records and accounts of such talookas were, however, to be kept separate and distinct.

An examination of the jamabundi returns of these talookas shows their assets in 1287 to have been Rs. 1,13,076-2-8. The revenue of Sillor (of which talooka alone the papers were ready) has since increased by Rs. 9,636.

As to matters judicial the small number of civil cases shown in the records was very unsatisfactory, and argued that the ryots placed very little confidence in the efficiency of the civil courts, though there is no doubt that other causes too have operated in bringing about this unsatisfactory result, such as want of habit in the people generally to resort to public courts, and their disinclination to pay the expenses of the suits.

It has, however, been in contemplation to introduce certain improvements in the courts. The institution of such a limited number of suits in so large a zillah as Aurungabad shows that, over and above other causes, there must be something wrong in the constitution of the courts themselves, which needs correction. It is possible that if the cases were disposed of with despatch, and if obstructions in the service of the decrees were removed, some improvement may take place in the number of suits. The improvement in contemplation in respect to all the civil courts in general, and those of this zillah in particular, it is hoped, may soon be effected. I think the smallness of salary is one of the principal causes of these defects. Indeed, no competent law functionary could be induced

to serve on such a paltry sum as Rs. 150, which is the present salary of the Judicial Assistant to the Talookdar of this large zillah. I then inspected the Moonshi Khana, the Accountant's Office and the Record Room. Everything is in perfect good order, the papers for the last 14 years are kept in cloth wrappers arranged in a chronological order as well as according to the description of cases, with lists attached to each misil or file. I called for a misil from amongst those for 1292H. It was at once produced, and was found to contain a complete list, and all the papers were arranged in order and filed together, the corner of each paper was marked with the number of the misil and the list.

All records from 1291 H. up to the present time are ready arranged, lists and all; but the records of previous years still remain to be put in order, a task which will, it is hoped, be soon taken in hand.

The inspection of the First Talookdar's work in all the various departments enables me to say that Rustomjee, First Talookdar, has performed the duties of his office with zeal, perseverance and ability. The neatness and cleanliness of the buildings, the perfect arrangement of the records, the prompt collection of revenue, reflect great credit on this officer, and I declare I feel very well pleased with his conduct.

Wednesday, 14th January.—Early in the morning I in company with the Sudder Talookdar, the Settlement Officer Mr. Fitch, and the Survey Commissioner, left Aurungabad for Hursool. On the way the sarai of Hursool was pointed out to me for inspection since some of the officers have recommended it for a jail. Now that I have seen it, I do not think there could be a better place for the purpose.

Its enclosing walls are strongly built of stone and the buildings inside the enclosure are likewise strong and compact. A body of Sikhs are already stationed there. It would therefore be preposterous to spend two lakhs of rupees on a new jail when the expenditure of only Rs. 20,000 on this serai will render it fit in every respect for the purpose.

Having seen the Hursool serai I went to the field I had selected, and had it measured in my presence. All offshoots, bases, boundaries and perpendiculars were measured by means of a cross staff and chain without the slightest mistake. The results then were reduced to writing, and they were found to tally exactly with the field book and map prepared in the Settlement Office.

This satisfied me as regards the correctness of the survey. Having accomplished this I returned to camp, it being too warm to go any further. At 2 o'clock I went to the field which Mr. Fitch had measured by means of a theodolite. He remeasured it again in my presence. But since the results of the measurement could not be known at the time, I requested Mr. Fitch to forward them, when reduced, for my information. On my way back to camp went to the piece of land I had selected for classification. Four officers acquainted with this branch of the survey work, one of whom was Syed Ali the geologist, went through the process for me. They dug the field which was of 12 acres in twelve different places, and in my presence examined the soil according to the rules laid down for classification. I was glad to see that the results of their several examinations were correct, being exactly the same as formerly arrived at by the classers. In my opinion the work of classification here is done properly and accurately. On my return to Camp Mr. Fitch showed me that the results of his remeasurement by theodolite and that taken by cross staff and chain were exactly the same, there being not the difference of even one per cent. between them. This proves the great accuracy of the work.

Thursday, 15th January.—Spent the morning in seeing the different streets of the town, at 12 o'clock visited the office of the Sudder Talookdar. Three hours were occupied in the examination of his office. I commenced with the account of receipts and disbursements of the three districts, Aurungabad, Birh and Parbhani. From an examination of these papers I found that up to the end of 1281 F. the arrears of rent were Rs. 8,40,993; from 1282 to 1288, Rs. 5,34,784 were realized, the arrears being Rs. 3,06,209; again within the first quarter of 1288 Rs. 21,788 have been realized. The total amount of arrears in the three above-mentioned districts is now Rs. 1,90,029 in Aurungabad, Rs. 54,514 in Birh, and Rs. 39,876 in

Parbhani. From this it is evident that the Sudder Talookdar has in his time paid particular attention to the realization of the arrears of rent. Of the arrears for 1281 F. only ¼ was remaining unrealized in 1288. The Sudder Talookdar also showed me the jumawassool papers of the districts of his division for the year 1288. F; from which I ascertained that the total amount of demand in the whole division was Rs. 42,60,507, out of which Rs. 42,12,475-14-0 have been realized, and only Rs. 48,031-2-0 are still in arrears. The unrealized rent on an average is thus no more than 1-2-0 per cent., which indeed is very insignificant. The annual rent is now punctually paid by the cultivators, arrears being rare. The greater portion of the arrears of former years has also been paid in. This state of things is a sufficient testimony not only to the zeal of the officials but of the prosperity and well being of the tenantry. This idea is confirmed by a report submitted by the Sudder Talookdar regarding waste and jungle lands in his division from 1283 to 1288. From a perusal of this report it appeared that more than 3 lakhs of beegas of waste land had been brought under cultivation, causing an increase of Rs. 1,56,647 in the revenue. Though every year cases are met with in which a cultivator relinquishes his holding owing to bankruptcy, such lands are immediately taken up by others. The quantity of land abandoned by the bankrupt tenants seldom exceeds that taken up by new tenants. From this it is evident that the value of land is now on the increase, and that the cultivators have both the ability and means for improving their cultivation.

The Sudder Talookdar then presented a table setting forth the number of deserted villages that have been repopulated. According to this table there were 174 deserted villages in his division in 1263 F. Out of these 139 were repopulated up to 1286, the remaining 35 are still uninhabited. This also is a result of good management on the part of the revenue authorities. It also shows that the peasantry are now more happy and prosperous than formerly; that they have confidence in Government, knowing well that when a field or village is once assessed and settled, there is no fear of enhancement or of illegal cesses being levied on the part of Government in contravention of the conditions of the agreement. It is this feeling of security that makes the tenantry work hard for the improvement of their holdings. The Sudder Talookdar told me that the tenants of some of the talooks, such as Ashti and Gundapore had suffered very much from the famine of 1286-87; that they were in such a deplorable condition that it would be some years before they could be hoped to recover their former prosperity. But for this unforeseen calamity, the advancement in the cultivation of land and increase of revenue would have been still greater.

I am of opinion that in such talookas it would be absolutely necessary to make a remission in the arrears of rent in favour of cultivators who have suffered most from the late famine, and to such an extent as may be thought proper. Released from the burden of former arrears, they will exert themselves with a better heart for their future well-being.

I then examined the diary of the Sudder Talookdar which he keeps while on tour, and which is afterwards forwarded to the Revenue Minister. From a perusual of this diary, I could ascertain that the Sudder Talookdar in 1288 F. had made a tour of 472 miles, and had examined the assessment of 114 villages. When the head officer of a division makes such a tour he never fails in doing a great deal of good.

And lastly, I saw the record room in which I found everything in perfect order. From 1290 up to the present year the records are all arranged according to a list, out of which I asked for a certain record, and it was immediately produced.

In the Sudder Adaulut of the Division I found that in 1288 F., 36 criminal cases were instituted, out of which 35 have been decided, one only is now pending, the period of the pendency of each case on an average being one month and five days. After an examination of all the papers and records of Wahid Moonawur Khan the Sudder Talookdar's Office, I was very much satisfied with his work, and I note with pleasure that he has done his duty honestly and diligently, and that he deserves the thanks of Government.

Schools.

After inspecting the office of the Sudder Talookdar, I proceeded to visit the city school. It is located in a hired building, which answers the purpose satisfactorily. There are in all 130 students, of whom 70 are taught English and 60 Persian and Maratti. On the occasion of my visit 85 pupils were present. The Persian and Marati Departments are not regularly divided into classes. In the course of a short address I recommended Mahomedan students who were present at the time not to neglect the study of English and Maratti for the sole acquisition of Persian and Arabic, as to do so would materially injure their future prospects. The English language is spoken over the greater portion of the world, is the language of the Empress of India, and is in reality the key to knowledge and commercial prosperity. Without a knowledge of English it is impossible to enter into the spirit of modern civilization or make ourselves acquainted with the modern sciences. It is a great mistake to suppose that a man can obtain employment, enter into a profession, or attain to wealth or commercial prosperity, if he neglects to learn the English language. His Highness the Nizam, the ruler of this country, has studied English, and reads and speaks it. I am also acquainted with the language, and numbers of the nobles of Hyderabad have also learnt it. Although a knowledge of some of the sciences can be acquired through translations, still there are a great many sciences that have not yet been translated into either Persian, Hindustani or Arabic. In order to acquire those, one must have a thorough knowledge of the English language. To be brief, it is most unwise to neglect the study of a language so absolutely necessary to make a man useful to himself and to others. But leaving English aside for the moment, Maratti is the tongue spoken throughout the greater portion of the dominions, and from the Putwari's Office to that of the Talookdar all official communications are made in that language. Not to learn Maratti therefore is to place yourselves outside the pale of official employment. Four of the Mahomedan students were then set to translate a paragraph of Urdu into Persian, but as the task was difficult, none of them acquitted themselves with any credit in doing it. The same students were then desired by me to render a Persian paragraph into Urdu. This also was not done satisfactorily. The reason of their failure is to be found in the fact that both the system as well as the supervision are deficient. I trust that the Miscellaneous Minister will give this matter his attention with the view to remedying the existing state of things. The whole of the students in the English class are Hindoos. They were examined by myself. I found that they had a fair knowledge of both English and Maratti, which they could read and write. I next examined the Maratti class and found they had made very fair progress.

Police.

After seeing the schools, I proceeded to visit the offices of the Commissioner and Superintendent of Police. I found all the office records excellently arranged and all forms and papers complete. I compared a tabulated statement, which had been prepared by the Judicial Department, of the crimes committed, with the police returns, and found a slight difference between the two.

I therefore directed a careful comparison to be made, and the reasons for the difference, if any, to be submitted to me. Aga Nasir Shah is at present the Police Commissioner of the N. W. Division. He comes from a well-known and influential family, and is an exceedingly clever and painstaking officer. He is acquainted with English, and there has been a considerable improvement in the police arrangements since he took charge of his present office, though there is no doubt that the former Commissioner of Police did his best to keep the police peons under proper discipline. I found the police peons well clothed and drilled.

The Public Works Department.

Friday, 16*th January* 1880.—I inspected the office of Mr. B. Fitch, Divisional Engineer. I first examined his account books and checked his cash book, and found that they were all properly kept. The money for the expenditure of the department

is drawn from the Talookdar's Office in accordance with the new code of rules, and the cash balance maintained in the Executive Engineer's office is very small and only sufficient for ordinary daily expenditure.

All money sanctioned by letters of credit for the expenditure of the department is retained in the Talookdar's treasury, upon which cheques are drawn as required, which are cashed when presented for payment there. When I inspected it there were some Rs. 300 in the office ; the rest of the balance at the credit of the department being lodged with the Talukdar. I next examined the executive officer's diaries and also the Budget sanctioned for 1288 F., and made inquiries regarding the works which had been completed. I was shown a number of drawings and estimates which had been prepared at the request of the revenue officials, amongst which was one for a travellers' bungalow at Aurungabad, the erection of which was desired by the revenue authorities. But considering such a building unnecessary I refused to sanction it. A design for the new Jail was also shown to me, but as I had visited the Hursool serai, and was of opinion that it could readily be converted into a prison with the expenditure of a small sum of money, I considered that the erection of a new building would be unnecessary, and I accordingly issued the needful instructions to the Divisional Engineer on the subject. Complete drawings of various works awaiting sanction were exhibited to me, amongst which were designs for offices, roads and bridges, all of which will be carried out from time to time as the money for them can be provided by the treasury. As far as I could judge, Mr. B. Fitch's estimates and his schedule of rates for different works in this division are exceedingly fair and moderate, and I am sure that he checks the expenditure as much as possible with a view to proper economy, and does his work with commendable diligence and zeal.

Saturday, 17th January 1880.—At half-past one this afternoon I went for the inspection of the Revenue Survey Office. In this office there are two different establishments, one under the Superintendent himself and the other under his Deputy. Besides exercising general supervision over his own and other office establishments, the Superintendent has special control over the different measuring and classing establishments. To the deputy is entrusted the supervision over the accounts, stores, printing and mapping branches. The Superintendent himself cannot directly send for any sums of money from the Treasury, nor can he make any disbursements of money, except through his Deputy. The former merely issues the necessary orders while the latter executes them. Owing to this system regularity and accuracy are ensured in the accounts ; while the work in the stores and mapping branches is carried on with efficiency. I first examined the work that is done under the Superintendent's direct supervision. Mr. Furdoonji Jamshedji, the Superintendent, submitted to me all the papers relating to one of the villages already surveyed, by the aid of which he explained to me all the details connected with the operations of measurement and classification in a most lucid manner, enabling me to form a clear conception of all that is done from the time when measurements are commenced to the time when assessment is made and declared.

The work in this department is carried on in the following manner :

Each division is placed under a Superintendent, who has a staff of assistants under him. Each assistant placed in charge of a measuring establishment has a deputy with 25 to 36 measurers, and, if in charge of a classification establishment, he has a Deputy with from 12 to 20 classers. In addition to the foregoing establishments, each assistant has three karkoons (Maratti clerks) and four peons. The establishments under these assistants are named alphabetically, being called the A B C, &c., establishments. The measurers daily make reports of the amount of work performed to the assistant in charge, and the latter reports weekly to the Superintendent, who forwards his diary as well as those of his assistants to the Survey Commissioner, and this official is thus enabled to supervise the whole of the work done by the Superintendent and his subordinates. I have examined the different diaries, from the measurers' upwards to the Superintendent's, and have come to the conclusion that this rule has

been strictly observed since the very commencement of the work. The diaries of every officer are bound in a volume, and carefully kept to be shown to any superior officers who might wish to examine them. The system of keeping diaries is very useful, as it is a cheek upon idleness amongst subordinates who are thus compelled to be industrious to give a true and unexaggerated account of every day's work. When it appears from these diaries that any subordinate has not executed his work in a satisfactory manner, or has been unpardonably idle, an explanation is at once called for, and should such explanation be deemed unsatisfactory, the offender is fined, and on a repetition of the offence dismissed. In addition to these checks, superior officers, while on tour, make a careful inspection of the diaries of their subordinates and test their correctness. For example, a measurement is checked on the spot by an Assistant or Deputy Assistant, and the diaries of the latter officers are again checked by the Superintendent during his tour, and the result reported to the Revenue Minister, who submits the whole to the Minister. From the foregoing, it will be seen that the whole of the members of the Department from the highest to the lowest are compelled to perform their duty.

I desired some of the diary files to be produced, and found on careful examination that this portion of the system is so excellently conceived and carried out that it is impossible for faults of any description, either departmental or personal, to remain unchecked. The Assistant Survey Commissioner travels over the districts for eight months in the year. This officer, Mr. Aga Shaikh Mahommed, makes a careful inspection of the works of the Superintendents and their subordinates. He is a passed student of the Hyderabad Civil Engineering College, and was formerly employed in the Department of Public Works. While serving in that Department Mr. Aga Shaikh Mahommed's superior officers entertained and expressed a high sense of his abilities and industry, and his unexceptionable conduct.

The Survey Commissioner himself has also expressed his high satisfaction with this gentleman's work. His reports are forwarded weekly to the Survey Commissioner, and they are those of a thoroughly independent official.

It is a matter of satisfaction to me to notice that this officer discharged his duties with zeal and ability during his tour through the whole of the division last year. He examined the work performed by the majority of the establishments, and from his reports I am satisfied that the work generally of the whole department is carried on satisfactorily and honestly ; that the whole of the officials whom he has examined from the highest grade to the lowest deserve great credit for performing their work with zeal and ability. Any misbehaviour or want of attention on the part of any of the officers is inquired into in the most satisfactory manner.

The work of the Survey Department is also frequently supervised by the Revenue Minister and the Minister himself. A monthly progress report of the work performed by each Superintendent is submitted to the Survey Commissioner. This report exhibits the number of establishments working under each assistant, the number of acres measured or classified, and all details of expenditure, such as the salaries of the Superintendent and his staff, and the Assistant Superintendents and their subordinates ; the expenditure per acre, and the reasons for the dearness or cheapness of the work done. The Survey Commissioner, to whom these monthly reports are submitted, after perusing and passing any immediate orders upon them which are necessary, forwards them to the Revenue Minister, who transmits them to Government for any further direction which may be necessary. In this manner Government is kept well informed regarding the progress of the work, and is enabled to institute comparisons between the monthly records.

At the end of each official year, a progress report for the past twelve months is prepared by the Superintendents. This report is modelled on those of the Berar Survey with a few necessary alterations. I am also fully satisfied with the manner in which the mistakes in the measurers' and classers' works are checked and set to right. The assistants are out on tour for eight months in the year, and while on tour they remeasure 10 per cent. of the surveyor's work by means of a theodolite, and submit the result from time to time to the Superintendent. In

the same manner 10 per cent. of the classification work is also examined by the assistants on the spot.

During the monsoon months the plans and maps of every separate field are again checked and any errors discovered are at once corrected. On examining a few of the test plots of the assistants produced by the Superintendents I was satisfied that the above rules were strictly observed. Mr. Beynon, the Survey Commissioner of the Berars, checked the classification of three talooks in this district, and found the results to be accurate. The work of the department is comprised under six different heads :—1st, the settlement of boundary disputes ; 2ndly, the measurement of fields ; 3rdly, the erection of boundary marks ; 4thly, classification ; 5thly, the preparation of maps of villages and talookas ; and 6thly, jamabundi (assessment), which is the final result of the survey operations. I will now proceed to give a detailed description of the work of the department under each of the foregoing heads :—

1*st.*—As regards the decision of boundary disputes, the total number of disputes which have arisen since the formation of the department is 408 : of this number 127 were in respect of jaghir and Government lands, and 281 between Government villages ; of the first mentioned class 117 and 272 of the second class have been settled, and 19 are pending settlement. Thus, altogether 389 have been decided, and the decision carried out. Of the lands in dispute 9,411 acres of jaghir land came to Government and 6,172 acres went to the Jaghirdars. The boundary marks have been erected in accordance with the decisions given. Even the Jaghirdars who have had to make over hundreds of beegas of land held to belong to Government have cheerfully helped to carry out the decisions and have made over the lands to Government. The settlement of these disputes is, I consider, one of the most difficult duties of the officials of the department, and they have exercised considerable judgment and discretion in deciding them. It is a matter of considerable difficulty to settle satisfactorily disputes between jaghir holders and the Government, as the former not unfrequently annex portions of Government lands and refuse to appear when the matter comes on for hearing; even when they do appear, and the matter in dispute is settled, they refuse to allow the erection of boundary marks upon their lands. Such disputes not only entail a loss on Government, but occasionally lead to bloodshed, and criminal cases also arise from the same cause. There have been several examples of this description in His Highness's territories. When the decision of these disputes was entrusted to the Revenue Survey Department, the same difficulties were encountered ; but the vigorous action of these officials overcame all obstacles, although in some cases of opposition they were obliged to adopt strong measures, and sometimes the aid of the police was called in. Eventually, all such disputes, many of which had been long pending, some indeed being over half-a-century old, were settled to the satisfaction of either party. In the course of these investigations, it also came to light that the complaints generally made to Government by the revenue officials regarding the jaghirdars is not always free from exaggeration. The patels, patwarees, and cultivators belonging to Government villages also in some cases are not entirely free from blame. The peaceful settlement, however, of the boundary disputes in this district is sufficient to prove that when Government officials give their decisions with impartiality and discrimination, the Jaghirdars willingly meet them half way and abstain from further dispute. On the whole the officers of this department are entitled to much credit for having arranged such difficult and delicate matters satisfactorily. The thanks of Government are also due to Jaghirdars who have helped in the settlement of these cases.

2*ndly.*—The next in order is the work of measuring separate fields. From the commencement of the survey up to the end of the year 1288 F., 34,80,757 acres were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 3,76,734-15-8. Of the foregoing sums Rs. 98,243-4-3 was expended in payment of the salaries of the measurers, the pay of the assistants, their office establishments, contingent and miscellaneous expenditure, and the erection of boundary marks upon unoccupied fields cost Rs. 1,50,879-5-6, and Rs. 1,27,592-5-11 is the cost of the Superintendent's establishment including his

pay and outlay on instruments, &c. The cost per acre under the first head is 5½ pies, and that under the third head, which includes the whole cost of establishment both during the monsoon and the working season, is 1 anna and 9 pies per acre. I am of opinion that these charges are as low as anywhere, and cannot well be lower. Mr. Beynon, Settlement Commissioner of Berar, has noticed this fact in the diary kept by him during his tour in the Aurungabad District. The principal reason of this difference in the cost will be found in the fact that the cost of supervision in our suruey is considerably less, the salaries of the Superintendent and his assistants being smaller here than elsewhere.

3*rdly*.—Since it is one of the principles of the system of survey and settlement adopted here to fix a limit for each field, it therefore becomes necessary to erect such boundary marks as should separate one field from another. This costs time and money. The cost of setting up boundary marks on unoccupied land is borne by Government, while the cultivators are made to pay the cost of the boundary marks erected on their holdings. The cultivators have their hands too full of work of their own to undertake the erection of these marks for themselves, and thus save some money. Government therefore does it for them and recovers the cost. For this class of work the Superintendent has retained the services of several contractors, whose charges are upon as low a scale as possible. The present cost of each earthen mound is 6 annas, and the erection of the boundary stones costs a similar sum. Mr. Beynon considers these rates as exceedingly low, lower than the lowest rates in Berar, and has stated as much in his diary. According to him the lowest rates in Berar were formerly one rupee 5 annas per ourlee, and subsequently 10 annas, and the last mentioned sum is the lowest amount ever paid in that district. From the foregoing it will be seen that the amount of money expended in the erection of these boundary marks is exceedingly small. From the year 1286 F. to 1288 F. 6,14,684 oorlees were erected in 1577 villages, containing 1,38,527 fields, costing Rs. 2,39,786-10-9. In addition to these there were 6,15,381 boundary stones erected at a cost of Rs. 2,38,521-12-0 : the total cost of both combined being Rs. 4,78,308-6-9. A detailed account of the amount which had to be recovered from the cultivators was sent to the Talookdar, who has, I am glad to say, succeeded in collecting nearly all of it. It is to me a matter of regret that it should have been found necessary to exact such a large sum of money from the cult vators, who must have pinched themselves to pay it. But there was no help for it, as the work had to be done and could not be dispensed with.

The Superintendent reduced the rates as low as he could, so as to make the burden as light as possible. The maintenance of these boundary marks, a more difficult task than their erection, is entrusted to the Revenue Officers, whose business it is to inspect them and direct the necessary repairs to be made. This arrangement appears to work very satisfactorily, as during my journey from Tarora to Aurangabad I inspected all the oorlees and boundary stones which came under my notice, and was highly pleased with the manner in which they were erected and kept in repairs.

4*thly*.—From the commencement of the Revenue Survey up to the end of 1288 F., 16,10,410 acres of land have been classified at a cost of Rs. 19,646-9-9, the cost per acre being 6¾ pies.

5*thly*.—Two maps are prepared of each village, one containing an outline of each field, the other merely showing the boundary marks of each field in detail. pifteen copies of the last named map are printed and given to the village patwarees, the Tahasildars and the Talookdar. Maps of the villages that have been surveyed have already been printed. The maps of the Talooks of Paitan, Gandapur and Ambar have also been prepared and printed. Mr. Beynon, after a careful inspection of the Paitan Taluka map, expressed himself perfectly satisfied with its accuracy.

6*thly*.—The assessments of the following taluks have already been confirmed by Government, *viz*., Paitan, Vaizapur, Gandapur, andAmbar.

The maximum rate of assessment for the first group in the Talukas of Paitan and Gandapur is H. S. Rs. 1-14-0 (Government Rs. 1-9-0) per acre for dry crop land

Rs. 1-12-0 in Vaizapur; H. S. Rs. 1-10-0 in Ambar. The total assessed revenue in these talukas at the abovementioned rates is Rs. 11,09,426 compared to Rs. 94,700, which was the former amount of assessment. Mr. Beynon, to whom the proposed revised maximum rates of assessment for the Paitan Taluka were submitted for approval, was of opinion that the rate proposed, *viz.*, Rs. 1-14-0 per acre, was exceedingly moderate, and that the proposed maximum rate for Vaizapur and Gandapur, both of which Talookas he had visited, should be H. S. Rs. 2. However, it was decided that the new rates should be as moderate as possible and no change was made. This moderation will I hope encourage the cultivators to greater industry and induce them to improve their tillage by seeking more extended means of irrigation.

I hope also that in the course of a few years, a considerable portion of what is now waste land will be put under cultivation; the State will gain more by having a prosperous peasantry than a bigger rent roll that weighs them down.

When I had finished the inspection of the Superintendent's Office the following Assistant Settlement Officers were presented to me :—

Syed Amir Hassan, Moulvie Mahomed Ali, Mirza Ahmed Beg, Burzorji Framji, Wasdeo Trimbak.

I desired them to hold a conversation in Maratti, in order that I might judge of their attainments in that language. I found that they spoke it fluently. I was astonished to find them so proficient both as regards speaking and writing. As far as I was able to judge by a cursory examination of these officers, they seemed to be also well up in their duties. It is worthy of remark that with the exception of Wasdeo Trimbak, they have all learnt their work here.

In order to provide for the training of candidates for the department, I had established two schools, one at Hyderabad and another at Aurangabad, from both of which a number of pupils were passed for the work. But many, however, preferred to enter other Departments instead of the Revenue Survey. For instance, out of the passed candidates who are subjects of His Highness the Nizam, one is assistant to the Sudder Talookdar of the Southern Division, one is a Second Talookdar, 4 Assistant Talookdars, and 5 Tahsildars and 7 others are employed in other departments. Those attending the Hyderabad school were examined by the Revenue Minister in 1287 F. The result of the examination of students who were trained in the Aurangabad school was shown to me. The students, it appears, were instructed in both office and field work. They were examined monthly while pursuing their studies, and when ready to pass the final test, a committee was appointed to examine them in the theoretical and practical work, and certificates were given to those who passed successfully. When it was found that the department had secured its full complement of officers the schools were discontinued. I am of opinion that this method of training young men for the department is admirable, and its good results are shown by the fact that with the exception of 95 measurers and classers, there are no employés in the whole of this division who have not been trained in these institutions.

I visited the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey also. The present incumbent is Syed Amir Hasan, whose duty it is to supervise the accounts, the stores, the record room, and the printing and mapping departments. All sums received from the treasury are in the first instance entered in a register with the date of receipt, the head to which the item belongs, and the number of the covering robkar and then credited in the kirdi the same day. At the end of the month a statement is prepared showing in detail all sums received and disbursed, which is forwarded for the signature of the Talookdar, thus bringing about the settlement of accounts every month. There are separate books kept, shewing the disbursements on surveying instruments, pay of establishments, and other miscellaneous expenses, and on a reference to these the total quantity of goods purchased, together with the dates of purchase, the rates, and the total prices, can be found out with tolerable facility. An abstract statement of the expenditure under different heads is submitted monthly to the Survey Commissioner, while full and detailed accounts with the vouchers are forwarded to the Accountant-General through the Talookdar.

A total sum of Rs. 10,13,809-8-10 on account of the Survey and Settlement Department and the erection of boundary disputes was received from the Talookdar's Office up to the end of Aban 1288 F. Of this amount, Rs. 10,03,077-13-4 have already been sanctioned and passed by the Accountant-General, the comparative small sum of Rs. 10,731-11-6 still remaining to be settled. It is simply doing bare justice to the parties concerned to acknowledge that very elaborate rules have been framed for the keeping and the auditing of accounts, and that they are very strictly enforced and observed on the part of the Superintendent and his Deputy. I inspected the store accounts and the receipts and disbursements of surveying instruments and other articles. All instruments and stationery purchased by the Deputy Superintendent or received from other offices or places are entered with particulars of quantity and date in a book kept for the purpose, and all disbursements are likewise shown and receipts obtained, which are preserved in the office files. I had occasion to inspect personally these books and some of the vouchers signed by the parties to whom the goods were delivered, and was very much pleased with the neat and perfect manner in which they were kept, and satisfied that they were a sufficient check against misappropriation and embezzlement by petty officials. From all I saw I can say that the Superintendent, Mr. Fardunji Jamshedji, is deserving of every praise for the zeal and diligence with which he has supervised this large department of the state, and I am very much satisfied with his work. Mirza Kadir Beg, Survey Superintendent of the Western Division, then produced a statement, from which it appeared that during the years 1287 and 1288 F., 13,66,800 acres of land had been measured in that division at a cost of Rs. 1,49,616-12-3, the incidence per acre being one anna and nine pies. The number of acres classified during the same period was 123,819, at a cost of Rs. 6,816-9-0, thus giving 10 pies as the average amount of expenditure per acre classified.

On my inspection of the Survey Office being over, the peshkar and karkoon of Paitan and patwarees of four villages in that talooka were brought before me in accordance with orders previously given by me. I asked them a few questions about the newly promulgated Survey Rules, and desired them to explain the object of the introduction of certain new forms and the manner of making their entries, and I noticed with much pleasure that the peshkar, karkoon, and patwarees were each and all fully conversant with them. I was further informed that throughout the talooka of Paitan all village papers for 1288 F. had been prepared in accordance with the new Survey Rules. It appears to me that the revenue officers of the district have taken great pains in the introduction of the new forms, and have endeavoured their best to explain and impress the new rules on the minds of their subordinates and the village officers.

From the 18th to the 20th of January inclusive I had nothing to do in the way of inspecting offices or visiting places of interest. In the afternoon of the 20th, however, I visited the hermitage of Shah Musafir, and heard with much regret that Shah Hamid Ulla, whom I saw on the occasion of my former tour, had been dead, and had left an only son to succeed him, who, though young, appeared to be smart and intelligent. It also gave me much pain to learn that the two brothers-in-law of the late anchorite do not agree and are on inimical terms with each other. Fazel Shah, the husband of his elder sister, did much towards the improvement of his estates during the lifetime of the late anchorite, but the Talookdar considered it fit to appoint a committee to look after the hermitage and estates, of which the younger son-in-law of Shah Hamid Ulla is a member. The manner in which the committee is working does not seem to be satisfactory, and it is desirable that the Revenue Minister should make some proper arrangements for the management of these estates through the Sudder Talukdar and Talukdar. It is also desirable that the young ward should be sent to complete his education at Hyderabad.

Wednesday, 21st January.—Started early in the morning for Roza, gave orders for all necessary arrangements about our Camp ; visited the several shrines in the afternoon.

Thursday, 22nd January.—Visited the caves of Ellora this morning. The

Resident and Lady Meade with Major Trevor, Colonel and Mrs. and Miss Bell, arrived at 6 o'clock.

Friday, 23rd January.—Early this morning the Resident and Lady Meade, together with the rest of the party, went with me to visit the caves of Ellora. Saw three of the caves. A Bairiji, who said he was a Bengali Baboo, handed me a petition, and said the Deshmukh of Ambara having poisoned Rajah Man Sing Rao, he had come to make a complaint against him. In the afternoon the Resident, Lady Meade and party visited the shrines of the Roza in my company.

Saturday, 24th January.—The Resident, Lady Meade and party with myself, went to see the Fort of Dowlutabad; we returned at 10. In the afternoon we witnessed some tent-pegging got up by Aga Nasir Shah, Furdoonji and some native officers and men belonging to the Contingent Cavalry.

Sunday, 25th January.—Stayed at the Roza.

Monday, 26th January.—I accompained the Resident early this morning to Aurungabad, where we arrived at 9. In the evening the Resident visited Damri Mahal, the Settlement Office, and the Stores and Press attached to it, and examined the manner in which work was carried on. Ruttonchund, Saokar, having asked the party to dinner for to-night, we spent from half-past 7 to 12 at his house. The entertainment was well got up, and the illumination was very effective. All guests came away pleased.

Tuesday, 27th January.—At half-past one to-day the Resident, acccompanied by Colonel Bell and Major Trevor, paid a visit to the First Talookdar's Court. Moulvi Syed Mahdy Aly, the Revenue Secretary, gave a brief *vivâ voce* explanation of the system in vogue in 1263 and all the improvements effected since. He glanced at the manner in which the farming system was gradually displaced by the Riotwari in 1275, the efforts that have been made since 1275 to get full and accurate returns of area, assessment and acreage, and the revision in 1283 of the terms on which waste lands were allotted to applicants, and explained the system of revenue collection and the allotment of waste land and the manner in which it is worked, placing Persian and Maratti copies of the two sets of rules relating to the last mentioned subjects before the visitors. The patwarees and cultivators of twelve villages had been summoned to attend. These with their village records were brought before the Resident, who made inquiries as to the manner of the appointment of patels and patwarees and of paying them. The Resident expressed himself pleased on understanding that they were not appointed by rotation as in former days, that they were appointed like other servants for their natural lives, and were succeeded by their children if found competent, that they were paid their dues in cash instead of in kind as in former days. The Resident then asked them if they had received their last year's pay, and found they had. The question was raised whether they ought to be paid according to the scale fixed for their dues on payment of instalments of revenue or in monthly or annual salaries. The Resident expressed his preference for the former method, and I am of opinion that the Sudder-ool-Maham should direct his attention to this matter.

The Resident then asked some of the cultivators if they were satisfied with the present system. They said they were perfectly satisfied; and their outward circumstances and appearance were such as to confirm their statement. They are evidently satisfied with the amount they have to pay to Government. Colonel Bell with the Resident's permission questioned a few cultivators as to their incomes and payments, and compared their replies with the figures in the paotibahee or receipt book and found them correct. He then compared the Paotibahee (receipt book) with the Putwaries' kirdi and the latter with the khata and found them all correct. If was found from the cultivators that on payment of instalments of revenue, the items were receipted in the paotibahee, which remains with the cultivators. This system, they said, had been in vogue seven or eight years.

The jamabundi papers were then examined. In these are recorded the causes of fluctuation, if any, in the revenue. They are kept by Tahsildars and checked by the Assessment Officer. The Resident expressed his approval of this

system, which prevents malversations on the part of patwarees. The manner in which instalments of revenue are paid into the Local Treasury by patwarees and how these payments are audited and checked by the tahsildar went to show that putwarees are not allowed to keep the moneys long in their charges, and are given few opportunities of malversation, their accounts being always subject to check. It was found that these checks were strictly enforced, and evidence of them left on the record. The Resident then went over the accounts and examined the manner in which assessments were made, how and what records were kept. He compared some of the collection figures with the kirdi and khata records and found them correct. The Resident and Colonel Bell approved of the kirdi and khata books being kept bound and sealed. The Resident having concluded this part of the inspection, Moulvie Syed Mahdi Ali, the Revenue Secretary, stated the result of his tour last year in the Nuldroog District. He said he had compared the demands with the actual receipts of fifty villages and found them all correct, and such probably was the case in the whole of the Mahratwari. But the Tellingana districts were not so. The cultivators in Telingana are not yet aware of the area of their holdings, the demands of revenue to which they are liable, or the amounts they actually pay. They were in the hands of the Saokar, to whom they made over all their outturn, and who paid for them the Government demand. Hence the Patels and patwarees in Telingana had more opportunities of obtaining unlawful perquisites. Nor was the condition of the cultivators in Telingana so flourishing as in Mahratwari. This was traceable to two causes. In the first place the revenue was always paid in cash in Mahratwari, while in Telingana, until lately, it was always paid in kind. Hence in Telingana no care was taken to ascertain the area under cultivation and fix the assessment out it. Whatever the outturn was, one half of it, more or less, was appropriated by Government and the rest left to the cultivator. The cash system was introduced so late as 1275, and a regular revenue assessment has been in force only since the last five or six years. The cultivators have not yet therefore had the time or the training to know all about their land and liabilities.

Secondly, the outturn of cultivation in Telingana fluctuates from year to year with the fluctuations of the monsoon, and the assessment as a matter of course keeps pace with the outturn. Hence the cultivators in Telingana have not a fair start with those of Mahratwari. The former are, besides, lazy and improvident and much given to toddy-drinking and are far less industrious than the latter. The Resident here remarked that the Telingana cultivators have probably seen hard times and undergone much oppression in former days, and it has been found by experience that her people, who have been so long oppressed and crushed down, take a long time to recover their position, energy and vigour.

The Resident then inspected the accounts of the First Talookdar's Office and went over the kirdi and khata books of the treasury in stock. He examined the manner in which sums were credited and debited, and expressed his approval of this as well as of the preparation of the Budget estimates and the material on which it is based. He also went over the income and the expenditure accounts of 1288, and was pleased to find that the vouchers of all sums spent were sent monthly to the Accountant-General's office at Hyderabad.

The Resident then inspected the record room and approved of the manner in which the records were arranged and kept. He asked for a file belonging to the year 1291 A. H., which was immediately produced.

The Resident then paid a visit to the paper manufactory conducted by convict labour.

The Resident was of opinion, and so was I, that the working of this manufactory by prison labour would prove detrimental to the industry at Kaghzipoora, and that it was better that convicts should be employed as far as possible on some kind of remunerative work that did not place jail industries in competition with the old established industries of the locality or of the country generally.

The Resident then returned to the Baradari, where he is putting up. In the evening went to dine at the Mess with the Resident, and stayed after dinner to witness some theatricals.

Wednesday, 28th January.—This morning the Resident and Lady Meade, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. and Miss Bell and Major Trevor, went to see my house at Aurungabad, after which the party visited the muckburra of the Begum and hermitage of Shah Musafir an anchorite, and the punchukky or water-mill, and liked them very much. After two o'clock in the afternoon the Resident, Colonel Bell, and Major Trevor paid a visit to the Settlement Office. The Revenue Secretary, Moulvie Mahdi Ally, prefaced the inspection with a brief account of the reasons which had induced His Highness's Government to undertake a revenue survey and settlement and to prefer for that purpose the system in force in Berar. Six months, he said, had been devoted to making trials of the different systems pursued in the N. W. Provinces, Bombay, and Berar respectively, and at last the system pursued in Berar had been adopted as the most suitable to the circumstances of the country. He then explained how men had been trained for the work, producing the examination papers by which candidates thus trained had their knowledge tested, thus showing what pains had been taken in training them. With the exception of ninety-five mozindars (measurers) and classifiers and one Madadgar or Assistant Settlement Officer, the entire staff had been trained in this country, and consisted of all classes, Mussulmans, Parsees, Brahmins, and others. The Settlement Officer, Mr. Furdoonji, then submitted the survey and classification papers of one village, which were declared to be perfectly regular and correct by Colonel Bell. The work done by assistant settlement officers was then examined, the manner in which they checked survey and classification operations, and filled up returns of their part of the work, showing that since operations were commenced complete records of supervision and forms and returns have been kept in regular order in the files of the settlement officer. The manner in which checks and counter-checks are provided from the measurer up to the Sudderool Maham was then explained to the visitors, and the day book was shown. Statements showing the work done up to the present moment and the cost of it were then laid before the party, and the Resident expressed his approval of both. The assistant settlement officer's office was then visited, where the method of keeping accounts and the work done in the stores (for apparatus) were exhibited to the visitors. I have seen them before, and recorded my approval of them in my diary in the entry for 17th January like me, the Resident too was pleased with what he saw, and said to Furdoonji that he thought the work done was satisfactory. In the afternoon there was some tent pegging in the Cavalry lines. I went with Sir Richard and Lady Meade to witness it. The Contingent Troopers are great adepts in all their exercises, and it is a pleasure to see them exhibit their skill.

In the evening came off the entertainment given by His Highness's civil servants in honour of the Resident and Lady Meade. Almost all of the officials of the cantonment with their ladies and such of the native officials as were not unaccustomed to sit at table had been invited. The arrangements were good, Rustomji Talookdar, assisted by some of the other officials, having personally superintended everything. The illumination and fireworks were well got up. On the whole the party passed off very well, and the guests went away apparently well pleased.

Thursday, 29th January.—Went to witness a polo match in the cantonment with the Resident and Lady Meade. Returned to dinner at the Baradari, to which some of the officers of the cantonment with their ladies had been asked together with some officials of His Highness's service.

Friday, 30th January.—At 7 this morning the Resident and Lady Meade started for Nandgaum, and I followed them five minutes later. I reached Deogaum a little after nine and found the Resident had proceeded forward. I stopped to have some coffee. Resumed the journey, reached Tarora a little after twelve, where I breakfasted with the Resident and Lady Meade. I then resumed the journey, the Resident starting a little later. I arrived at Nandgaum at 5 and the Resident and Lady Meade at 6 in the afternoon. After dinner we slept in the train, reached Cullian at 10, where we separated; the Resident and Lady Meade taking the train for Bombay, while I continued my journey through Poona, where I arrived at 2. Dined at Poona, and took the train at 9, reaching Goolburga at

9 next day, breakfasted at the next station (Shahabad), and arrived at Hyderabad at 5 in the afternoon.

General Remarks on the present condition of Public Offices and their future improvement.

Having completed my inspection of all the different offices, and there being nothing left for me to see in connection with the administration at Aurungabad, I pause to take a general survey of the country as compared with what I saw on the occasion of my tour in the districts of Bedar and Medak, and to record my views with regard to future administrative reforms.

It is now ten years since I visited Bedar and Medak (Zikad 1287 H.) The aspect of the country, as it appeared to me then, together with my remarks on the conduct of the officials, are embodied in a memorandum published in Jareedas of 7th Zil-Hyja 1287 and 27th Nabee-ul-Awul 1288. Comparing what I saw then with what I have seen in the course of my present visit and noted down in my diary, I can state with the utmost confidence that there are evidences of improvement everywhere and in every Department of the administration. Everything has changed for the better. During my visit to Bedar and Medak I remember finding the records lying all of a heap in office rooms, without any attempt at classification or order. If a file was asked for, it could not be produced even after a search of four or five days, much less of as many hours. The accounts were kept without method or system and the returns of revenue and expenditure were never submitted at the proper time. At Medak four years' accounts were in arrears. The preparation of Jamabundi returns and the monthly statement of receipts and outstandings, and their regular transmission to head-quarters were unknown. Annual statements were prepared with the greatest difficulty, and submitted two or three years after they were due, and were then regarded as wonderful feats of official skill and industry, because twenty yeare since such things as returns and statements were not even known by name. These statements, however, were never prepared or submitted at the proper time. District officers seldom went out into their districts for jamabundi, and if they ever did, they never held any direct communication with the cultivators or questioned them on the state of the assessment and the payments they had made. Wherever I passed I heard complaints of all kinds from the ryots. Revenue Officers seemed to be guided by no fixed principles in the assessment of revenue. They thought it was left to their will and pleasure where to grant a remission and where to enhance the amount. They thought their official reputation depended on an annual enhancement of the assessed revenue.

A reference to the old records shows that the assessment of revenue in those days was based on no recognised principles, no rules or regulations existed for the guidance of revenue officers. A lump sum on each village was taken as the basis of assessment, without regard to the equalization of its incidence on each separate field, and without stopping to examine the fairness or unfairness of the demand made on each cultivator.

In 1292 H. rules were laid down for the assessment of revenue, to which District Officers were compelled strictly to adhere by the exercise of vigilant supervision on the part of the Sadrul Maham. The result was a complete change in the *modus operandi* of revenue assessment, to which may be ascribed the vastly improved state of affairs I had the pleasure, during my present tour, of noticing in a summary manner at Gulburga, and in full detail at Aurungabad as compared to what I had seen and recorded ten years since at Bedar and Medak. There is no doubt these ten years have been fruitful both as regards the establishment of principles, and their application to the practical details of revenue administration.

The judicial administration of that period was equally rotten, nor was the Police in any way more satisfactory. I find it clearly recorded among the notes I made during that tour that, with the exception of a few officials, the rest had neither ability nor experience to recommend them, that they did not work with a will, and that, except taking a portion of what was produced from the land, and leaving the rest to the cultivators, no work was in fact done in the districts.

Very different is the state of things I have had the pleasure of observing

during my present tour. I had anticipated seeing improvements, and I have not been disappointed : and the improvements I have observed here are not, I hope and trust, confined to this district, but are shared by other districts too. I have looked at the returns and statements of every Department with great care, and I must say I think they are admirably kept. The order and method observed now were completely absent in former days, though the records then were nothing like so numerous. The older records that lay in complete confusion and disorder like so much waste paper have been sorted and reduced to order, and properly arranged and indexed. They are seen now in the record room, each bundle tied up in a neat little piece of cloth, both nice to look at and of easy access when wanted for reference. The accounts are so well kept now that, although it is not more than four or five months, since the year 1288 came to a close the receipts and disbursements and all other accounts relating to that year have already been forwarded to Government, and no district in His Highness's territories is in this respect in arrears. These accounts are now submitted monthly, those of the district of Aurungabad, for example, have been already forwarded correct to the end of last month. The preparation of Budget has been undertaken since last year, a task in which district officers, I am pleased to find, are able to afford much intelligent assistance.

Formerly, years elapsed before advances made pending sanction of estimates and other kinds of advances were accounted for. The sums that were thus carried in the accounts from year to year amounted not long ago to fifty lakhs of rupees. All this is changed now. Not a rupee is now issued unless it has been previously sanctioned by Government, or passed in the Accountant-General's Office. If any advances are given in any case, the accounts are settled with the least possible delay. The old standing accountants of this nature that were in arrears have nearly all been settled. Great improvement has taken place in the conduct of affairs by district officers, and in the supervision exercised over them by higher authorities. To go out into the districts betimes, to send for the cultivators and to compare and check in their presence the amounts due and the amounts paid in, and to read to every cultivator the sums entered in his Paotibahee are now the rule and not the exception with officers charged with the collection of revenue. District officers in their tours visit every tahsil, inspect the work done by the Tahsildars, and transmit to the Sadarul Maham daily reports of their inspection in the form of a diary, on the basis of which instructions are issued from head-quarters for their guidance. The amount of the assessments is not permitted to be modified on any account, except under certain circumstances and upon certain conditions laid down in the Revenue Regulations. The jamabundi operations carried on by Talookdars are supervised by higher officers.

In short having looked carefully into everything during my present tour, I am able to state with confidence that the work of the districts is carried on with care and diligence. Officers do not act independently of one another according to their own good will and pleasure as they did at one time ; but display more zeal and industry in the discharge of their duty. A regular revenue survey and settlement of the territories which was hardly thought of ten years ago, is in fair progress. Already 50,00,000 acres of land have been surveyed up to date, and about 22 lakhs of acres on an average are surveyed every year. The completion of this undertaking is essential to a sound revenue administration. Municipal reforms, and public works are zealously pushed on, as any one can testify who saw Aurungabad five years since and sees it now. Never before were so many old buildings rescued from ruin and new ones built at Aurungabad as in the course of the last two years. A pucka road has been built between Aurungabad and Paitan besides several *kacha* roads traversing the district. The old canal which had silted up has been cleansed and reopened. Several other buildings and roads have been sanctioned by Government, and will be undertaken this year and the next.

The administration of justice is better conducted than it was before. It was impossible in former days to obtain an accurate return of the number of civil and criminal suits that came before the courts and to know how many were decided. Still, however, this branch of the administration is far from satisfactory, and I cannot express myself with respect to it as pleased as I should have wished. Reforms in

this direction have been under consideration since some years and will be carried out as soon as practicable.

The state of Public Instruction is also unsatisfactory, and has not yet emerged from its state of infancy. Still, however, there is great improvement everywhere compared to what I saw during my previous visit, and I am glad to notice the change. No doubt we have much to do and much remains to be done. Almost all the branches of administration require vigilant attention with a view to further improvement, while there are some which may be said to be still in their infancy. High roads, offices and jails have to be built in every district. The Judicial Department requires the appointment of better paid Judges. The want of able officials is felt in every department. The people of the country have to be provided with a higher kind of education which should fit them for taking part in the administration. Money is wanted to carry out these reforms, and, above all, the help and countenance of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe.

I have entered a full report of my tour in this diary, and, as will be seen have gone into details with respect to some Departments. I have done so in order that His Highness, my Master, may have an opportunity of seeing the results of my tour and making himself acquainted with the manner in which the administration of his country is conducted. I fervently hope this object will be realized.

Communication from the Resident.

On my return to Hyderabad I received a letter from the Resident, dated 29th January 1880, at Aurangabad, expressing satisfaction with the work of the officers of that district. I think I cannot better end this diary than by giving extracts from it below :

"Now that I understand we have finished all that your Excellency wished me to see in connection with the affairs here, I think I may assure you in this way of the very great gratification that has been afforded me by this opportunity of observing their condition and working.

"The state of the buildings, and the general character of the manner in which the work is carried on, so for as can be gathered from all that come before me, are in every respect excellent and reflect much credit on the officials in whose hands the control of the same lies.

"The work and records of the Survey Department appeared to me to be admirable and to leave nothing to be desired, and the care that has been bestowed on everything connected with this department was very striking.

"The settlement operations are of course quite distinct from the survey work, but I gathered that they are being conducted with equal care.

"I will only add that the state of the offices is worthy of the grand city in which they are located, and that it was a real pleasure to visit them."

✓ Extract from "*Men of the Time*," 10th edition, page 578.—His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., whose proper name is Mir Torab Ali, is a member of a princely family, and is descended in a direct line from Sheikh Orais Karani, of Medinah, a celebrated religious character, held in great sanctity by Mussulmans. He was born January 2, 1829, and was carefully brought up by his uncle, Seraj-ul-Mulk, who was Dewan or Prime Minister to the Nizam of Hyderabad. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the Persian, Arabic, and English languages. On May 30, 1853, three days after his uncle's death, he succeeded to the office of Prime Minister to the Nizam Nasir-ud-Dowlah, who had just been forced by Lord Dalhousie to assign to the superintendence of the British the rich districts of the Berar, in order to secure the payment of debts for the pay of the Contingent force which was kept up in accordance with the Treaty. Ripe in experience, though not in years, he set to work with a will. All the departments of State were taken in hand one after another, and either entirely reorganized or placed on a better footing. The system of farming the land revenues of the State was set aside, and collectors were appointed with fixed salaries. For this purpose the kingdom was devided into fiscal divisions and districts, which also served to divide the work as regard other branches of administration. Measures were taken for the erection of Courts of Justice

in the city of Hyderabad, and fiscal officers were vested with judicial powers to be exercised within the limits of the division or district of which they held charge. The police force was entirely reorganized. A department of Public Works was erected for the construction and repairs of works of irrigation, communication, &c., and placed in the hands of trained Engineers from England. Nor was education neglected. Schools were established in the city, and subsequently also in the districts, and were placed under a departmental head. What is particularly remarkable about these and other measures of reform is that amelioration in every branch of administration under Sir Salar Jung's direction has been slow and gradual. At the time of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, he remained our most faithful ally. In every possible manner he helped the British cause, putting aside for the time the grievances he had against us. He rose superior to the prejudices and passions of his Mussulman co-religionists and his countrymen, thus losing his own popularity; and at the risk of a violent death, which more than once well nigh befell him, he resolved to stand by the power, even when it seemed at its death gasp, which had given some sort of peace to Hindoostan, and promised to guarantee its future prosperity and advancement in the ways of modern civilization. Nassir-ud-Dowlah, the Nizam, died in 1857, and was succeeded by Afzul-ood-Dowlah, Salar Jung being continued in the office of Prime Minister, as he has also been under the present Nizam. In 1861 the intrigues of certain interested courtiers of the Nizam induced His Highness to resolve on dismissing his Minister, but Colonel Davidson, an error of whose had led to the success of the intrigue, stood firm in his support and the dismissal was finally rescinded. In 1876, Sir Salar Jung came on a mission to England, with the object of procuring the restoration of the Berar provinces to his master the Nizam. During his stay in this country (June 1—July 31) he received the freedom of the City of Loudon and the honorary degree of D. C. L. from the University of Oxford. Since his return his relations with the Government of India seem to have been of an unfriendly character. Towards the close of the year 1877 he was ordered by the Government of India to dismiss his Private Secretary, Mr. Oliphant, who, it was alleged, had on more than one occasion placed himself in opposition to our Government, especially in regard to the Berar question, and the appointment of a Co-Regent at Hyderabad. The titles conferred on Sir Salar Jung by the Nizam are, Khan Bahadur, Salar Jung, Shuja-ud-Dowah, and Mukhtar-ul-Mulk. He was made a Knight of the Star of India in 1867, and Knight Grand Commander in 1871.

Extract from "*The Prince of Wales's Tour in India*," page 76, by W. H. Russell, October 29.—The correspondence between the Resident at Hyderabad and Sir Salar Jung, a copy of which had been sent on from England, was read and discussed among the old Indians, and I think there was only one opinion expressed respecting the taste and tone of despatches which intimated that the Resident believed the reasons assigned for the Nizam's inability to go to Bombay were fictitious, and that the Dewan had some secret purpose to serve in asserting that the journey would, according to the physicians, be dangerous to the life of the boy, who is delicate and nervous, and who has never yet been separated from his mother. It is well sometimes that we have no foreign critics, no external public (in Europe or Asia) to bear upon our conduct in India. I say sometimes, because I believe that generally our rule will bear criticism.

Extract from "*The Prince of Wales's Tour in India*," page 140, by W. H. Russell.—*Description of Durbar at Bombay, held by the Prince of Wales.*—Next we had one of the most interesting events of the day. It was the reception of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., Vikar-ul-Umra Nawab, Khurshid Jah Nawab, Ikbal-ud-Daula, and the other members of the deputation representing His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Nizam's Minister was dressed with studied simplicity in a long robe of dark-green cloth, over which he wore the riband G. C. S. I.; a plain gold waist-belt and a very small white turban which set off his well-developed brow and fine but melancholy face to great

advantage. The Prince received Sir Salar Jung, who led the deputation in the middle of the carpet. He shook hands with him and the members of the deputation. Few words passed, but the Minister seemed diffident. His reserve may be accounted for by the apprehension that he would be regarded as a *persona non grata* on account of the inability of the young Nizam to appear, but there was nothing in his reception by the Prince after dinner last night or in the manner of His Royal Highness to-day which gave any outward sign of displeasure. Sir Salar Jung did not speak until he was spoken to. After a brief conversation he presented on his own behalf a nuzzur of 101 gold mohurs which was touched and remitted. The eight Ameers who had been previously presented were introduced by Major Sartorious, and offered the usual nuzzurs, which were touched and remitted. A salute of 21 guns was given to the deputation as representative of the Nizam, who is entitled to that number, and not to Sir Salar Jung, who is personally only an Excellency. The Minister retired with his Sirdars, who were much more splendid than their leader, and who did not wear a very contented aspect for reasons unknown to us.

Extract from "*The Prince of Wales's Tour in India*," by W. H. Russell, page 219, November 25.—There was some anxiety respecting a detachment of the party (Lord Suffield and Mr. Knollys) which should have been on board early this morning; but they returned at breakfast time from a visit to Sir Salar Jung at Hyderabad which had proved very interesting and agreeable. They had not seen the Nizam, who was too ill to receive even his tutor, Captain Clerk.

From "*Men and Events of my Time in India*," by Sir Richard Temple, Bart., page 497.—The British system, in which the native administrators are now trained, does at first suppress their natural originality. On the other hand, it may be argued that some of the salient features in our system have their prototypes among the Indians: for instance, the settlement of the land under Todar Mall, the Minister of Akbar the Great, is in several respects a model for British arrangements. The Natives States, indeed, copy much that belongs to the British Government, and curiously appropriate English official designations for every department, civil or military. Yet they retain in their management very much which, being their own, must be regarded as original, and which is thought by some, rightly or wrongly, to be better suited to the natives than our own method. Of living statesmen among the natives, Salar Jung of Hyderabad perhaps has become Europeanized in his method of administration. But Dinkar Rao of Gwalior was quite original, so was Kirpa Ram of Jammu, and more especially Jung Bahadur of Nepal, who governed after his own fashion with hardly any tincture of European notions. Madhava Rao of Baroda, too, though Anglicized to some extent, is quite Asiatic *au fond*, and if left to his own resources entirely would evince striking originality.

Extract from Major Evans Bell's "*Our Great Vassal Empire*," pages 35 and 36.—The Nawab Salar Jung having become head of the Regency of Hyderabad upon the sudden demise of the late Nizam, and retaining all the functions of Prime Minister, has been able already to make a great stride towards the liberalization of the Government by associating several of the principal nobles with himself in a sort of Council of State, and allotting to each of its members a department of the public administration—a measure which was quite impracticable so long as the Minister was liable to be thwarted at every turn by petty palace intrigues set on foot by those who could obtain no voice in the State except by supplanting their rival and stepping into his place. Having overcome and outlasted the despotism of the Sovereign, this enlightened statesman is now engaged in breaking down in his own person the isolated autocracy of the Minister. Properly advised and supported by our Government on a plan more consistent and more considerate than has hitherto been observed, the Nawab Salar Jung ought to be able, during the minority of the Nizam, to raise the reformed institutions of Hyderabad above all fear of retrogression, to bring a limited monarchy into working condition on principles that shall be acceptable and suitable to all ranks of the people.

DEATH OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

TIMES, *February* 10, 1883.—The sudden death of Sir Salar Jung closes the most remarkable native career in India since that of Jung Bahadur, the Regent of Nepaul. The good work which he had performed in his own country gained for him a reputation that was not confined to India, but that had given him a right to rank with the better known statesmen and administrators of Europe. None will regret his untimely end more deeply than the English Government, of which he had been the faithful ally and sincere friend during precisely 30 years; but his loss will be most seriously felt by his young master, the Nizam, who, on the eve of taking over the active work of government, is thus deprived of the experience and ability of his chief, if not his only counsellor. The palace of Hyderabad has often chafed at the control and counsel suggested by its Dewan, but the personal ascendancy of Sir Salar, and the staunch manner in which he had stood by and received the support of the English authorities, had relieved this tension in official relations, so far as it was possible, and promised to make his influence one of increasing and extending good in the management of the affairs of the representative of the old rulers of the Deccan. What was a definite assurance on the assumption of his living, becomes with his death a hope that the Nizam may find some equally prudent adviser, if it would be unreasonable to expect one of the same wisdom and capacity.

Salar Jung, the name by which he will live in history, was born in the year 1829, and as the descendant of a family which, although of the Shiah sect, had from the founding of the Nizam's dynasty at the beginning of the last century, supplied that Prince with his Prime Minister or Dewan, he obtained admission at an early age into the Civil Service of Hyderabad. Indeed, at the time of his introduction to public life, his uncle Suraj-ul-Mulk was the Prime Minister, and it was under his tuition that he acquired a practical acquaintance with the routine of official work. He succeeded him in that office on his death in the year 1853, and at once devoted himself to the reform of the numerous evils existing in the administration of the State. The significance of these which arose from the indifference of the Nizam, the turbulence of the nobles, and the neglect of all the duties of government by the Prince and his surroundings, had just been brought home to the minds of all thinking men by the compulsory transfer of the Berar province to the English. A long neglect to meet the obligations incurred by treaty had led to the readjustment of the Nizam's relations with the Supreme Government, which had necessarily been followed by the reduction of his dominions, and by the diminution of his authority. Salar Jung did not waste time in useless repinings. The ink was hardly dry in the arrangement that severed the northern province, with its undeveloped natural resources and its great hidden capabilities, from the jurisdiction of Hyderabad; and it would have been as undignified as it would have been futile to have protested against an arrangement that had been put into force before he had the chance of discussing or of deprecating it. Moreover, Salar Jung saw that the action of the English was fully justified by the condition of things in Hyderabad itself, and he resolved to devote all his attention and efforts to the task of regenerating and if possible of reforming the administration. The hope, however, was ever before him, as clearly in 1853 as it was in 1876 and again last year, that by justifying the confidence and by earning the respect of the English he would ultimately succeed in crowning his tenure of office by placing at the feet of his Prince the restituted province of Berar.

The discord among the nobles and the misery of the people of the Nizam's dominion in the year 1853 defied adequate description. The subjects had no rights whatever save to be the victims of the pleasure or the tyranny of their masters, but the turbulence of the nobility in no way signified or carried with it the supremacy of the prince. The authority of the Nizam was little more than a farce when he wanted to replenish his exchequer, to chastise a defiant vassal, or even to preserve order in the streets of his capital. But for the savings of the palace, and

the jewels of the Treasure-house, it would have fared as badly with this Prince in one respect as without the Contingent it would have done in another. There is little need to say after this that the roads were patrolled by bands of robbers, that each castle was a nest of brigands, that trade vanished, that the population fell off, and that, in short, Hyderabad was a disgrace and a scandal in the eyes of the rest of India. The eagle glance of Lord Dalhousie marked the evil, and but for urgent events elsewhere there is little doubt that he meditated carrying out the one effectual reform of all—the sweeping away of native rule in the Deccan, and the substitution of that of English justice. It will, therefore, be clear that when Salar Jung assumed the charge of the Nizam's affairs his State was exposed to grave perils, both from without and within. Some even thought that its days as an independent principality were numbered, and that no human ingenuity could avail to secure for it a respite from the inevitable. It was Salar Jung's distinction to disappoint these expectations, and to show in the most unmistakable manner that in his person the hour had produced the man.

The first measure to which Salar Jung devoted his attention was the restoration of order and tranquillity in the capital itself. The better and more valiant part of the Nizam's army was composed of Arab mercenaries, who were attracted into his service by the liberal pay and the light duties of a rich State forbidden to wage war. In addition to these advantages, they were also only amenable to their own chiefs, and to be tried in accordance with their national customs. The laxity of the desert soon became the licence of the town, and the Arab soldiers were the terror of the Court and the people they had been introduced to protect. Yet there never wanted fresh candidates to keep the muster-roll at its full strength, and the Minister who had had the boldness to suggest their reduction would certainly have paid the penalty of his rashness with his life. Salar Jung was too cautious to enter upon an unequal contest with these Janissaries, but either by lavish promises or by the judicious enforcement of the existing regulations, he succeeded in bringing this difficult body of troops into something approaching a proper sense of discipline, and into a condition of passiveness. The most effectual arguments he was able to employ were the despatch of some of them against the military chiefs in the country, and the significant remark that there was a semi-European Contingent near Hyderabad. The question of this mercenary force being so far satisfactorily arranged, Salar Jung devoted his energies to the other evils that clamoured for his attention. When he had punished such offenders as he could safely lay his hands on, and inflicted the chastisement their deserts called for on some of the robber chieftains of the hills, he found that the natural consequences followed in the revival of trade and in the replenishing of the exchequer. He had many detractors, and the bitter tongues and evil minds of the most corrupt Court in India did not spare him; but he could appeal to results, and his opponents were silent before facts that did not admit of being disputed.

The Indian Mutiny came when he had little more than begun to master the difficulties of his position, at first as it seemed to embarrass, but as the event proved to simplify and facilitate, his task. The turbulent and fanatical classes in Hyderabad, with the Arab levies at their head, were not to be wholly held back when it was known that Christian blood and plunder might be gained for the taking; and despite all the precautions that had been made by Salar Jung to repress such an attempt, on the first symptom of revolt an attack was made on the Residency of the English Minister. It was, fortunately, repulsed, as the timely warning sent by the Dewan enabled preparations to be made to resist the assault; and the loyalty of the Hyderabad Contingent served to insure the tranquillity of the Deccan. The Mutiny served the Nizam and his Minister extremely well in one respect, because it engrossed the attention of the Calcutta authorities, and by the time that they were free to consider the condition of affairs in the native States Salar Jung's work had been carried on far towards completion, and Hyderabad was in very deed a reformed State. What had been so well begun was continued with equal excellence and not less zeal down to the hour of his death. In the case of

Salar Jung there was no evidence of that decline in vigour or of that blunting of the moral sense which people are apt to associate with Oriental Ministers who grow gray in office.

This was the more creditable to him, as his efforts did not always receive the recognition and gratitude they deserved from his Prince. During the life of the former Nizam, Afzul-ud-Dowlah, Salar Jung could hardly be considered a free subject. He dared not leave his palace without the express permission of his master; his smallest action was watched and reported, probably in a distorted shape, by innumerable spies to the Nizam; and in the palace his attitude could only be compared to that of an abject slave. The suspicion or the dislike of his Prince hampered his movements and restricted his capacity for doing good. With more liberty and with greater faith in his fidelity and single-mindedness, which were his two most remarkable characteristics, he might have accomplished even more than he had. But until Afzul's death, in 1869, he was so little master of his actions that he had never been outside Hyderabad, and the remarkable administrative reforms he effected were rendered still more remarkable in that they were accomplished in spite of the opposition of an apathetic and capricious Prince and of a proud and ignorant nobility. When the present Nizam, Mir Mahbub Ali, a youth now in his 17th year, succeeded his father, the Dewan was, through the representation of the Indian Government, raised to the post of Regent—an office which he shared for some time with the principal noble in the State, the late Shums-ul-Omrah, Amir-i-Kabir. In that high position he gave the same signal evidence of his ability and of his devotion to the interests of his young master as he had done under his predecessor.

In 1876 he undertook, as a labour of love, the task of coming to England in the hope of obtaining the restoration of Berar, and there is no doubt that the disappointments he then received made a great impression on him and sank into his mind. Yet he never allowed himself to lose sight of the fact that the one way to obtain the recovery of the lost province was to fulfil his obligations and to show that in all respects Hyderabad was as well governed as the territory under British sway. That he was not destined to carry his point was his misfortune; it was his peculiar credit to hear it generally admitted that he had deserved it, and that if the surrender of territory were ever made in deference to personal merit it would have been given to him. If 30 years of wise government in the interest of a people's welfare, if the benefit to be derived from the force of such an example as his was in a native court, with the traditions and practices of Hyderabad, constitute a claim to greatness in the mind of his countrymen, then Salar Jung has that claim in the highest degree, and his memory will not be forgotten on the banks of the Mussi. Nor has he less reason to be allowed by us a niche in the gallery of Anglo-Indian worthies when we recollect that he made our example his guiding star in evolving order out of anarchy, and that he was doing our work in a part of India beyond our direct control. As a faithful ally during a great crisis he has obtained a permanent place in our military annals, but adequate justice can only be done to his long and faithful career and consistent devotion to duty by those who are able to realize what a different country Hyderabad is now from what it was 30 years ago, when he first took up the reins of office. His example will not be forgotten, it may be hoped, by either his successor or his Prince.

TIMES, *February* 10, 1883.—By the death of Sir Salar Jung, for close upon thirty years Prime Minister of Hyderabad, India has lost one of the most remarkable as well as the most conspicuous of her native statesmen. He was one of those men, little known as a rule in England, who by their energy, capacity, good faith, and intelligence have rendered possible and permanent the existence of Native States in India side by side with the British Power. Thirty years ago, when, at the age four-and-twenty, he undertook the Government of the Deccan as Prime Minister of the reigning Nizam, he found it almost a wilderness, in which anarchy and lawlessness reigned without a check. He has reduced it to order and settled government; he has restored its prosperity and developed its resources to such an

extent that the Nizam's dominions are now as tranquil, contented, and orderly as any portion of the Indian Peninsula. As we said in 1876, in giving an account of the late Dewan's administration on the occasion of his visit to England, "roads have been made or restored, tanks built, wells dug, irrigation works—matters "of the first necessity—renewed or created, railways made and planned, an efficient "police gradually introduced and extended, schools founded, education fostered, the "Arab chiefs restrained or converted to the cause of order; the irregular soldiery "suppressed, the Rohillas disbanded, and Hyderabad so tranquillized that the "members of the Prince of Wales's suite who visited it were treated with the "utmost civility." All this work has been accomplished in the main by the influence and authority of the statesman who has just passed away, by his energy and public spirit, by his single-minded devotion to the welfare of his Sovereign and his countrymen, and, above all, by his staunch loyalty to the British rulers of India and their representatives at the Court of the Nizam. There was a moment in 1857 when the British Raj seemed shaken to its very foundation. At the crisis of the Mutiny the Governor of Bombay telegraphed to the British Resident at Hyderabad :—"If the Nizam goes, all is lost." There was a touch of panic in the phrase, perhaps, but it is certain that a keen sense of relief was felt throughout India when it was found that the Nizam did not and would not go. It was Sir Salar Jung's influence that secured the loyalty of the Nizam and his subjects. He was threatened and reviled by armed crowds, and more than once his life was in danger. But an attack on the Residency was frustrated by timely warning given by the Dewan, and his conduct and demeanour inspired the Resident with such a conviction of his fidelity that the Hyderabad Contingent was ordered to join the British forces, and to assist, as it did with persistent loyalty, in the task of quelling the Mutiny. Throughout his career Sir Salar Jung seems to have had but one purpose in his government of the Deccan; devoted to his own Sovereign, he was inspired at the same time with the best traditions of British administration in India, and more, perhaps, than any native statesman of his time he contributed to the establishment of these friendly and cordial relations between the British Government and Native States the maintenance of which has now happily become one of the settled principles of British policy in India.

When Sir Salar Jung first took office, in 1853, the policy of annexation was still in the ascendant. The condition of Hyderabad was regarded as desperate, and the Nizam's dominions only escaped absorption by the cession of the province of Berar, which Lord Dalhousie had exacted as a security for the maintenance of the Nizam's Contingent. The new Prime Minister could not recover and disdained to ask for the lost province. He knew that what remained to the Nizam could only be preserved by showing that native statesmen could address themselves to the task of government and regeneration with as much skill and success as the British rulers who surrounded them. Accordingly, he devoted his life to making the Nizam's dominions a model native State. He has lived and worked for thirty years with this object in view; and though it is impossible not to regret that he was not longer spared to carry on the beneficent work initiated and accomplished by his devoted efforts, yet he has lived long enough to see the Deccan restored to prosperity and settled order, and the relations between the Native States and the British Government firmly established on the basis of mutual respect and goodwill. The lesson of such a life should not be, as, indeed, it has not been, without the most salutary effects on native opinion throughout the Indian Peninsula. The native rulers of India have learnt, by the spectacle alike of British power and of British forbearance, that their independence is secure so long as their government is just, stable, and intelligent. Their respect for the British power, originally based on the conviction that it was irresistible, has grown in cordiality in proportion as it has shown itself capable of forbearance. Native Princes have become loyal to our rule, from no exclusive sentiment of fear, still less from one of mere adulation, but rather from a growing feeling that a *modus vivendi* whereby their independence would be preserved was not less acceptable to us than it was desired by themselves. We have shown that

we do not desire annexation, and that it rests with the native rulers themselves to avoid it. They on their part have shown a cordial appreciation of our policy of forbearance, and a readiness to justify it in their own conduct, that have gone far to obliterate the memory of former apprehensions and to establish the present satisfactory relations between the Indian Government and the tributary Princes who acknowledge and respect its supreme sovereignty. Sir Salar Jung was the man who typified this policy, and became its most conspicuous representative, if not before the natives of India., at least in the eyes of the English people at large. He re-organized the Deccan, and remained loyal to the British power at a moment of extreme peril. By so doing, he did as much as any man to save the Native States from absorption. His example was followed by others, and it would be unjust not to recognize at the same time the independent and spontaneous action of other native rulers who stood by us during the Mutiny. But it was the spirit then shown by him, and the example exhibited by his untiring labours for the re-organization of the Nizam's dominions, that have contributed as much as anything to stay the policy of annexation and to establish the administrative independence of the native States.

It is, indeed, one of the most hopeful signs exhibited by the recent history of India that eminent native rulers are now so cordially attached to the British Government. Sir Salar Jung was not himself a sovereign Prince, but he belonged to the ancient nobility of India, and represented a sentiment that has now taken deep root in the minds of Princes and nobles alike. That sentiment is one no longer of antagonism, but of acquiescence, and in many cases of loyal co-operation with the purposes and aims of British policy in the Peninsula. The policy which found favour with Lord Dalhousie and his predecessors of deposing the tributary Princes and annexing their territories has now been definitely abandoned, and would be supported by no party of influence either in this country or in India. It may have been necessary at one time. The condition of Oude was desperate when Lord Dalhousie assumed its administration, though even Lord Dalhousie would have left the King in the possession of his sovereignty if he had not been overruled by those who controlled his policy from home. The condition of the Nizam's dominions was almost as bad when Berar was severed from them. But patience on the part of the Imperial authorities and good government exercised by the native Princes and their Ministers have now, happily, dispelled the fear of annexation, and extinguished any possible necessity for it. The native rulers inspired by their own better instincts, and by the prudent counsels of men like Sir Salar Jung, have shown themselves so amenable to the just influence of the British power, so ready to promote the well-being of their subjects and the prosperity of their dominions, and so prompt to follow the English pattern of administration, that in many cases the difference between a British province and a native State has become almost imperceptible. To no man more than to Sir Salar Jung is the credit due for a change of sentiment and policy which cannot but be regarded as one of the most important and gratifying political facts in the recent history of India.

DAILY NEWS, *February* 10, 1883.—Sir Salar Jung, whose sudden death by cholera is announced from Bombay, was almost the only Indian notable really known in this country. The names of two or three living Hindus might be mentioned whose talents for administration were as great as his ; but since the death of Sir Jung Bahadur of Nepal no other native has held so prominent a place in the conduct of political affairs. Born in 1829, he was appointed Dewan or Prime Minister of Hyderabad when only twenty-four years old—the very age at which Pitt became Prime Minister of England. Despite the rivalry and intrigues characteristic of an Oriental Court, he retained office under two Nizams continuously until the day of his death. For exactly thirty years he governed, almost unaided, the great State of Hyderabad, which is in area almost equal to Great Britain, and in population larger than Scotland and Ireland combined. At the time of the Mutiny in 1857, his loyalty shone conspicuous. Many other native chiefs were loyal, but

they could not prevent their own troops from rising. It was almost entirely due to Sir Salar Jung's influence that the fanatical and well-armed inhabitants of the populous city of Hyderabad remained quiet, and that the war never spread from the North of India to the South. But his name deserves to be honoured by Englishmen not only for his services on this occasion. In his personal character, no less than in his political ideas, Sir Salar Jung was the model of what we ought to wish Oriental statesmen to be. The phrase applied to him by more than one Englishman who knew him well is that he was a "perfect gentleman"; and this verdict will be corroborated by all who saw him on his visit to England in 1876 as a guest of the Duke of Sutherland. By descent he was a pure-blooded Arab, whose ancestors came to India from the Syrian desert around Damascus. For two generations his family before him had filled the post of Dewan to the Nizam, and he has left, we believe, both sons and nephews already high in office. His physical appearance agreed with his lineage and training. His tall, spare figure, his intellectual but somewhat sorrowful features, the distinguished plainness of his white dress and turban, would have attracted notice in any company. As a boy he was taught English, and he always affected English society. His palace was furnished throughout in English style—perhaps with more display than taste. At the Delhi Durbar of January 1, 1877, he was the only native who made a speech in the English language. But, though he had adopted so much of Western culture, Sir Salar Jung was not a denationalised Indian. No one would ever venture to accuse him of having been false to his own country. Next after loyalty to the British Raj, his policy was marked by personal devotion to his master, the Nizam, and by an honest desire to extend the blessings of good government. He found Hyderabad the most anarchical portion of Indian territory, not even excepting Oude. He has left it as well administered and as prosperous as most British provinces. The capital has now both a railway and a telegraph; good roads have been opened in all directions; and Sir Salar Jung's own tastes were particularly shown by the care with which he preserved the ruined cities of the Deccan—Golconda, Bedar, and Aurangabad. In everything but one the great Mohammedan Minister now gone may be pronounced to have been a happy man. But he has died before satisfying the great ambition of his life—the restoration to the Nizam of the province known as the Berars, which was transferred to British administration by the treaty concluded just three months before he came to power. Into the rights or wrongs of this matter we need not enter now. It is more pleasant to hope that Sir Salar Jung's life and work may serve as an example to those other Ministers of the same race and religion as himself who may shortly be responsible for the government of Egypt.

THE STANDARD, *February* 10, 1883.—The death of Sir Salar Jung deprives English rule in India of one of its staunchest friends, and removes from the roll of Native Administrators its most distinguished name. His loyalty to the paramount Power was proved by the searching test which the Mutiny and the passions it excited applied. Had the resources of the State of Hyderabad been at that critical moment thrown into the scale against us; had the fierce fanaticism which exists in the *entourage* of the Nizam been allowed free play, India would have been in a blaze from end to end, and to restore our authority it would have been necessary to reconquer the whole country from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. That this great peril was stayed was due, mainly, to the prudence, the pluck, and the courage of the young Statesman who, resisting the influences which surrounded him, and repelling all the temptations to which sympathies of race and creed exposed him, declared uncompromisingly for the English Power which, though under momentary eclipse, was, he saw, destined to permanence. We need not attribute to him any romantic preference for English supremacy. He acknowledged, and no doubt appreciated, the benevolence of our policy and the general wisdom of our measures. He was sufficiently imbued with Western ideas to desire the happiness of India as a whole, and to understand that the settled order of our rule was the best pledge of its prosperity. But to understand him we must also understand that his liveliest

and dominant sentiment was devotion to the Royal House that he served, and which his fathers had served before him. As an enlightened student of politics, he recognised that the strength of the Ruler lay in the firmness and wisdom of the administration, and as a sincere Musulman he was conscious of the duties which the depositories of power owe to those over whom they exercise sway. He did not hesitate to oppose, so far as in him lay, all laxness in the Court, to restrain to the utmost of his power the excesses of the licentious Nobles, and to introduce order and method into every department of the once disorganised State. His loyal attitude during the troubles of 1857 was but a phase of this well-considered policy. But throughout all that troubled period the mainspring of his policy was the interests of his master the Nizam. For his sake he was content to incur in later years the reproach of having, with undue persistence, pressed upon the paramount Power claims which he felt to be legitimate; for his sake he bore with a meekness which astonished English observers the frequent indignities to which he was exposed in the Palace. He had to maintain a constant and unequal struggle for influence with fanatics and knaves, and more than once he had all but to give place to the violent kinsmen of the Nizam, whom his firm hand alone restrained from trampling on the people and involving the State in ruin.

A statesman of this type appears to us, we confess, to be of a nobler and a more hopeful cast than men who affect a preference for alien institutions and disdain sympathy with their fellows. Sir Salar Jung was not a solitary instance of self-sacrificing devotion to the service of a Prince, combined with conscientious regard for the welfare of the people. It would not be too much to say that Native States are possible only because there is a supply of able Native Administrators. But in very few cases is the attachment so distinctly local and personal as that which bound Sir Salar Jung to Hyderabad. Not infrequently the Native Dewan is as much an alien as the British Resident. Only the other day there died in Mysore—which, after half a century of British government, has been restored to the control of the old native line—a servant of the Raj who is only less famous than Sir Salar Jung because his destiny did not connect him with great events. And now the question whether a Mysorean or a "stranger" from Madras is to succeed him excites as fierce a controversy as would be excited by a proposal to re-introduce the British machinery of administration. The difficulty of finding suitable persons for exercising high office in Native States is obvious. To probity, energy, and resource they must add loyalty to the British connection, and familiarity with the principles of Western statesmanship. Even when these requirements are satisfied, the Native Administrator is still subject to a danger from which the Englishman, by the mere fact that he is isolated by habits and religion, is as a rule exempt: we mean the jealousies and the intrigues of the nobles, of the officials, and—in the case of young Princes at any rate—of the Zenana. Sir Salar Jung had exceptional advantages to start with. He came of a House which, from its early connection with the sacred places in Arabia, was esteemed holy and noble. Their service in the Nizam's Court was hereditary and traditional. He was accomplished in the languages and literature which, for the strict Indian Mussulman, are the sole vehicle of culture and religious thought. But to his Oriental learning he added a perfect command of the English tongue, and an intimate acquaintance with English ideas. He never ceased to be an Indian gentleman; yet, without an effort, he was at home in the society of Europeans. So far his qualifications were complete. But when we cite his administration as an instance of the success of Native Government, we must reflect that both he and the Dynasty he served were alien in race and estranged by creed from the great mass of the people. The Deccan cultivator toils on as his fathers toiled, pays dues and taxes as his fathers paid them, heedless of the forms of Government. His concern is with his neighbours and with the official underlings who, in his narrow horizon, represent the State. If he can live in peace and escape from harsh exactions, he is sensible of the benefit, but he is not grateful and does not inquire to whom he owes it.

Under Sir Salar Jung's fostering care, the interests of the State have flourished, and the improved condition of the Treasury has been an index of the restored

prosperity of the people. This is not the time to dwell on the single difficulty which marred the excellence of his understanding with the Government. The Berars, under British administration, have been the scene of a marvellous development. They were ceded to us thirty years ago as security for the pay of the Contingent Force, which the Nizam was bound by treaty to maintain, but which the Prince of that day had, in the disordered condition of his finances, allowed to fall into hopeless arrear. It was natural enough that Sir Salar Jung should think that when the State was in a position to discharge its obligations, it should be allowed to redeem the pledge. It is a question with two sides, and, like most interested disputants, he saw only one. He came to England to urge his views. The reception he met with here was enthusiastic enough to convince him that past services were fully appreciated, but he had not been long back at his post when he experienced unmistakable evidences of the diminished confidence of the Viceroy and his advisers. The internal politics of Hyderabad are too intricate to be elucidated in a few words, but most people who have had opportunities of judging incline to the opinion that the appointment of a Co-Regent, while it was interpreted as a slight to Sir Salar Jung, did not diminish the abuses and the disorders in the State. The attempt, in truth, is one of the most dangerous which an official—British or native—can undertake. The evils which marked the decay of the Moghul power at Delhi survive to-day at the heart of the kingdom which the Viceroy of the Moghul Emperor carved out for himself in the south. A weak, unscrupulous, ignorant nobility weaken the better influences at Court, and were restrained only by Sir Salar Jung from high-handed violence in the provinces. Fanatical swashbucklers—the scum of Asia—crowd the streets of the capital and scowl at the English Resident as he drives by. In no other place in India are the forces of sedition so strong and so obvious. It is painful to reflect that the temperate will and the firm resolve which ruled the dangerous elements are now no more; Hyderabad and its difficulties are left to the mercy of the adventurers, who will clamour and contend round a young and inexperienced Ruler. The Government of India have not merely to lament the loss of the faithful friend, but have to search anxiously for expedients by which the perils the loss portends may be best averted.

DAILY TELEGRAPH (LONDON), *February* 10, 1883.—In Sir Salar Jung, that deadly scourge the cholera has carried off not only a noble victim, but the greatest native-born Indian statesman of his time. His family name was Mir Torab Ali, and he was descended directly from a most famous Sheikh of Medinah. Brought up by his uncle, who was Prime Minister to the Nizam of Hyderabad, he succeeded to the same post, in 1853, just after Lord Dalhousie had laid hands upon the Berars. The young Dewan, not then five-and-twenty years old, governed the extensive Muslim State with wonderful ability, reforming each department, purifying justice, restoring the finances, and spreading education over the land. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857, although Hyderabad had grievances against us, he kept the dangerous elements of the kingdom and city in his grasp, and prevented the formidable peril of an Arab rising. He did this for the British cause, at the risk not only of his reputation but of his life, which was three times attempted. The event proved the wisdom of the young Minister, and since that date he has been practically the Regent of the Nizamate, which he has brought to a prosperity and good order marvellous to those who know the character of its people. Seven years ago Sir Salar came to England in the hope of recovering the two Berars. This he could not obtain; but the City of London gave him its freedom, Oxford made him a D. C. L., and he was everywhere received with the respect due to a friend of England, as firm and faithful as he was powerful. He had already been created Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, nor were his personal relations with England and Englishmen ever otherwise than attached, though the dispute about Mr. Oliphant in 1877 somewhat embittered political business between Calcutta and Hyderabad. His premature death at the age of fifty-four is a heavy loss to the young Nizam just entering upon power, and to the great Mohammedan State whose destinies he was directing. Sir Salar Jung was of the very first rank of those

native Muslim statesmen who, like Sir Madhava Rao among the Hindoos, demonstrate not only the capacity, but the wisdom and the breadth of mind which the best native politicians of India possess. He spoke Persian, Arabic, and English as fluently as the current tongue of Hyderabad, and kept himself aware of all our recent advances in Western science. Had such a man supported the Delhi rebels in 1857, the task of victory would have been most seriously augmented; and England is bound to add a grateful wreath of laurel to the tributes which will have been paid by the mourning people of Hyderabad at the grave of this wise, upright, and noble Mussulman.

ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE, *February* 10, 1883.—In Sir Salar Jung an Indian statesman of the best type has passed away. Englishmen will not honour his memory the less because his loyalty sprang from a deliberate conviction that the maintenance of our authority was the best pledge of safety to the dynasty he served. A master of English literature, and familiar with Western ways of thought, he was in the Oriental sense a scholar, and remained to the last faithful to the traditions of his creed and country. Unlike Jung Bahadoor in his training, he resembled him in the limitation of his experience: for he had long been Prime Minister of Hyderabad before he passed the limits of the State. His visit to England taught him little save the taste of English society for lions and the place sentiment holds in our public life. It did not, moreover, increase his respect for the methods by which opinion is influenced. But it told him that the English know how to be grateful. Yet his career was not in all respects a happy one. The early part was spent in disheartening struggles to cure the disorders of the State; and in his efforts he had to encounter the daily opposition of interested nobles, and endure frequent humiliation at the hand of the master he served so faithfully. When his task had been achieved, and seemed that now at last he might have virtual sway as Regent during the minority of the young Prince, he found that he had to some extent lost the confidence of the Paramount Power. But the anxiety to which his death will give rise is, perhaps, the best tribute to his worth. For Hyderabad is notoriously the focus of Indian disaffection.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL, *February* 14, 1883.—England and India are this week sorrowfully joining hands over the bier of one of the greatest—perhaps the very greatest—of modern Indian statesmen. Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of His Highness the Nizam of Haidarabad, the creator of the modern order of things in the Haidarabad State, and one of the stoutest and most trusted "pillars of the Empire," has been suddenly snatched away by Death in his most awful form. Of a verity may we say of him "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day?"

OVERLAND MAIL, *February* 16, 1883.—In every part of the Empire where anything is known of the character and career of Sir Salar Jung, the news of his death will be received with genuine and deep regret. Throughout the whole of the East, England had no truer friend, and India had certainly no more capable and enlightened native administrator. His work as a whole cannot be appraised in a paragraph, but the firm loyalty of his attitude during England's hour of peril in 1857, and the thoroughly statesmanlike character of his acts and utterances in that terrible crisis, amply sufficed to entitle him to the gratitude of all Englishmen. Had Hyderabad wavered in its fidelity the whole course of events might—nay, certainly would—have been altered; and that Hyderabad remained faithful was due to the insight and the foresight of the man who has just passed away.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 10, 1883.—We regret to have to announce the death of Sir Salar Jung. He died of cholera at Hyderabad on Thursday night, and his funeral took place yesterday morning. The event, as our correspondent informs us, has cast a sad gloom over the city, and it is indeed a misfortune for the Empire. In a few months more the young Nizam would

have been entrusted with the reins of government, and it is a public calamity that the Prime Minister, who had evolved order out of chaos at Hyderabad, should not have lived to assist him in his earlier years of sovereignty. There has been much doubt lately as to the wisdom of the journey that His Highness the Nizam proposed to take to England. With the death of Sir Salar, who was to have accompanied him, all present thought of the journey is necessarily at an end. From authentic materials supplied to us some years back, when we issued a portrait of Sir Salar Jung, and from a variety of other sources, we are able to give the following memoir of the deceased nobleman :—

Sir Salar Jung, or to give him his full native title, Nawab Mir Turab Ali Khan Bahadoor, Salar Jung, Shuja-ud-Dowlah, Mukhtar-ool-Moolk, was born in the year 1834 (1244 A.H.) and was only 49 years of age at his death. His ancestors originally came from Medinah and settled in the Concan. They married into a noble family of Bejapur, and one of their descendants received his title of nobility on entering the service of the first Nizam. Ever since that time some member of the family has taken a leading part in Hyderabad politics. Mir Alum was Prime Minister during the Viceroyalty of Cornwallis; he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Mooneer-ool-Moolk Ameer-ool-Oomra, Sir Salar's grandfather, and he again by his son, Suraj-ool-Moolk, Sir Salar's uncle. At the early age of fifteen he began his public life as the nominal holder of the districts assigned to Mr. Dighton, the adventurous Englishman to whom the Nizam's jewels were subsequently pawned. He also held an official position in the administration, where he acquired a good name for truthfulness and honesty. His uncle, Suraj-ool-Moolk, died on the 27th May 1853, and three days later he was succeeded by Salar Jung, at that time a promising but inexperienced young man of nineteen who had spent much of his boyhood at the English Residency. This was the year in which the Berars were formally assigned to the British Government. The whole Mahomedan population of Hyderabad, including of course the old nobility, were exasperated at the loss of the finest portion of the Dominions, and Salar Jung had a task before him that few men of maturer years would have cared to face. The treasury was empty, the system of taxation wasteful and unproductive. Hyderabad itself was a hotbed of turbulent fanaticism. Kaye, in his "Life of Lord Metcalf," gives a brilliant picture of Hyderabad in the early years of this century, and his description holds good of the time of which we are writing :—"The whole system of administration was rotten to the very core—it was a great congeries of diseases. Nothing seemed to flourish there except corruption. Every man was bent on enriching himself at the expense of his neighbour. No one cared for the people, no one cared for the State, everything had its price in Hyderabad. If a man wanted a place, he counted out his money to buy it. If a man wanted justice, he bade for it, as for any other marketable commodity. Every public officer in every department of the State was accessible to a bribe. But there were worse things even than these. The revenue was farmed out to greedy contractors, who made immense profits by underletting the lands to smaller farmers, who sent their taxgatherers into the country to wring the last farthing from the cultivators, until their oppressions could no longer be endured; and then the wretched people were dragooned into submission; and the required payments extorted from them at the bayonet's point or the sabre's edge. Such mighty wrong-doings as this bore abundantly the accustomed fruit. A peaceful and industrial population was converted into rebels and bandits. Neither life nor property was secure. On the high road and in open day it was safe to travel only under the protection of a military escort. There was nothing left, indeed, but the name of government. All the rest was lawlessness and confusion."

Within a few months of his accession to office the new Minister was married without any ostentation or expense, refusing the rich grifts called *munja* usually presented to people in his situation. He distinguished himself at the very outset of his career by refusing to sign some very dubious documents presented by Lala Bahadoor, who had been of service in assisting him to his high office. But from the first Salar Jung declined to be a catspaw, and having asserted his power and

integrity he began his reforms in earnest. Salar Jung commenced by reducing the salary of all State officials, himself included. He strengthened the hands of the police, and discouraged the immigration of Arabs and Rohillas and other swashbucklers who flocked to Hyderabad as the focus of tumult and intrigue. The Nizam at first was averse to many of the proposed changes, but on finding that Salar Jung offered to resign if they were not carried out, he ultimately allowed the Minister to do as he chose. His reputation was beginning to spread all over India. Mr. John Palmer, of Hyderabad, than whom no one was better acquainted with the character of the officials in power, wrote :—"The universal voice pronounces him to be upright—I mean it in the more extensive sense of the word—veracious, and benevolent, and in his manners affable and pleasing, without the least taint of the insolence habitual to native grandees. There are complaints that the Minister has done nothing, and those who make the charge extenuate it in the same breath by asserting that the Nizam will not allow him to pursue an even course of action. They are wrong both in their premises and their conclusion. The Minister, though he may not have done all that might have been done, has done much for the country. It is no small boon to the community his having provided a Court of greater efficiency than the capital of the Nizam ever possessed before to put down the oppression of the Arabs. It would be the cavilling of factious discontent to say that the Court does not do all that is required of it and is necessary." In four years he had effected a wonderful change. Trade was reviving, the revenue of the country increasing, and life and property began to be again secure.

But in the midst of this Herculean task there came upon him, as the *Times* said at the time, "a trial, the tension and force of which can never be understood by a European and a Christian." He was a Mahomedan and he served a Mahomedan State. The Mutiny had spread all over India, and the Power that had destroyed the rule of Mahomedans and Hindoos alike was in the utmost peril. The people of Hyderabad assembled in the streets to clamour for war against the Feringhees. Central India and the Deccan waited for the raising of the flag of revolt in Hyderabad as the signal for a general rebellion. The Governor of Bombay telegraphed to the Resident, "If the Nizam goes, all is lost," and the flame would almost certainly have spread to the walls of Bombay on the one side and of Madras on the other. But the Nizam did not "go," and the difficult duty of restraining the armed crowds who threatened and reviled any one bold enough to disclaim sympathy with the mutineers was entirely in the hands of a young Minister, barely four and twenty years old. To intensify the difficulty the Nizam died in the very middle of the crisis. The Minister recognised all the dangers that an *interregnum* would have entailed. The son was placed on the *musnud* the moment after his father died ; and returning from the ceremony of installation, Colonel Davidson, the Resident, found a telegram from Lord Canning, stating that Delhi had fallen. He sent for Salar Jung at once, and Salar Jung replied that the news had been known in the bazaar three days before. With this news in their possession, Salar Jung and his immediate followers could have seized all the leading European officials at the installation and so have ended all opposition for a time. But at the risk of his own popularity and at the risk of his own life he rose superior to the passions of his co-religionists. Frantic appeals were made to his patriotism and his faith. His life was repeatedly attempted. But his Arab guard stood firm. With them he manned the city gates so as to keep the turbulent populace inside the walls, and when the Residency was attacked he was able to punish the offenders and repress any further attempts, and able at the same time to spare the Hyderabad Contingent for active service elsewhere. As one of the highest Indian authorities wrote at the moment, his "services were simply priceless."

The most determined attack on his life was on the 15th March 1859. He was leaving the Palace, hand in hand with Colonel Davidson, the Resident, when a shot was fired, missed its mark, and struck Salar Jung's foster brother. The assassin then drew his sword, but the blow was warded off by an attendant, who cut down the

miscreant. He lived for a short time but made no confession as to the names of his employers. He was a noted character, and always went about in armour, and had assisted previously in a murderous attack on General Mackenzie. At the time of the attack on Salar Jung he was clad in a thickly quilted *angurkha*, not easily penetrated by a sword-cut. As one result of this outrage the Nizam promulgated an order for the disarmament of the population, but it was never carried out. Another attempt on Sir Salar's life was made on the 27th January 1868, and we copy the following account from our own files of that date:—"Sir Salar Jung was on his way in a sedan to the Durbar of H. H. the Nizam on Monday, 27th January, the last day of the feast of the Ramazan. The *cortége* was suddenly brought to a standstill in the narrow streets by a pistol shot fired straight into the sedan by a Mussulman who was standing not more than six or seven paces distant. The ball lodged in the framework of the sedan, and uncomfortably close to the Minister's head. Before the assassin could be disarmed or cut down, probably before the retinue had recovered from their first consternation, he fired another shot. This also missed the Minister, but unfortunately struck a peon who happened to be alongside the door of the sedan, wounding him mortally. The poor fellow drew his *jawbeer* and attacked the Mussulman; he succeeded in wounding the villain slightly, and then died. The exasperated attendants would speedly have cut the Mussulman to pieces, but Sir Salar Jung, who never for one moment lost his presence of mind, forbade any further violence, and the man was simply secured." The bullet, it is said, was made, not of lead or iron, but of a composition of wax and quicksilver. The motive for the crime was kept quiet, and the man was executed without making any confession.

After the Mutiny, Sir Salar Jung returned to the task of improving the condition of his country. In the Hyderabad Famine Report, issued in the year 1880, we get a glance at the reforms that were effected in the first twenty years of his administration. The revenue increased from seventy-four lakhs to two crores and a half; the population increased by one-third. Roads, and one important railway, have been constructed; large irrigation works were established; a large portion of the country has been properly surveyed for revenue purposes; education has been fostered; an efficient police organization introduced; the greater part of the irregular soldiery suppressed. All these reforms have, of course, met with considerable opposition, for many of the nobles have never forgiven the line of conduct he adopted in 1857. There have been several conspiracies to undermine his influence, notably in 1861, when the Nizam was led by a curious intrigue to believe that Colonel Davidson, the Resident, was anxious to deprive the Minister of his office. He saw Colonel Davidson on the subject, and considerably astonished that gentleman by acquiescing in the change. But in spite of all intrigues, Sir Salar knew how to hold his own, and the Government of India of that day knew how to back up a statesman whose devotion had been so conspicuously displayed. In 1869 H. H. Afzul-ood-Dowlah died, and Sir Salar became Regent with full authority, having the Amir-i-Kabir as Co-Regent. During the Prince of Wales's visit he won an easy victory in the diplomatic controversy as to whether the Nizam's health was strong enough to enable him to visit Bombay; and he was treated with such marked distinction by the Prince of Wales as to induce him to pay a visit to England. There and on the Continent he was entertained in princely fashion, and though no native of India has in modern times become so well known out of his own country, he was very generally mistaken for one of the great hereditary chieftains. But, on his return, he was treated with strange coldness by the circle of new men whom the new Viceroy had gathered round him at Simla. Sir Salar, it will be remembered, had succeeded to the post of Minister a few months after the cession of the Berars. The recovery of them for the State he represented is understood to have been the dream of his life; and it was believed that he had gained supporters in the very highest circles during his visit to England. Lord Lytton's Government signified their displeasure by suddenly depriving him of the services of his Private Secretary, and by placing his hereditary enemy in the post of Co-Regent. At one time there was even some intention, as it was said, of

making his position so uncomfortable as to force him to resign. Fortunately for the State of Hyderabad, Sir Salar, who had outlived much opposition, was too subtle a diplomatist to dream of resigning. He again asserted his position, but his usefulness is believed to have been considerably impaired by the singular system of rivalry and opposition thus introduced into the administration of affairs.

Sir Salar has been styled, and not altogether without reason, "the best dressed man in India." His dress was extremely simple, and he wore his small white turban with more dignity than many Indian princes wear their jewelled head-gear. He was tall and very upright. His face was thoughtful and calm, pleasantly lit up when he smiled, but betraying nothing to the acutest physiognomist. He spoke and wrote English with perfect ease and elegance, and his manners were so engaging that an English official, who was opposed to his claims for the restoration of the Berars, said "he thought Englishmen of influence and rank should not be encouraged to go to Hyderabad, as Sir Salar Jung was sure to make converts of them."

There is a graphic description of his style of life in the *World's* "Celebrities at Home" :—"As you enter the palace you are met by the Minister. A tall well-built figure, very upright, with rather small head well set back on the shoulders. A face which you would look at twice wherever you met it—a noble face, thoughtful, calm, and deep, a face which in repose would baffle the most acute physiognomist, but which lights up wonderfully when it smiles. His dress is plain and quiet, and he wears a small closely fitting turban. He speaks English remarkably well. As he talks with you, you feel that he is learning all about you, and that he is reading your thoughts while you are learning nothing whatever about his. The breakfast which he will give you, at which perhaps his brother, who is next to himself in authority in the State, will be present, will be excellent, and quite European in style. That over, you will go into the drawing room and talk for a while. It is a large well proportioned room, European in style and furniture, and hung round with portraits of Anglo-Indian statesmen, especially those of the British Residents at Hyberabad, and in the place of honour is the portrait of Her Majesty. Sir Salar Jung's father (uncle) was Minister before him, and in his boyhood he was a great deal with the sons of the then British Residents. It is to this, perhaps, that is due his liking for and fidelity to the British—a liking which has survived treatment which would in most men, especially Orientals, have utterly extinguished every spark of loyalty towards British rule. He has been at work already since four in the morning, and will continue until seven or eight at night. He sees into everything, examines everything, and has upon his shoulders the whole care of the State. He is well acquainted with all that is going on in Europe, and as a Mahomedan, naturally takes a high interest in the Turkish question. He has an English tutor for his boys, a French governess for his girls. When you take your leave of him he will present you with the usual Oriental gift of some bottles of attar of roses, and you part from him with a feeling that he is one of the greatest men you have ever met or are likely to meet—a great man, a wise man, and in every sense of the word a thorough gentleman." There is a still better account of Sir Salar, and from the pen of a man who knew him well, in Sir Richard Temple's "Men and Events of My Time in India" :—"The business of the Government was performed by the Minister, Salar Jung, then in the prime of life. He had been from his earliest years educated under European supervision, and trained especially for this high office, into which he had been inducted when a very young man. He was therefore qualified in an unprecedented degree for his public and official duties. He discharged them with unwearying assiduity, entire intregity, and an efficiency unprecedented in the Deccan. He was a gentleman in the highest sense of the term; the quality of his mind was indicated in his discreet manner and refined aspect. He came from the family which had usually during several generations furnished Ministers to the State; some of his relations had been great in that capacity, but none so good as he. In those days I regarded him the most among all the natives of India I had ever met. Humanly speaking, his life was likely to last long; but if he should, unfortunately, be removed, there was no man of his

rank in the country who could take up the work which then devolved on him. Yet he was kept by the Nizam in a state of thraldom; he was almost a prisoner in his own house, and could not move beyond the outer gates of his courtyard without his master's permission. If he wished to give a social entertainment in his summer house outside the city, or attend a parade of British troops, or have an interview with the Resident, he must ask leave, not as a mere formality, but as a request, which might be refused, or, if allowed, would be granted grudgingly. I had much business with him, and its transaction was difficult: to see him often would renew the Nizam's jealousy; to send him papers in despatch boxes would be open to the same objection, for that also became known to His Highness. Salar Jung did not seem to regard this in the light of a personal grievance, he shared the reverence which his countrymen felt for their master. He seldom was admitted to the Nizam's presence; when he was, however, he would be almost pale from agitation. He must have been quite hopeless of conciliating his master's regard, yet he was perfectly loyal, and would have undergone any labour for the welfare of his liege."

As Sir Salar was one of the most influential men in India, so he was one of the busiest. The following account was given us three years ago by one who knew him well:—"He rises at six to hold a durbar, to which the meanest of the people have free access. He there proceeds to his study, inspects the treasury accounts, and discusses the correspondence of the day with the Persian munshee from the Residency. He is there interviewed by the 'Dispenser of Justice.' By this time it is 10-30 A.M., and after spending a quarter of an hour, rarely more, at breakfast, he gives an audience to the chief munshee, and discusses the various petitions received the previous day. At noon he receives visitors of distinction in private, and at 12-30 holds a durbar of the city nobles. The correspondence submitted through the Residency munshee is now ready for signature, and after a short siesta he is prepared at two o'clock to receive the minor officers of Government, the chief soucars of the city, and the Nizam's confidential agents. At half-past five he inspects his horses and the horses from the Nizam's stables, and then drives or rides through the city. On his return he dines, and is then busied with his own correspondence until about half-past ten.

After the resignation of Lord Lytton, Sir Salar Jung recovered his natural position in the confidence of the Government of India, and from that date the unfettered control of the State has been entirely in his hands, while during his recent visit to Simla he received the most gratifying proofs of the trust reposed in him by Lord Ripon and the members of the present Government of India. It was, as we have said, the dream of his life to restore the Berars to the Nizam's Dominions, and though his untimely death has deprived him of the satisfaction of seeing his dream accomplished, he has left Hyderabad in a very different state to what he found it. Few men have done better work or done it with more single-mindedness of purpose.

Sir Salar Jung leaves two sons and two daughters. His eldest son is about twenty-one years old.

He was made a K.C.S.I. in 1867 and a G.C.S.I. in 1871. In 1876 the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 10, 1883.—The sudden death of Sir Salar Jung at the early age of forty-nine will create a feeling of very general regret among all our English readers, while the news will be received by the native community with something like consternation. Ever since the age of nineteen, for the last thirty years that is, Sir Salar had been at the head of affairs in Hyderabad. In the course of that long period he reduced order out of chaos, until Hyderabad quite ceased to be a turbulent centre of disaffection. Since the time of the Mutiny, when his loyal energy did much to preserve Southern India to the British, we have heard nothing of intrigues against the Paramount Power. 'Internal intrigues there have been in plenty for place and power. But through good

report and evil report Sir Salar Jung has held his own unruffled. Until the days of Lord Lytton he was always treated with the greatest confidence and esteem by the Government of India. But a Government that saw danger in every native newspaper could not allow the Prime Minister of a Native State to possess any independent opinions; and Sir Salar Jung had very strong opinions about the Berars. They had been taken from Hyderabad in the very year he was called to the administration. It was the dream of his life to recover them. The Liberal party were supposed to be identified with his cause. During his journey to England he was supposed to have enlisted the sympathies of personages the most illustrious. On his return, then, the Government of India, under Lord Lytton, made it their business to treat him with distrust, and almost, we might say, with contumely. He was deprived of the services of his Private Secretary simply as an assertion of Viceregal authority, and on one occasion he was on the actual point of resignation. This, however, was a step for which the Government were not prepared, and he remained in office, crippled and fettered by the encouragement ostentatiously given to his political rivals. This was undoubtedly the most trying period of his life, and his conduct in these three or four years proved the calibre of his statesmanship. Identified on the one hand with financial and social reforms that raised the old nobility against him, and on the other with claims Lord Lytton's Government regarded as preposterous, he was completely thrown on the devotion of his own immediate followers and the strength of his personal character. But during those years he was content to put external politics on one side, and to this period much of his best administrative work is due.

With the departure of Lord Lytton he was restored to his natural position. He was again fully trusted and honoured by the Indian Government, and shortly after this the death of his life-long rival, the Co-Regent, Shums-ul-Oomrah, threw the complete power of administration into his hands. For more than a quarter of a century he had laboured unremittingly in one direction, the restoration to the Nizam's Dominions of the most fertile districts of all the Berars. At periods throughout his life the scheme was quite chimerical, but for the last year or two he seemed to have come within a measureable distance of its realization. That, at all events, was the general impression, strengthened by the warmth of his reception at Simla, and by the arrangements he was permitted to make for the official visit of the Nizam to England. It is not our business here to enter into the rights or wrongs of the difficult "Berar Question." But it is impossible not to admire the single-mindedness and devotion with which a great native statesman made it the one thought and effort of his life to restore the State he served to its former wealth and importance. Personally he had nothing to gain by the change. His private life seems to have been one of extreme simplicity. Apart from the restoration of the Berars he had no ambitions. His position was already so high that it could not be improved, and it might have been rendered much more comfortable if he had permitted events to shape their course. If he had been a European statesman, the only word that can describe his conduct throughout is that of "patriotism," and a patriotism as devoted as that of Gambetta or Bismarck.

It is a hard end to a devoted career like this that Sir Salar Jung should have been suddenly cut off by cholera, so it is said, after an illness of twenty-four hours and in the forty-ninth year of his age. He has died in the very prime of life, and, in view of the approaching majority of the Nizam, at a time when his talents and his vast experience would have been peculiarly useful. But still in ruling a great State with singular ability for thirty years he has accomplished a life's work which falls to the lot of few politicians. His reputation was commensurate with his efforts. In England and on the Continent he was justly regarded as one of the great statesmen of the day, and his reception in Europe when he went there was a just tribute to his fame. It is, however, the one great drawback to the prolonged government of any distinguished individual that all after his death is uncertainty. When there was some talk of Sir Salar's resignation many years ago, Sir George Yule, then Resident, wrote a minute which found its way into the public

prints. One passage of this is so appropriate to our purpose that we offer no apology for its reproduction :—"If Salar Jung were removed what would follow ? There is not, to my knowledge, at present a single noble in the city or officer of the State competent to succeed him, for none of them, except a few of no position, concur in his policy ; there is not one who would not do his best by indirect means to revert to the old system ; and there is not an able man who is honest, or an honest one who is able, with some exceptions, as just noticed, among officers of a comparatively low position, but who in that position do well ; and the fact I have just mentioned is as well known to the city people and to the State officials, and to the better class of village residents, including the whole of the merchants, as it is to myself, and consequently there would be universal consternation among the peaceably disposed were Salar Jung to leave office, and universal joy among those who have been accustomed to profit by misrule, or have an inclination that way." These words were written in 1867, but they are almost as applicable now that Sir Salar Jung has been "removed" by the hand of death. It is difficult, and perhaps here almost unnecessary, to look ahead. The office to a great extent is hereditary. It was held by Sir Salar's great-grandfather, his grandfather, and his uncle. If the same rule be preserved it would naturally descend to his eldest son, Nawab Mir Liakut Khan, who is already two years older than when, in much more troublous times, Sir Salar succeeded to the office. The second claimant will, of course, be the Nawab Vikar-ul-Oomra, the senior nobleman of Hyderabad.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 10, 1883.—The following is from our own correspondent at Secunderabad, dated 9th instant :—

Sir Salar Jung was attacked by cholera on Thursday morning, and died the same evening at eight o'clock. On Wednesday he had entertained the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Profound grief is manifested amongst both Europeans and natives. The Nizam's English trip will be indefinitely postponed.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 10, 1883.—The following is from our own correspondent at Hyderabad, dated 9th instant :—

Sir Salar was in excellent health on Wednesday, and he went to the Mir Alam Tank that evening with the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and a large party. He was attacked by severe cholera at two o'clock on Thursday morning. Collapse set in at noon, and he died at half-past seven the same evening. He preserved his consciousness to the last, and endured his suffering firmly. Universal grief is felt by all classes of the people.

The funeral took place this morning at nine o'clock, and was attended by thousands of people who lined the roads. The loss is felt by all. Perfect order prevails. The Peshkar acts until further orders.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 10, 1883.—Sir Salar Jung was born in Hyderabad, Deccan, on the 24th of Jamad-i-Sani 1244 H. (January 2, 1829.) He was educated privately under the supervision of his paternal grandmother. His education was only of the middle class standard, or even fell below it. No special measures were adopted for his training, such as are usual among nobles and men of education. The days of his childhood fell in a period of the greatest misfortune and trouble for his family. His father died in his infancy ; and before he had attained his fourth year his grandfather, Munir-ul-Mulk, died also. Just before Munir-ul-Mulk's death Sir Salar was taken dangerously ill with typhoid fever. For seven days and nights the little patient was unconscious. His grandfather was very much distressed at this occurrence, and on the midnight of the seventh day he came towards the bedside of the little lad, and prayed God that whatever calamity was to befall the child should be transferred to him ; in short, he was ready to die to save the boy. This was a noble instance of self-sacrifice, which the Mahomedans term *tussud dook*, and which the Great Baber performed on his sick child Hummayun. Salar Jung recovered in a fortnight, but his loving grandfather died within that period. His grandfather, Munir-ul-Mulk, at his death left a legacy to his successors of a debt of about 25

lakhs of rupees, which large amount was due to Messrs. Palmer and Co. and to some Arab jamadars. The then reigning Nizam, Nasir-ud-Dowla, who had established the custom of paying off the debts of his nobles, paid off Munir-ul-Mulk's chief creditors, and while discharging most of the deceased noble's liabilities he took possession of all the assets. The estates, which included several jaghir villages, were taken over by the Nizam, besides all other sources of income, not excepting Mir Alam's Tank, in satisfaction of the loan he had made. Not satisfied with all that he had taken, the Nizam seized even the family jewels and sold them. The only source of income left to the family was from the rent of a small property known as the Tarbund Bazar, which yielded about Rs. 700 per mensem, and a monthly allowance of about Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,500, granted them by Chundoo Lall. Out of this little income, as much as seven or eight hundred rupees per month went to pay the armed retainers they kept up, while the balance was devoted to the maintenance of a large family. It was therefore difficult for the family to dress properly or live respectably. When money failed them, credit there was none ; they were even obliged to sell some pieces of cloth they had by them in the house, the only saleable property they possessed. The struggling members of the family had no conveyance of any sort to go about beyond an old she elephant which had been in their possession for several years. Such being the condition of the family, it cannot be supposed that the future Prime Minister received a proper education. The only male member of his family was his uncle, Suraj-ul-Mulk, who neither cared nor had leisure to attend to his education. His grandmother alone was interested in his future, and having seen better days, and experienced both good and evil fortunes, she was peculiarly fitted to superintend his moral training. The care she bestowed upon him bore fruit abundantly. When Sir Salar was about six years old, the Bismilla ceremony was performed on his sister ; and as a moulvie was then engaged to teach her, her little brother, whose Bismilla had not been performed then, begged hard to be instructed along with her. Thus for a year the little boy was instructed by the moulvie. On his reaching his seventh year, his Bismilla took place also. The family had not the means to perform the ceremony with the pomp and *éclat* necessary on such occasions, and hence the whole thing passed off very quietly. Nasir-ud-Dowla, the then Nizam, graced the occasion with his presence, and before him the young lad performed the ceremony, openig the book and reading it before His Highness. Being thus regularly installed as a pupil, the lad continued to study under private tuition for a period of seven years. Owing to his weak constitution, and to the constant ailments he was subject to, the sickly little boy was not able to work hard at his studies, for which he had no fondness. Indeed, he tried to escape as much as possible from them. It is related of him that when about ten or eleven years old and after recovering from an attack of illness which had confined him to his bed for some six weeks, his grandmother wanted to send him back to school. Salar Jung played the truant and lay concealed in the house. His grandmother ferreted him out, and, angry at his truat disposition, she wanted to inflict on him summary chastisement with a stick, but her grandson dodged her round the house. The granddame, enraged at this, cursed him, saying if he disliked studies, it were much better he were dead. This had a great effect upon the young lad's mind, and since then he became a very industrious and painstaking pupil. Up to the age of ten or eleven his education was of an ordinary and common standard only. A master was then engaged to teach him Persian and Arabic, and under this instructor he soon acquired a tolerable knowledge of the former language. His course of Persian reading did not even comprise all the authors generally read at the time. He also commenced conversing in the Persian tongue with a native of that country, and soon acquired sufficient knowledge to speak fluently and write in fair style in the Persian language. In Arabic he was grounded in the grammar and instructed in logic and theology (fikah). He understood Arabic when spoken, but never mastered the language sufficiently to speak or write it. From the year 1847 to 1852 he learnt English from Mr. Bowen, but his studies did not extend beyond half an hour or so per day. Sir Salar never attended any

public school, such not being customary among noblemen's sons in former times. From the time he was about fifteen years old to the age of nineteen Salar Jung's studies were desultory. Not only was his education neglected, but he received no training to fit him for public life. When quite a young lad, his grandmother used to give him the accounts received by her of her jaghir villages, and tell him to make himself acquainted with them first by the aid of the clerks, and then come and explain them to her. This was about all that Salar Jung knew at the age of nineteen of the work of public administration. As a boy Salar Jung was never fond of sports, indoor or outdoor. He had never ridden a horse up to the age of eleven, for the reason that he could not afford to keep one. His uncle owned a palanquin, and whenever he went out in it, he took his little nephew also. Strange to say that up to this age Salar Jung had never seen a nautch, nor witnessed tamashas of any kind. He was not much thrown into the society of boys of his age, nor men either. Until the age of twenty-one he never had so much as Rs. 10 a month allowed him as pocket money. While these were drawbacks in their way, yet they did a certain amount of good, for they saved the boy from falling into evil ways, which with opportunities and money at his command, he might have done, as the generality of young nobles do. In 1264 Hijri, when Salar Jung was nearly 20 years old, he entered public life. Before that period Europeans had been appointed to administer certain districts in His Highness's Dominions, but in that year the Government of India directed that no European should be permitted to carry on this work. Accordingly Sir Salar was appointed by his uncle, Suraj-ul-Mulk, then Dewan Talukdar of certain talukas in the Telingana District, in succession to Mr. Dighton. Sir Salar remained Talukdar for about eight months, and although he was unable to visit his districts in person and introduce any reforms, yet by close application to his work he mastered all the details of the land revenue system introduced by his predecessor, Mr. Dighton. He made no alterations in the system introduced by Mr. Dighton, but carried out his work on the same lines. In 1265 Hijri, the jaghir and other estates which had been attached by the then Nizam in satisfaction of the debt owed by Munir-ul-Mulk were released, and reverted to the family. Suraj-ul-Mulk, when he came into possession of his estates, appointed Salar Jung to look after them. From that date Sir Salar personally administered them. During the time his uncle Suraj-ul-Mulk was Dewan he did not make it a point of systematically instructing his nephew in administration work, but Sir Salar picked up knowledge of public affairs in a desultory way. Now and again Suraj-ul-Mulk entrusted his nephew with some work of minor importance, and at times consulted him about ordinary matters. Siraj-ul-Mulk's policy accorded with the times in which he lived, and was not marked by any great degree of wisdom or honesty, whereas Salar Jung was straightforward and honest to a fault. Therefore the relations between the uncle and nephew, as regards the conduct of public affairs, were anything but cordial. The Dewan had asked his Dufturdar, Lalla Bahadur, to consult and take the advice of Salar Jung on important matters. One day Suraj-ul-Mulk was pressed for a loan, and he was inclined to resort to the Arabs for it at high interest. Lalla Bahadur backed him in his proposition, but Salar Jung, who was sitting with them, was dead against it, and indignantly protested against the prevailing method of administration, in which money borrowed at high interest was squandered without any beneficial results accruing. Finding that his protests were of no avail, he indignantly told Lalla Bahadur that he should never consult him (Salar Jung) again, for he would not have anything to do with a policy which was fraught with dishonesty. After that, as may be imagined, neither the uncle nor his chief officials cared much to consult Salar Jung in any great matter. Although he had no voice in affairs of State, Salar Jung from the beginning evinced anxiety for the state of bad government then prevailing, and always spoke openly about it, and asked why reforms were not introduced. His uncle, amused at the gratuitous advice offered him and at his nephew's anxiety, used to quote the well-known Urdu proverb against him, "Why is the Kazi lean? Because he is anxious about the city." Salar Jung was never taken to any of the private durbars of the Nizam, and had never an

opportunity of talking with the latter on public affairs. The Nizam therefore had no opportunity of forming his own judgment of Salar Jung's abilities. Sir Salar Jung's personal appearance was very striking. Although of medium height, and rather slender than otherwise in figure, he had a commanding presence, and easy, quiet, dignified manners which generally won over all who came in contact with him. In spite of the lines of care drawn over them, his features were regular and handsome, and they were lighted up by eyes which had a sad dreamy look. The thin compressed lips, across which a faint smile always played when conversing with any one, and the somewhat heavy jowl denoted at once energy and resolution. The most casual observer, while he was enchanted with Sir Salar's charming manners, could not fail to be impressed with the depth of intelligence and power that seemed to have been hidden under that cold, calm exterior. He could read one's thoughts at a glance; and in the same way he never forgot a face he had once seen. Sir Salar's bearing was modest and unostentatious, and his manners were courteous and affable. In his younger days his disposition was short and hot-tempered, but with advancing years it had mellowed down into constant affability and all-prevailing good humour. However angry he might be, however much he might be provoked, he so fully concealed his feelings that it was impossible to discover from his words, manner, or expression the real state of his temper. With the exception of a few who were on terms of the greatest intimacy with him, no one could tell when he was out of temper, and even they sometimes continued discussing a disagreeable subject in ignorance. Sir Salar Jung's attire was at times severely simple and, like him, unostentatious. His Excellency never wore a complete suit of English clothes. His long coats of tweed, cashmere, or silk were cut in the oriental fashion. He sometimes wore English trowsers, but generally loose native pyjamas. Collars and neckties formed no part of his dress. He generally wore a gold-brocade cap, of a pattern peculiar to his family, except when driving out, receiving strangers, or upon the occasion of public receptions, when he wore a turban and kummerbund. He wore socks at all times, but shoes only when he went out. His dress was always simple and unostentatious, and of quiet colours, except upon occasions of State ceremonies, when he attended His Highness's Palace. Except a watch and chain and a ring he wore no jewellery of any kind. On the Nizam's birthday, however, and upon the occasion of a marriage in His Highness's family, his dress was rich and resplendent. He then wore a red muslin gown embroidered with gold, falling in folds to his feet. His neck and arms were adorned with necklace, armlets, and bracelets of gold set with diamonds and pearls. His feet were encased in ordinary native slippers worked with gold. Sir Salar's general health was excellent. Although he worked from morning to midnight, his laborious duties did not seem to affect him. This doubtless was due to his temperate and regular mode of life. He seldom took medicine of any kind, and when he did he effected a compromise between the English and Moglai pharmacopœia. His Mahomedan hakeem was skilled in both methods of treatment. A severe accident happened to Sir Salar at Paris, where he fractured his hip joint, ever since which he has been a little lame. After his return from Europe he suffered from an attack of typhoid fever, which rendered his health a little delicate for some time. Excepting upon these two occasions, he had never since boyhood suffered from severe illness. Slight indispositions he completely ignored, nor did he allow them to interfere with his round of duties. His Excellency's time was passed in such a constant round of business that he might be said to have had few amusements. He played a fair game of billiards, and had a billiard-table fitted up over the Aina Khana, where he sometimes had a game with his visitors, but generally played with the marker before dinner. He took great interest in his gardens, and was very fond of showing them to his visitors. Although he had six shikar elephants, which he lent to European gentlemen fond of sport, Sir Salar himself was no sportsman. He never considered the game worth the candle. There are two libraries in the Palace, one English, the other Moglai. The former contains about 3,000 volumes, including some very elaborate albums fitted with photographs of celebrated oil paintings.

His books were at the service of any one requiring them, but he seldom read them himself. He subscribed to all the important vernacular newspapers, though he seldom read them, unless marked for him in the Persian office. He opened all the English newspapers, and glanced briefly at their contents. He was acquainted with all the most important news affecting the State or the Government of India. He took great interest in all Indian questions and the Eastern policy of the British Cabinet, the action of which he criticised and regarding which he drew his own conclusions. Sir Salar was liberal in his patronage to all theatrical and professional visitors. Roberts, the celebrated billiard-player, visited Hyderabad in 1877, and received Rs. 4,000 from the Minister. Cook and Stanley afterwards exhibited at the Hoosoor's and in Sir Salar Jung's Palace, before a select party invited from the Residency and Secunderabad, dividing about Rs. 500 a night between them. Carlotta Patti gave an entertainment in the Palace in 1880, and received Rs. 1,000 for a single night's performance. Lynn, the aëronaut, made a balloon ascent from the public gardens in 1878, and received Rs. 4,000. When Sir Salar visited the Nizam upon State occasions, he was carried in a "boucha," an open sedan chair, surrounded by Arabs and sepahis, to prevent any one approaching him, and always returned on an elephant. On these occasions his escort numbered from 1,000 to 1,500 guards. First in order came a body of Arabs, followed by noblemen and Arab jamadars on horseback or on elephants. To these succeeded "bhalawalas," or men carrying spears; then silver-pike bearers; after whom came His Excellency, carried in a "boucha," and surrounded by his personal escort. A body of irregular sepahis closed the procession. These State visits took place thrice a year, upon the two Eeds, and Nowroz or Mussulman New Year's Day. Upon other occasions of visiting His Highness the Prime Minister drove in his carriage without any show whatever, and accompanied only by his usual escort. When His Excellency drove out upon ordinary occasions, he was accompanied by an escort of twenty or thirty sowars.

The family of the late Prime Minster is rendered illustrious as well by its antiquity as by the famous statesmen who belonged to it in past times, and can be traced in uninterrupted ascent, through no less than thirty-three generations, to Khwaja Avis Karin, a native of Arabia, who was a contemporary of the Prophet, as well as a well-known follower and sincere admirer. His conversion to the tenets of the Prophet is the more remarkable because he was never brought under the personal influence of the teaching of Mahomed, nor does it appear that he ever saw him. History has it that when he learnt that in a battle the Prophet had lost two of his teeth, he removed all his own teeth. Shaik Avis, the twenty-fifth in direct descent from the founder Khwaja Avis Karin, and the eighth in ascent from the late Prime Minister, was the first member of this illustrious family who settled in this country. He appears to have filled the office of "Manager of Gifts" at Medina, whence he removed to Bahrone near Busra in Mesopotamia, accompanied by his son Mahomed Ali. He subsequently proceeded to Kohan in the Deccan, and soon afterwards presented himself at the Court of Bijapur. Ali Adil Shah, the reigning sovereign, gladly availed himself of his services. Sheikh Avis's son, Mahomed Ali, who was conspicuous for his learning and ability, was appointed the King's secretary, and afterwards married to the daughter of his Prime Minister, Mulla Ahmed. It will be necessary for the completeness of this sketch to refer briefly to the career of Mir Alam, the maternal great-grandfather of Sir Salar Jung, and to his uncle Suraj-ul-Mulk, both of whom filled the office of Dewan in their time. Mir Alam's original name was Siyed Abdul Kasim. He was descended from the Siyeds of Shostar. His father, Siyed Razi, was one of the most learned men of his age. On his arrival in India he went to Delhi, whence after a short sojourn he proceeded to the Deccan, in the reign of Asif Jah, and was persuaded by that sovereign to reside at his capital. Eventually H. H. Nizam Ali Khan conferred upon him a jaghir of Rs. 10,000. Siyed Razi had two sons, Siyed Abdul Kasim, the future Mir Alam, and Siyed Zen-ul-Abidin. The former was born in Hyderabad in 1166 H., and from his earliest years showed signs of great intelligence and ability. He was educated under the care of his father and uncle, and soon became a proficient Arabic

scholar. His father, Siyed Razi, died in 1194 H. (1780 A.D.), when his jaghir was settled upon Abdul Kasim. In 1205 H. (1791 A.D.) Abdul Kasim undertook a mission to Calcutta as vakeel (envoy) with reference to the terms of peace to be granted to Tippoo Sultan by the allied Powers of the British, the Peshwa, and the Nizam, and brought the negotiations to a highly satisfactory termination. In consequence of this success the title of Mir Alam was conferred upon him on his return. He was afterwards sent on a mission to the Peshwa of Poona, at a time when the friendly relations between the two Powers were greatly strained. In 1213 H. (1798-99 A.D.) a combined attack was made by the British, the Marathas, and the forces of the Nizam against Tippoo Sultan, and Mir Alam was placed in command of His Highness's troops. Tippoo Sultan was defeated, and his country was occupied by the allies. On his return the Nizam received Mir Alam with the greatest honour and distinction. The favour with which he was received, and the popularity which he enjoyed, seem to have excited the jealousy of the nobles of Hyderabad, and in consequence of intrigues he was for some time in disgrace, and was imprisoned in the fort of Roodroor. Upon the death of Azim-ul-Umra in 1219 H. (1804 A.D.), during the reign of Sikandar Jah, Mir Alam was appointed Prime Minister in his place, an office for which he had long shown himself capable. After a four years' tenure of the post of Dewan Mir Alum died in 1223 H. (1808 A.D.) It may here be mentioned that the Mir Alam Tank, which supplies the city of Hyderabad with water, was the work of this Minister. He also built the Mir Alam Baradari in Hyderabad, at a cost of 18 lakhs. From Hyderabad to Aurangabad, and to the limits of the Poona and Madras Districts, he had serais and musjids constructed all along the roads. In Nujjuf in Mesopotamia he constructed an enclosure wall round the old fort and town there, and he built water-works at Kerbella. It may also be mentioned that during the period of a severe famine, when grain was selling in Hyderabad at two seers per rupee, he imported jowar and rice to the value of three lakhs of rupees, and sold this at fifteen seers per rupee. Suraj-ul-Mulk, the uncle of Sir Salar Jung, succeeded to the hereditary office of Dewan in 1262 H. (1846 A.D.), but resigned two years afterwards. He was again appointed Dewan in 1267 H. (1851) and held this office until his death in May, 1853 (1269 H.), six days after the treaty for the cession of Berar had been signed. Sir Salar's descent on the paternal side has been given. On the mother's side, he was descended from a noble stock. His mother was the daughter of Shahab Jung, Mooktar-ud-Dowla Meerkasam Ali Khan Bahadur, a nobleman of great repute. The present Shahab Jung, Miscellaneous Minister, is the grandson of the first Shahab Jung. Sir Salar's mother's maternal grandfather was Bahram-ul-Mulk, son of Burham-ul-Mulk, Suba of Ellichpoor. Of Bahram-ul-Mulk the following anecdote is related :— He entertained very great ideas regarding his descent and his title, so much so that at times he carried it to a ridiculous excess. It is related of him that one day when going to Secunderabad in a palanquin with one Doola Khan, a Pathan, who was mounted on an elephant, the latter put his elephant in the tank to cross it. This annoyed Bahram-ul-Mulk, who was very sore that a Pathan should take precedence of him, so he directed his bearers to cross the tank also, and to go before the elephant. In doing so he was very nearly drowned, for the waters were deep; and when they got into the palanquin, he threatened the bearers with sword and pistol, ordering them to carry the palanquin on their heads. They did so; and the whole thing would have ended in the old gentleman's being drowned, had not the Pathan, taking compassion on him, turned back his elephant and told the nobleman that as he (the noble) was now preceding him, he would return. The excited nobleman went on, saying that it was much better to be drowned than that a Pathan should precede a Siyed and a nobleman.

Shortly after Sir Salar Jung had, in 1853, been appointed, at the early age of 19, Minister of Hyderabad, the Anglo-Indian Press stated that he was gaining golden opinions for his proper spirit and good judgment. He was said to be truthful, honest, and just, extensively informed, of a quick and ready apprehension, and discernment and judgment equally capable of dissecting facts and coming to right conclusions. The universal voice pronounced him to be upright and

benevolent, affable and pleasing. The young Minister began his career as a reformer by providing a court of greater efficiency than the capital of the Nizam ever possessed before, to put down the oppression of the Arabs. When the terrible Mutiny broke over the land, Sir Salar Jung stood a firm friend to the British. Colonel Malleson, in his "History of the Indian Mutiny," writes in an enthusiastic manner of the Minister, who preserved tranquillity at that time within the borders of the Hyderabad State. The historian describes Sir Salar as a man of great ability, great intelligence, devoted to the interest of his country and his master, his pride being to prove that the natives of India could be governed by natives, not only with justice, but with a regard to their habits and modes of thought, such as he considered was impossible under alien rule. While holding these opinions he was nevertheless a sincere admirer of the British character and sensible of the absolute necessity of an overlordship which, while interfering as little as possible with the internal affairs of a Native State, should take from each the power to draw the sword against a neighbour. The conduct of the Minister and his arrangements for dealing with an insurrection in Hyderabad at a time when nearly all India was in a blaze of revolt did him the utmost credit. At the end of July 1857, the expected outbreak occurred, by a body of about 500 city Mussulmans attacking the Residency. They broke down two of the Residency gates, when three guns opened upon them, and they dispersed. The energetic action of the Minister, who arrested a number of mutineers, prevented a further *émeute*. Sir Salar Jung showed much devotion, at the risk of his life, in providing for the security of the Residency ; and his services during this crisis have well been described as "priceless." He nipped rebellion in the bud, and but for his statesmanlike conduct Southern India would have been lost to the British. Throughout the Mutiny he was openly, avowedly, and actively on the side of the British, notwithstanding the daily and hourly pressure brought to bear upon him by men of his own race and religion to wage a holy war against the English. It was his gallantry and steady good conduct that, in all probability, saved the Nizam's capital from sharing the fate of Delhi and Lucknow. The Nizam's subjects were numerously confederated with rebels, and corresponded through emissaries with their chiefs, and sympathy with the conspirators was almost universal in Hyderabad. Only the penetration and firmness of the Minister stemmed the torrent of rebellion that would otherwise have swept far and wide over the land. Under circumstances peculiarly trying to good faith, he saved European lives, and steadily and consistently served British interests. On March 28, 1859, when the Resident, Colonel Davidson, was leaving the court, walking hand in hand with the Minister, a shot was fired with the intention of killing Colonel Davidson or the Minister, or both. The shot missed, and the would-be assassin, a Pathan, drew his sword and was rushing forward, when he was cut down. Sir Salar behaved on this occasion with great coolness. In 1861, a cabal made an attempt to oust the Minister from office, and they succeeded so far as to induce the Nizam to request permission of the British Government to dismiss him. But, happily, the difference between His Highness and his Minister soon came to a termination, the Nizam having been informed that the Governor-General could not, and would not permit Sir Salar's removal from office. The late Minister's statesmanship is luminously displayed in the manner in which he managed the finances of the State. When he succeeded to the Ministry, the credit of the Nizam's Government was so low that it is said he could not have borrowed ten thousand rupees from bankers without much negotiation and difficulty ; but Sir Salar Jung by his personal character restored credit to the Government, and he had succeeded in 1865 in increasing the revenue by 25 per cent. In 1866 it was announced that it was the intention of Her Majesty to confer the title of Grand Commander of the Star of India on Sir Salar. This announcement excited feelings of the liveliest satisfaction among all classes. It was a just, though tardy, recognition of the great services that he had rendered. In the following year another dissension arose between the Nizam and his Prime Minister, and the result was that Sir Salar tendered his resignation. This, however, caused such alarm among the European and East Indian servants of the State

that the Nizam declined to accept it. Fortunately a reconciliation was brought about without interference or pressure of any kind. In January 1868, an attempt was made to take the life of Sir Salar Jung while he was on his way to visit the Nizam. A man fired at the Minister twice without wounding him. It is stated that on his return from the Palace the Minister took the way he went, and as if in defiance of his enemies, rode in a more open conveyance than that in which he was fired at. In 1875 His Excellency paid a visit to Bombay, and here had an interview with the Prince of Wales and the Viceroy. Sir Salar left Bombay on a visit to England in April 1876. He was the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, who made his acquaintance when in India with the Prince of Wales. There was much discussion at this time as to what had prompted the visit. Many supposed that there was a deeper and more personal cause than a spirit of curiosity. The reception given to His Excellency was of the warmest and most flattering character. Major-General W. Hill, K.C.S.I., wrote to the *Times* as follows :—"Just at the time when the Mutiny broke out in India His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad died. On his death-bed he desired Salar Jung, to whom was intrusted the chief authority in the Nizam's dominions, to bring his son to him, and his dying counsel to him was, that as the British Government had always been so friendly to himself, his son should continue faithful to the English. By the wise policy of Colonel Davidson, the Resident, the son was placed on the *musnud* as soon as possible after his father's death, and the Resident invited all the staff and commanding officers of the British force at Secunderabad to the Nizam's Palace in the city, to be present at the ceremony. On Colonel Davidson's return to the Residency after the installation, he found a telegram from Lord Canning informing him that Delhi had fallen into the hands of the mutineers, upon which he sent for Salar Jung and communicated the intelligence to him. Salar Jung replied, 'This was known in the city three days ago.' Here, then, was an undoubted proof of the loyalty of the Nizam's Government, for had there been any disposition to upset the British rule in favour of the Mahomedan power, there could not have been a more fitting opportunity for doing so than when all the English officers were collected in the Nizam's Palace, surrounded by his armed retainers and entirely in their power. Later on when the spirit of disaffection was at its height and had reached the city of Hyderabad, the wisdom and determination of Salar Jung were eminently shown by his ordering all the Arabs, who were the principal land proprietors in the Hyderabad territory, to repair at once to the city, and by placing large bodies of these brave and fearless men at each of the principal gates, with orders to fire upon any one who attempted to incite the people to rise against the English. These energetic measures saved South India, for had the people of Hyderabad risen against us the Mahomedan population of Madras would, it was well known at the Presidency, have followed their example ; and it is but just to this distinguished man that the people of England should be informed how entirely the stability of British rule in South India was owing to the wise and energetic measures adopted at this crisis by Salar Jung." In 1869, on the death of the late Nizam, Lord Mayo placed the supreme administration of the State in the hands of Sir Salar Jung during the minority of the present Nizam. On the death of the Co-Regent in 1877 Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra was appointed Co-Regent. Sir Salar Jung strongly protested against the appointment, but his protests were of no avail. At a convocation held in the Sheldonian theatre at Oxford Sir Salar Jung was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Civil Law *honoris causa*. The freedom of the city of London was presented to His Excellency at the Guildhall, and he made something like a royal progress through the country. On his return to Hyderabad it was said that the city "went mad with joy." Since that time His Excellency continued to wield with the hand of a born statesman the power which he so long enjoyed and so admirably used. He has been cut off in his prime without seeing the realisation of the hope that ever ran through his life—the restitution of the Berars to the Nizam. His persistency in bringing this matter forward was not appreciated by Lord Lytton, and was undoubtedly the cause of some friction between Hyderabad and the Paramount Power. A portion of the English and Anglo-Indian Press ascribed

his visit to England solely to his desire to recover the Berars. One of the London daily papers said :—"The Nizam having his dominions now in excellent order, thanks to Sir Salar Jung's able administration, and not requiring the services of the 'Contingent,' would like to have the force abolished and to resume the control of the Berars. The questions to be decided are, first, whether the Contingent can be dispensed with permanently with safety and convenience, and, secondly, if so, when the change should be made, for it is clear that in such a matter England should not stand on the letter of the law and claim to exercise control over territory placed in her hands for a specific purpose not now necessary. The first is a question for the consideration, and indeed virtually the decision, of the Indian Government. It could not be decided here. We should imagine, however, that there can be little doubt as to the feasibility of dispensing with the services of the Contingent under present circumstances. Police might be quite sufficient to maintain internal order in the State of Hyderabad. Apparently there ought to be no difficulty in making arrangements of a conditional character at all events; but, as we have said, the Indian Government should initiate and be responsible for the change. Indeed, in all matters of the kind that ought to be so. It would be productive of great inconvenience, for one thing, if it were understood in India that suitors could put the Indian Government on one side and obtain what they wanted by direct application to the English Government. Hence, whatever be the intrinsic merits of the question that Sir Salar Jung may have to bring forward, and we believe that he has a very good case to urge, it really is not possible that it should be entertained now and here with a view to any immediate solution. Sir Salar Jung, however, may rest quite satisfied that eventually the fullest justice will be done to him, his case, and his country." In 1876-77 there was a severe famine in the Nizam's territory. Sir Salar Jung organised an admirable system of relief, and much suffering and great loss of life were averted by the measures then taken. Of the seventeen districts in the State, eight were more or less affected by actual famine, which was attributed to two successive bad monsoons. These famine works were successfully carried out on the contract system.

We need not carry the record of Sir Salar Jung's life in detail to a later date. His work within recent years is fresh in every one's recollection. In a short time he would have laid down the Regency, for the young Nizam will assume the Government himself. A few weeks ago Sir Salar published a scheme for the decentralisation of the Hyderabad Government, with a view to release himself from the pressure and responsibility of the entire administration of the State. So far, therefore, as organization goes, Sir Salar may be said to have completed his work. Whether the machine he has so laboriously constructed can run smoothly without his strong hand to control it, remains to be seen.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 10, 1883.—The death of Sir Salar Jung removes the foremost statesman and diplomatist that India has produced since the establishment of the British supremacy. It was his fortune to render at the outset of his career signal service to the Paramount Power in a moment of doubt and peril, and yet to enjoy the unimpaired confidence and respect of his own countrymen to a degree not surpassed by any native politician of his time. His strong individuality, the perfect balance of his faculties, the happy combination of caution and firmness, which enabled him to steer clear of dangers which would have wrecked a more impetuous or a weaker man, gave him an ascendancy in Hyderabad which no previous Minister had attained, although the difficulties he had to face were unusually trying and complicated. He was never able to rely upon Court support, because he was identified with a policy of reform, which threatened abuses upon which courtiers had battened. To the late Nizam his presence in power was distasteful, because he was the nephew of the Minister under whose administration the enforced assignment of the Berars was effected by the high-handed diplomacy of Lord Dalhousie. It was a matter of constant reproach and sarcasm that he had not been able to recover what another of his family had not been able to keep. And while he had to bear as well as his stoical exterior—for his stoicism was external only—

might help him, the constant jibes of His Highness because of the loss of the Berars, he became the object of the scarcely concealed ill-will of the Foreign Office because he steadily pressed for a definite settlement as to the time when the retrocession, the abstract claim to which was not denied, was to actually take place. The dissatisfaction of the Foreign Office was conveyed to him through the Residents partly by word of mouth and partly in writing. Threats were not often spared, nor were insults always, the object being to provoke a resignation. But Sir Salar Jung, though he frequently expressed his opinion that it would be impossible to carry on the Government of Hyderabad trammelled as he was, fully shared Lord Beaconsfield's view that there was no virtue in resignation. It was probably the untiring perseverance of the Minister in advocating his claims under all circumstances and by all methods that irritated the officials at Simla; and knowing possibly the moral strength of the Minister's case, while feeling a political necessity for resisting it, they were induced unwisely to endeavour to thwart by ingenuity the demands which they ought to have debated with courage. It was, no doubt, this deviation from the spirit of British diplomacy which appeared to unnerve our diplomatists and place them at a disadvantage when opposed to the able Minister of the Nizam.

So persistently did the late Minister identify himself with this matter that for a time his very name, in official ears, became synonymous with his troublesome demands. But the feelings of hostility engendered a few years ago have happily had but temporary influence; and Sir Salar had, before his death, fully re-entered into the enjoyment of that consideration which the achievements of his career required at our hands. We have already noticed the intellectual pre-eminence of Sir Salar Jung. This superiority of his is the more gratifying because he was trained by us; and acquired in his early youth such confidence in the power and benefits of British rule that under all trials, sometimes at our hands, sometimes at the hands of his Hyderabadee compatriots, he has remained a faithful friend of the British Government. The greatest test of his moral strength occurred when he was a young man of four-and-twenty. He had been Minister of Hyderabad for four years when the Mutiny broke out. Nowhere did the mutineers obtain more sympathy than among the turbulent population of Hyderabad. The mob everywhere demanded to be led against the British; and the sole barrier to prevent this seething reservoir of fanaticism from bursting over Southern and Western India was the boy-minister Salar Jung. How critical was the situation, and how imminent the peril, may be judged from the telegram of the Governor of Bombay to the Resident: "If the Nizam go, all is lost." It is probable the natural influences of alarm may have exaggerated the consequences of the Nizam's defection. Though such a calamity might not—and would not—have been irreparable, it is only too probable that had the Hyderabad State joined the insurgents the British would have been driven back to the cities of Bombay and Madras. That these two Presidencies were preserved to the British cause is wholly due to the courage and devotion of the young Minister, who in spite of appeals to his faith and patriotism, and threats of personal violence, restrained the disaffected population. The debt of gratitude which the British owe to Sir Salar Jung can never be, and never has been, forgotten, for we cannot consider that momentary vexation or pique has ever obliterated the recollection of his splendid services. The initial achievement of his life has been followed up by acts of wisdom and courage which have not proved less beneficial to the people entrusted to his government. When he took Hyderabad in hand, it may be said to have been steeped in barbarism. Sir Richard Temple, than whom no better authority could be obtained, has lately drawn a picture of the anarchy, misgovernment, and rapine which disgraced the Hyderabad State before the accession of Sir Salar Jung; and he has placed in juxtaposition to this forbidding tableau a description of the peace, order, and prosperity which have been introduced by the late Minister. In carrying out his beneficent schemes Sir Salar has had to encounter the most formidable and contradictory opposition. Fortunately the support of the British authorities enabled him to withstand the gloomy hostility of the late Nizam. The obligations which

the late Minister incurred towards us, for preserving him during the earlier portion of his career, have no doubt operated in restraining his impatience in later times when he had reason to resent our behaviour. It is not necessary now to recount the persevering labours which during many years have brought the Nizam's Government from a condition of organised brigandage to be the most enlightened in India. We discussed this recently when examining the Minister's lately promulgated scheme for decentralising the administration of the State, and it requires no further reference to impress it on the minds of the younger generation.

It was undoubtedly the grand aim of Sir Salar Jung to crown his services to his sovereign by restoring to him the territory which had been assigned to Lord Dalhousie. The patriotic desire of the Minister in this matter was strengthened by the family pride of the man. In the days when the Court party at Hyderabad were bitterly reviling those schemes of internal reform which put an end to their corruption, it was, as we have said, one of their favourite taunts that his energies would be more appropriately employed in regaining the valuable territory which a member of his family had lost to the Nizam. The young man was not to be diverted from the course of policy he had marked out for himself by such tactics as these, but, no doubt, the natural vexation resulting from these sneers aroused in his mind a resolve to add the redemption of the Berars to his other services. It will not be denied that he took the noblest method of procuring the retrocession, by bringing the Nizam's Government as nearly as possible to the level of the efficiency attained by a British administration. In the diplomatic conflict which took place between the Minister and the Government of India on this matter some years ago, the merits of the question seemed to have been forgotten, or, to speak more correctly, were never discussed. The blunt attitude taken up by the Government on that occasion enabled Sir Salar to score a moral diplomatic triumph which certainly did not further the purposes of the Government of India. In saying so we have no desire to pronounce an opinion on the merits of the Berars dispute, but merely chronicle an historical fact which the supporters of the Government policy would now be quite ready to admit. The friction engendered by this controversy brought about the incident connected with the inability of the young Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales. This will probably be fresh in most people's minds, and it is sufficient now to say that the patience and tact of Sir Salar enabled him once more to gain an advantage over the Foreign Office officials who had inconsiderately forced him into another contest. In the later incident connected with the appointment of a Co-Regent, Sir Salar exhibited his diplomatic astuteness by submitting gracefully to what he could not resist; and the subsequent course of events has fully rewarded him for his abnegation. A perfect understanding has latterly been established between the Nizam's Minister and the Paramount Power. The Berars question, it is true, has been formally barred from discussion until the coming of age of the Prince. Notwithstanding, however, the postponement of this question, a general impression seemed to have got about that a settlement had been arrived at in a sense more or less favourable to the Nizam. Whether this understanding, if understanding it were, was considered a settlement of the question, or merely formed a sort of verbal basis for future discussion, it is now needless to inquire. The aspect of affairs has been entirely changed by the death of the great administrator in whose judgment and rectitude the British Government could have placed reliance. It is hardly correct to speak of a successor to Sir Salar Jung A man may be found to fill up the present administrative interregnum, and to carry on the Nizam's Government on the lines laid down by the deceased statesman. But Sir Salar Jung cannot be replaced. The void created by his death is such that no living native administrator could hope to fill it.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 12, 1883.—The following is from our own correspondent at Secunderabad, dated 9th instant :—

Long ere this letter reaches you, you will, in common with the civilized world, have heard of the death of India's greatest statesman, Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister of Hyderabad. This sad event happened last night. On Wednesday

evening the deceased nobleman was apparently in his usual health, and accompanied the Duke of Mecklenburg and a few others on a pleasure sail round Meer Alum Tank. Early yesterday morning Sir Salar was seized with cholera, and notwithstanding the efforts of Dr. Beaumont, the Residency Surgeon, to arrest the disease, the deceased gradually became exhausted and expired between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. As I write, the booming of cannon falls upon the ear, telling us that the last token of respect is being paid by the Government of the Nizam to the memory of one whose whole life has been one long record of faithful and valuable service to his Sovereign and to his fellow-countrymen. It is difficult to realize the loss which Hyderabad, the Government of India, and our Queen have sustained by the death of Sir Salar Jung. For the last thirty years he has been one of the most prominent native statesmen India has ever seen. Appointed Prime Minister in 1853, at the early age of 24, he soon showed that he was possessed of great abilities and great powers of administration. At the time he assumed the reins of government, the financial state of Hyderabad was in a deplorable condition. From the days of Chundoo Lall, the finances of the country had been annually getting worse, and when the young statesman entered upon office the situation was great indeed. The revenues of the State were not sufficient to meet anything like the yearly expenditure; even the Nizam's jewels were in pledge. It required a man of firmness, skill and tact to bring affairs into a state of order. Such a man was found in the person of the deceased statesman. Undismayed at the difficulties lying in his path; helped, only occasionally, by a few, whose assistance was not always cheerfully given, the Prime Minister set himself to the Herculean labour, with an energy and a zeal which have characterized him through life. Soon order ruled where chaos had before been rampant. Security and confidence were established, where fear and extortion had before prevailed. The now prosperous and flourishing condition of the Nizam's dominions is the monument of his life's work, and his memory will long remain green in the minds of his countrymen, whose welfare he had always at heart, and for whom he laboured throughout the best years of his short but valuable life. What he did for Britain during the crisis of 1857 is too well known to need being re-told. By his loyalty then he earned the name of the Saviour of India. Just and upright in life, he has proved himself a valuable and devoted help to the Government of this country, a faithful servant to his own State, a true and steadfast friend of the people. The grave has closed over his remains, and an eventful page in the history of the most influential State in India is ended. Sir Salar Jung has not lived to see the result of his labour, but generations to come will reap the fruit of the seed which he has sown.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 12, 1883.—The following is from our own correspondent at Hyderabad, dated 10th instant :—

Rajah Narindur Pershad has been appointed Minister temporarily. It is rumoured that Nawab Meer Liakut Ali Khan Bahadur, Sir Salar Jung's eldest son, will get the permanent appointment of Minister. The rumour gives general satisfaction, as the appointment would be a graceful compliment to the father's past services.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 12, 1883.—The *Pioneer* says :—The announcement of the death of Sir Salar Jung will cause almost universal sorrow and regret, not only in India, but in the wider circles of English political life, where his great ability as a statesman and administrator had long been recognised. Hyderabad can ill-afford to lose its Prime Minister just at a time when the Nizam is about to assume control of the affairs of the State, while the loss to the Mahomedan community of India and to the Indian Government is one which cannot fail to make itself severely felt. To Sir Salar Jung were due the peaceful state of the Nizam's dominions and the great improvements in the administration of the most important Mahomedan State in India; and for his hand to be withdrawn from the reins of government at the

present juncture is a heavy misfortune alike to the Nizam and to the people over whom he rules. There is no one available to fill the late Prime Minister's place, and the intrigues which are sure to follow his death may seriously interfere with the good government of the State. The Nizam may, however, rest assured that the British Government will do their utmost to aid him in overcoming any difficulties which may arise, and to repair so far as lies in their power the loss which he has sustained in the death of his loyal and high-minded Minister.

The *Madras Mail* says :—The news of the death of Sir Salar Jung will come upon the public with a great shock. He has been carried off, apparently after a very brief illness, by cholera. We have been so accustomed to associate the quiet and orderly condition of the Hyderabad State, since the days of the Mutiny, with Salar Jung, that it is difficult to realise what will be the condition of that State without that master mind to control its destinies in the future. When we bear in mind what Hyderabad has been in the past, and what it might easily have become during the Mutiny, and even since the Mutiny, we have some cause to be grateful to the able and farseeing native Minister who has ruled that State with such unswerving loyalty to the British Government. No native statesman has ever occupied a more responsible position than Sir Salar Jung ; and perhaps no native statesman has ever filled such a position more worthily. His long administration has been marked with unvarying success, and considering that he has had to deal with the most bigoted Mussulman State in India, it will be allowed that he has shown rare tact and discretion in introducing reforms of administration, and various other innovations in the shape of Western civilization. For the moment, however, we do not think so much of what he has done for Hyderabad, and, indeed, for India generally, as of the question who is to be his successor ? His death has indeed caused a blank at Hyderabad that it will be difficult to fill. What makes his death just now to be the more regretted is that he was about to pay another visit to England in April next in company with the young Nizam.

The *Madras Times* remarks that in Sir Salar Jung the young Nizam loses the most powerful prop of the State, and the British lose a true friend of loyalty that never for a moment swerved under the severest trial.

The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says :—It is not for us to speak of his eminent qualities as a politician and statesman, which are universally recognised to have been of the highest order. As such, his loss is perhaps as great to England as it is to India. But we cannot let the mournful occasion pass without paying to his memory the tribute of saying that in him Catholic charities have lost a warm admirer and generous supporter. The Mission of Hyderabad, in particular, is indebted to him for many benefits, and, if we remember rightly, more than once has His Holiness the Pope testified to the deceased Mahomedan nobleman his high appreciation of those benefits.

The *Mahratta* says :—The nation has suffered a calamity which is unique in its character. There was something in Sir Salar Jung which made him dear to everybody in India. Go to the farthest corner of the country, and the news will be found to have affected every native as if it were a family bereavement. What then was the charm in the illustrious personage that has been thus taken away from amongst us " never more to return" by the cruel hand of Death—that endeared him to all, not only in his own country, but throughout Europe and the civilized world ? The whole charm is concentrated in one quality of his, and that is his thorough and never yielding " patriotism." His patriotism was not of the type of the present day. It deserved more to be called of the days that are gone by. During the thirty years that it has been the happy lot of Hyderabad to have him at the helm of affairs, the work that he has done there equals the works of the greatest of master-hands of any country or creed. He has reduced order out of chaos, so much so, indeed, that whereas 30 years before Hyderabad was a country in which it was very difficult to walk ten paces without a *Jambiya* glaring before your eyes, it is now almost like the British territory in its security of life and property. Of

[redacted] even now there will be found persons who do not like the rule of Sir Salar [redacted] but such persons can only be found among those who find their interest in [redacted]nd anarchy.

[redacted]*ami-Jamshed* says:—According to the correspondent of the *Times of* [redacted]yderabad is clothed in the deepest sorrow by the untimely and sudden [redacted]reat Indian statesman, Sir Salar Jung. It is not only Hyderabad, but [redacted]ndia, that will have to bemoan the loss of this noble statesman. He [redacted]raordinary mental faculties, and there was not a single rival in point [redacted]ship throughout the whole of India among the several ruling native [redacted]e has left a void which is difficult to be filled up. Besides being a [redacted]vant of the Nizam he was a faithful friend of the British Government. [redacted]sed took the reins of government at a time when turbulence prevailed, [redacted]ohillas and the Arabs were the terror of the country. It was he who [redacted]y by dint of his indefatigable energy and perseverance suppressed the [redacted]nce of the roughs and restored peace and plenty in the dominion. He [redacted]raged commerce and industry, increased the revenue and wiped out the debt of the State under which it had for a long time been groaning. The revenue gradually increased to such an extent that the Nizam through the deceased was enabled to offer terms for the redemption of the Berar to the British Government. Another extraordinary feat accomplished by the deceased was that he induced the young Nizam, whose ancestors did not even venture to stir out of their palace, to consent to travel ten thousand miles away to England for the benefit of his education. Nay, he also induced the very begums, who were opposed to the young Nizam being taken out of his dominion, to accompany their charge to the western countries. It was a pity that before the Nizam "marched" towards England, Sir Salar had "marched" towards eternity. 'The one thing which the people of Hyderabad will most deplore is that Sir Salar did not live to see the decentralization scheme inaugurated by him carried to its completion. He was the best beloved chief of his subjects. It was an open secret that he invited worthy and learned Mahomedans from the North-West Provinces to occupy positions of trust and responsibility in preference to those of Hyderabad who were not yet qualified by education or talents to administer the State. It was with the view of training his own countrymen to rule the several departments of the State that he established a Madressa, where a large number of children belonging to the class of noblemen are educated.

The *Rast Goftar* says that by the death of Sir Salar Jung, India has suffered a greater loss than France by the death of M. Gambetta. There is a great dearth of experienced and talented statesmen amongst the natives of India, and it is therefore natural that the loss of one of her few eminent statesmen should be felt the greater than it would be in France, England or any of the civilised countries of Europe, where intelligence and talent so much abound. In the death of Sir Salar India has lost her best minister and the most noble citizen. The suddenness of the sad news has considerably enhanced the grief of the natives of this country. Sir Salar Jung's name was familiar even to a child in all parts of the vast empire. His untimely death has inflicted a deep wound on the hearts of his countrymen.

[redacted]he *Indian Spectator* says :—By Salar Jung's death India loses her foremost administrator, her statesmen and scholar, and a true friend of the enlightened British Government, because a true patriot. India will cherish his memory side by side, perhaps, with the memories of Akbar's best ministers ; and if England is ever called upon to vindicate her dominion in the East, she cannot do so more effectively than by the just assertion, 'I gave India her Salar Jung !' This sudden termination of a career of singularly beneficent activity will prove a misfortune to Islam in this country ; for a life like his undoubtedly acts as leaven on the whole national existence. Great were Sir Salar Jung's sagacity, firmness and devotion, though unhappily the firmness now and then degenerated into obstinacy, when the Dewan of Hyderabad resented outside criticism. This was his only failing that we know of. But high as was his political influence, his

social virtues were of a still higher order. His genial presence, polished man[illegible] charitable disposition, and that munificent hospitality which won him a[illegible] world-wide reputation, were symbolic of the Oriental nobleman. Never [illegible] Nizam find another friend like Salar Jung! He discharged his sac[illegible] loyally, regardless of the frowns of the Paramount Power or of sinister[illegible] at home. His loss to the Deccan is irreparable.

The *Subodha Patrika* says :—In view of the great powers of [illegible] his greater services to the State it is no wonder that Deccan Hyder[illegible] a public calamity. His death and that of Runga Charlu, Dewan of [illegible] in the prime of manhood and in the height of their usefulness to the[illegible] Governments, must spread a gloom over Southern India. In the ca[illegible] the cause of progressive and enlightened administration has suffered an [illegible] loss.

The *Native Opinion* says :—One of the ablest sons of India is now [illegible] and the country is shrouded in the thick veils of deep mourning for her lo[illegible] the midst of a career of great usefulness both to his State and the Para[illegible] Power Sir Salar Jung is cut off at a moment of his life when his services to the State of Hyderabad would have been of the highest importance.

The *Bombay Chronicle* says :—The Nizam's State, which he redeemed from bankruptcy and anarchy and has left in opulence, order, and contentment, will long feel the gap created by his sudden removal; the British Government will miss the trusted friend who at all times and under all circumstances, through evil and through good reports, remained staunch and faithful to them; the people of India will find it difficult to discover his substitute as a representative leading nobleman; the educated youth, Mussulman, Hindu, or Parsee, will lack the generous patron and the benevolent friend; and the State and the country will long, long bemoan the sad loss that cruel sudden Death has inflicted on them, enshrouding the land in deep mourning.

The *Gujerati* says :—It is indeed a sad event to record the death of the most illustrious statesman of India and the pride of the Nizam's dominions. He was the Prince Bismarck of India. His politics in some cases were superior to that of some of the British statesmen. He was the best minister that Hyderabad has produced or ever will produce. The loss to the Nizam is simply irreparable. There is now little hope of the Berar provinces being restored to the Nizam. He was not the Dewan of the Nizam, but he was the Nizam himself. Hyderabad owes its present enviable position to the exertions and devotion of Sir Salar Jung.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, in reviewing the career of the deceased nobleman, says that the eminent minister of the Nizam's dominions, who was known for his untiring energy, foresight, and honesty of purpose, has breathed his last. He was destined by nature to be a great man, as was evidenced during his great and glorious career. He had succeeded not only in controlling one of the most turbulent and troublesome populations of the country, but he had also won the love and esteem of the British nation and the subjects over whom he had the honour to rule for such a long period. He was the faithful friend of the ruling nation, and held the unswerving balance of justice as between the rich and the poor. There may be found many ministers who by the development of commerce and industry increase the revenue of their States, but there are none throughout the length and breadth of this country under whose sway a population armed to the teeth even during their daily avocations behave so peacefully as not to disturb the harmony between the rulers and the ruled.

The *Bombay Samachar* says the intelligence of the death of Sir Salar Jung, one of the greatest Prime Ministers India has ever produced, has struck the people of India as if with a thunderbolt. The feelings of sorrow which have made themselves manifest in the country will surely prevail throughout England and the western countries. It was perhaps an exaggeration to compare the deceased with

Prince Bismarck, but there is no doubt that he stood unrivalled amongst Indian statesmen.

The *Akhbar-i-Soudagar* considers the death of Sir Salar Jung to be a national calamity.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 13, 1883.—We are reminded from Hyderabad that Sir Salar Jung was fifty-four years of age when he died, and not forty-nine as we inadvertently stated. Our error has been copied into several papers, and it is right that a formal correction should be made. The mistake was natural, for it was the main argument against his original appointment as Minister that he was in 1853 "only nineteen." This charge, like many charges brought against him, was false, but unlike some of them, it became historical. A reference to the newspaper files of 1853 will show that a correction was officially made at the time. The question, however, was settled once for all last Friday when the 54 minute guns fired over his grave gave the true number of his years to the people of Hyderabad. Our correspondents at Hyderabad have testified in warm terms to the grief of the population, and a letter we publish to-day from "A 30 Years' Resident at Hyderabad" should be read with interest, as coming from one who was very intimately connected with the deceased Minister. So far as they describe the feeling of general sorrow these letters exactly reflect the situation; but our correspondents are already beginning to speculate as to Sir Salar's successor, and the speculations of even the best informed men at Hyderabad should be received with extreme caution. It is impossible that anything can be known at Hyderabad. As a minor the Nizam will hardly have a say in the matter, though he is already related to have expressed a preference for Sir Salar Jung's eldest son. This expression of preference would be natural enough on the very day after the funeral, and we have no doubt the "Thirty Years' Resident" had some grounds for what he says. But the Nizam may change his mind, or be biassed by those around him, and at the best the question is really in the hands of the Government of India. They themselves are so far undecided that they yesterday despatched Sir S. Bayley to Hyderabad to discuss the question with Mr. Jones, the Resident, *and to ascertain the real local feeling. These two officials will report direct to the Government of India. The first accurate news, therefore, of the appointment may be expected from Calcutta rather than Hyderabad. The claim to the appointment lies between the present head of the* Shums-ool-Oomrah family and the sons, presumably the eldest son, of Sir Salar Jung. This gentleman, whose character described elsewhere, and who made a good impression in England on his recent may fairly base his claim on the fact that the office of Prime Minister is almost , having passed through the hands of Sir Salar Jung and Sir Salar's uncle, r and great-grandfather. On the other hand, the Shums-ul-Oomrah "the Sun of Ameers," the "Premier nobleman of Hyderabad"—came n Delhi with Nizam-ul-Mulk, the founder of the Nizamate in the early century, and have always been the welthiest noblemen in the cles of the present head of the family, Busheer-ud-Dowlah, served s Co-Regents with Sir Salar Jung. He is connected by family zam. He has an hereditary enmity to Sir Salar Jung's family. he old nobility and the policy of the former Nizams in opposition reformers, of which the late Minister was the head; and in spite n that has reached the "Thirty Years' Resident," Busheer-ud- nprobably be supported by the Nizam or those who influence him. espondent writes that in the Durbar held on the day after Sir ones, the Resident of Hyderabad, after saying all he could vice and extraordinary ability, added—"Although I cannot ite, still I hope that my Government out of gratitude for pen out a career for his sons." This, we are told, points Peishkar, who is certainly appointed to officiate, having r Salar's absence in Calcutta, will remain in charge until

Sir Salar's son is strong enough to take sole charge. This may or may not be the explanation of what Mr. Jones thought and we have still to learn what Sir S. Bayley thinks. We may take it that nothing is yet known, nor is it likely that any one in Hyderabad will be taken into the secret before the news is officially announced from Calcutta. The most contradictory rumours are certain to prevail for the next few days. None of them should be trusted, and we have only described the claims of the two gentlemen who may be regarded as rival candidates for the office, in order that conflicting reports may be rendered intelligible. The Peishkar, or Deputy Minister, was appointed to that office when Sir Salar Jung was first made Minister, and though he has often acted as Minister, he is not "in the running" for the permanent appointment. The fears expressed by our correspondent lest an outsider should be introduced may be dismissed as groundless.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 13, 1883.—*The Funeral of Sir Salar Jung.*—The following is from "A 30 years' Resident of Hyderabad," dated Hyderabad Deccan, 8th instant, at 9 P.M :—

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung was to all appearances in perfect health at the Durbar held at His Highness the Nizam's Palace yesterday forenoon to meet H. H. Duke John of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Between 2 and 3 A.M. he was attacked with what was, no doubt, believed to be diarrhœa. His Excellency's private physician, Dr. Bakur Ali, was called in, and early in the morning Dr. Mirza Ali was also sent for. He continued under the treatment of these two gentlemen. By 10 A.M. it was rumoured that the disorder was cholera. The alarm spread, and on Major Gough, the Private Secretary, reaching the city he at once sent for the Residency Surgeon, Dr. Beaumont, and Dr. Bayley ; the patient was already in the collapse stage of his fearful malady, and by 7-25 P. M. Sir Salar Jung had breathed his last. I cannot describe the sorrow and consternation with which the news was received by all. A stranger in the city passing through the court-yard of the Palace immediately the end was announced would have been astounded had he heard the sad low wail that followed the announcement. There was no noise and no confusion ; but there were tears in the eyes of all whom I met as I returned from the Palace, and this showed how deeply his loss was felt. As a subject of the State it is not for me to say aught of the Minister, who has at the zenith of his career been snatched away. High and low, rich and poor, will now look in vain for the help of that strong will and that gifted intellect, whose one object in life it was to secure the prosperity of his Royal Master's country and the happiness of its subjects.

The remains are to be interred to-morrow morning in the family cemetery the "Meer Joomla" Tank ; the account of the funeral I shall give you to-

February 9, 11 A. M. By 9 A. M. all the arrangements had been In the court-yard there were three or four of the City regiments, a Regular Troops the 3rd Regiment of Infantry was drawn up in line was immense. Never have I before beheld such a large crowd in such a sad crowd. Every face wore a settled look of grief, and m were weeping like children. Soon the body, borne on a fret-work with a cloth of gold, entered the gateway of the court. The Inf arms," "reversed arms," and wheeling into column of half compan coffin, which was followed by thousands all the way to the g usual street was formed, the coffin passed through, and the last over, three volleys were fired by the 4th Regiment Infantry ove the crowd which was most orderly slowly dispersed. His Hig Artillery fired from the saluting battery 54 minute guns, It was very painful to see His Excellency's two sons followi father to his last resting-place. Both of them were crushed be carried along in chairs, while stalwart Arabs and Rohi they wept and cried out from the anguish of their hearts

It is comforting to record that every possible sympa sons by all His Excellency's European and native friends.

d his visit to them and was received by the eldest son Nawab Meer Liakut Khan Bahadur, who behaved most bravely during the last interview.

What Sir Salar Jung's care, treatment, and love for his Royal Master was perhaps be realized from the effect his death has had on His Highness the izam, who is stated to have shown nearly as much grief as the members of His xcellency's family. To-morrow morning there will be a Durbar at His Highness e Nizam's Palace. The Peishkar, or Naib Dewan, has, in virtue of his office as ssistant Minister, taken charge.

There is no use in surmising who will be appointed as Sir Salar Jung's ccessor. One thing, however, we may be permitted to hope: if Lord Ripon as the interests of His Highness the Nizam at heart, he will not send an outsider from any other State. The native subjects of Hyderabad will assuredly not at all welcome an outsider. The Peishkar Raja Narrindhur Bahadur is, without exaggeration, a dignitary who is, and was always, respected and regarded by all at Hyderabad next to Sir Salar Jung. He has on more than one occasion taken His Excellency's place during temporary absence from the capital. He was a good and true friend of Sir Salar, and to him the British Government could safely entrust the ruling of the State during His Highness's minority. It must, however, be borne in mind that it was always Sir Salar Jung's cherished hope that one of his sons should take his place. I am interpreting the general belief as well as the general desire, when I give expression to the wish that the Peishkar may receive the temporary appointment, Meer Liakut Ali being associated with him to learn the work, and to be fitted in a few years to take the place of his father.

February 10.—At this morning's Durbar we learned that the succession of Sir Salar's son is the expressed wish of His Highness the Nizam. I shall close with a few words about the young nobleman I refer to. With the hope that his son should take his place, Sir Salar Jung took every care and precaution that Meer Liakut Ali Khan should have a sound education. At an early age, then, his training began. Under an English tutor, and as a pupil attending the "Noble College," he made rapid strides in English. He has been constantly at his father's elbow, and has been initated into the routine working of State matters. His visit to England tended considerably to expand his mind, and on his return to Hyderabad one could not help noticing a very decided improvement. He has a kind heart, and a very pleasant smile for all. He has grown into a very powerful man, standing 6 feet 4 inches, with a proportionate build; he seems to have been born to rule and command; his ways and habits are very gentlemanly, and there can be no doubt that with the advice and able guidance of so good a Resident as Mr. Jones, the young Nawab would soon be fitted to take his father's office. It should be remembered that Sir Salar began life at an early age. As a lad of sixteen or seventeen years he was trained at the British Residency when General Fraser was Resident at Hyderabad. That this early training has proved a success, all who have watched the career of the able statesman who has just passed from our midst will readily admit; and why should not the son have the same success?

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 13, 1883.—The following is from our own correspondent, dated Aurungabad City, 11th instant:—On Friday evening a telegram was received here announcing the dangerous illness of the Minister. Yesterday the sad news of his sudden death was received with universal grief and consternation. All the public offices and every shop in the city are closed for three days, and every face wears a saddened aspect as if some intimate friend had been suddenly removed from our midst. We have as yet heard no details, and people can hardly realize the blow which has fallen upon us when we remember that only sixteen days ago Sir Salar left us to return with His Highness the Nizam to Hyderabad in the prime of health and strength. We are anxiously awaiting further particulars.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 13, 1883.—*The Question of Sir Salar Jung's Successor.*—The following is by telegram from our special correspondent at *Hyderabad, dated 12th instant*:—

The question of a successor to Sir Salar Jung is eagerly canvassed, and is now

under consideration. At a durbar on Saturday the Resident asked the Niza wishes, and His Highness is understood to have expressed a desire that Liakut Sir Salar Jung's eldest son, should succeed. Liakut has been well educated by father, and is able and popular. He is 20 years of age. If his youth is aga him, it is believed a sort of Council is likely to be appointed, including Busheer-u Doulah, who has been Minister of Justice for 15 years, his cousin, the Amir-i-Kab and the latter's brother, with Liakut, and the Peishkar, Rajah Narrindhur Pursad, Secretary. The latter was Deputy Dewan under Sir Salar Jung, and knowledge of the routine, and of the late Minister's principles of governmen would keep things in their present groove. But nothing is settled yet.

Cholera at Hyderabad.—There are five cases of cholera amongst Europeans here. All save one were attacked last Wednesday. Sir Salar's death caused a relapse in two cases, but it is hoped all will recover. There are no cases amongst natives.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 13, 1883.—The following is from the Press Commissioner at Calcutta, dated 12th instant:—

Sir S. Bayley proceeds to-night to Hyderabad to confer with the Resident regarding the final arrangements to be made in consequence of Sir Salar Jung's death.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 13, 1883.—Our special correspondent at Hyderabad telegraphs that "nothing is settled yet" with regard to Sir Salar Jung's successor. The question is not one that can be settled off-hand; and, as we pointed out the other day, no successor, in the strict sense of the term, is obtainable. Sir Steuart Bayley has started for Hyderabad, in order to give the Resident the benefit of his knowledge and experience. Meanwhile a feeling prevails in favour of the late Minister's son. In accordance with the custom of the State this young man has hereditary claims to the position. He has been well educated, has just returned from England, and has, no doubt, imbibed his father's principles. On the other hand, he is extremely young, being only twenty years of age, and though his father was one year younger when he took charge of the Government, it would be too much to expect—Mr. Galton's speculations to the contrary notwithstanding—that hereditary genius should make itself apparent in two consecutive generations. It would, however, be unfair to place this contingency against the young man's qualifications, for after all he may form an exception to the rule. In the absence of any prominent candidate for the position—and so for none has appeared—a sort of a Ministerial Council of Regency such as is spoken of by our correspondent might prove the most suitable expedient. We should be sorry to see any really good man set aside, but in default of such an individual the nomination of Liakut Ali, young though he be, would tend to hold together the administrative party which grew up under the tuition of Sir Salar Jung. This is an object which is worthy of consideration, for, failing an authoritative head, a skilled and homogeneous administration would best suit the necessities of the case.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 14, 1883.—The *Reis and Rayyet* says:—There seems a fatality to native India. The Regent of Hyderabad follows the Dewan of Mysore in quick dramatic succession. It is a stunning blow. There was no preparation of the public mind for it. The deceased was far from young, but there were no signs of decay—no passage through the Rubicon of a tedious illness to the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns. Cholera like a thief stole into the statesman's chamber and did not leave but with his life. He, at any rate, dies in the fulness of his fame. We wish we could add with his work accomplished, for Berar remains British still! Would that he had been able to die in the hope that his successor, whoever he be, will be able to supply the one notable omission of a long career of unparalleled success, notwith-

anding endless difficulties ! With that single exception, his mission is complete. en with that exception, that mission was as important and arduous as possible. t exception makes no abatement in his triumph. He did his duty, nobly, to best of his opportunities. The greatest and best of us cannot hope to do more.

The *Statesman* says :—The death of Sir Salar Jung is of great misfortune oth for the State over which he presided, and for the Government of India. He invariably discharged his public and official duties with unwearying assiduity, entire integrity, and an efficiency unprecedented in the Deccan.

The *Akhbari Soudagur* suggests that the Government of the Nizam in order to perpetuate the memory of their late Prime Minister should create a title of "Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor" for the many valuable and enduring services rendered by him during his tenure of office to the State. It was not asking too much, says the paper, even from the Government of India to create and confer such a title on worthy and useful citizens, for they would not find another native minister possessing the virtues of the nobleman whose name at all events should be perpetuated to posterity.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 14, 1883.—The following notification was published on Saturday in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary*:—"Fort William, the 10th February, 1883. It is with feelings of deep regret that the Governor-General in Council announces the death, on the evening of the 8th instant, from cholera, of His Excellency the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., the Regent and Minister of the Hyderabad State. By this unhappy event, the British Government has lost an enlightened and experienced friend ; His Highness the Nizam a wise and faithful servant ; and the Indian community one of its most distinguished representatives. By order of the Governer-General in Countil, C. Grant, Secretary to the Government of India." The notification was published in deep mourning.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 14, 1883.—The following is from our special correspondent at Hyderabad, dated 11th instant:—

The telegram which I sent you this afternoon will have told you how the late Minister fell ill, and the sad circumstances of the final scene. It is not known how the cholera poison was imbibed. No case has occurred in the native town, but in the Cantonments, amongst the Europeans, some three or four severe cases have occurred during the last few days. Happily, competent medical advice was called into these patients at once, and all are in a fair way to recovery. Sir Salar had great confidence in native treatment, especially since his recovery some three years since from a choleraic attack at Surroomgur which yielded to some native drug. He was, as I have said, suffering from an attack of gout when he returned from Aurungabad recently, and complained of pains in the knee. He asked the hakeem in daily attendance for medicine. This being declared to be unnecessary, he took Eno's Fruit Salt on his own account, and to this fact is to be attributed his unfortunate disregard of the first symptoms of cholera, for he imagined that they were due to the action of the Fruit Salt. On the day he was taken ill he attended to business as usual, and after the trip in the little steam yacht with the Duke John's party in the afternoon he returned to his palace, and at a quarter to 7 began to play billiards with his marker according to his usual custom. While he was playing the hakeem who visited the palace twice a day came in and asked him how he was ; he answered that he was all right, and continued playing till half-past 7. There were then some premonitory symptoms, to which he paid no attention. He dined at 8 as usual ; nausea came on, and a little later he was seized with vomiting ; but up to this time there was no regular cholera. He sat down to go through the State accounts, checked the cash books and signed them, and disposed of all arrears of work up to that evening. He went to bed then, but could not sleep, and being seized again with vomiting, became uneasy, but did not send for a doctor until 2 o'clock, when he found that he had become very weak. Dr. Bakur Ali arrived at 3 o'clock and said the case was one of cholera, and having

given chlorodyne and red mixture, sat down and read the Koran to His Excellency, as appears to be the wont of hakeems under such circumstances. Upon arrival of the hakeem the Minister had left the zenana, and he lay on a bed in room near his office. He was seen no more alive by any of the female members of his family.

At 5 o'clock on Thursday morning the Minister's two sons, who were to have accompanied Duke John of Mecklenburg-Schwerin on a panther-spearing expedition, came in to see him, but finding him so ill they said they would not go, but would stay with him. He said, quite cheerfully, that he was not ill, he was only a little indisposed, and would be all right in a short time. And he bade them keep their appointment with the Duke and give His Highness a message from him to take care not himself to spear a panther, as from his inexperience he might miss and get mauled. The sons accordingly left, and gave the message to the Duke, who paid so little attention to it that he got first spear and enjoyed a very good morning's sport. At half-past five in the morning the hakeem left the Minister's room, and the Minister said, "You are going to make your *nimaz?*" or morning prayer, which was the case. When Dr. Bakur Ali had prayed he returned to the room, and found the Minister suffering, and asked if he had a cramp in the leg. "No," said the patient, who throughout took a wonderfully hopeful view of everything ; "no, not cramp ; only a strain of the muscle, I think, while endeavouring to put the sheet right on the bed." The hakeem, however, was alarmed, and wanting to give a hypodermic injection of morphia, sent quietly to Dr. Mirza Ali, a Persian, who had been educated in English medicine in the Hyderabad College. When the Mirza came Sir Salar said, "Ah, why did you trouble him ? It is not necessary." And he asked for the native medicine that had set him right at Surroomgur. However, the injection of morphia was given over the ribs, and shortly after symptoms of improvement became apparent. Up to 9 o'clock no one but the two native doctors knew he was ill. But Mr. Mehed Ali, Secretary in the Revenue Department, then came in, and seeing the Minister's eyes sunken, and noticing his voice husky, he saw that matters were serious. "When did your Excellency become ill ?" he asked. "Only just now ; it is nothing," was the answer. He suggested that the Residency Doctor should be sent for, but Sir Salar said it was not necessary to trouble him. Then the two sons returned from the panther-spearing, "What kind of shikar had you ? Did the Duke spear ?" The sons said they had had excellent sport, and the Duke had drawn first blood, at which the Minister seemed pleased. When the sons in their turn asked how he was, he answered confidently, "I am all right !" And in effect he continued rather to improve until 11 o'clock, when he became quite prostrate.

Seeing his father becoming very weak, Meer Liakut Ali, the eldest son, proposed to send for Dr. Beaumont, the Residency Surgeon ; but the patient unfortunately still declared that it was unnecessary ; everything would be right presently. After 2 o'clock the son, taking counsel with the Revenue Secretary, sent for Dr. Beaumont unknown to the Minister. They had scarcely done so, when two letters were brought in and opened. One had reference to a dispute about a jaghir claimed by the Amir-i-Kabir, and the Minister directed it to be placed amongst his papers, as he would see to it personally ; the other was from Mr. Brittain Jones, the Resident, stating that he had heard of his illness from Major Gough, and would send over the Residency Surgeon. "Very well," said the Minister, "since he has come let him in." Thereupon Dr. Beaumont, accompanied by Mr. Wilkinson, the Secretary for Public Works, and Major Gough, the Military Secretary, came in ; and they remained with the Minister until the last.

Dr. Beaumont at once pronounced the Minister's recovery hopeless. He was in a state of collapse, and the end was visibly near. Nevertheless the Minister preserved, even when suffering great pain, a wonderful serenity ; he never cried out, never uttered a complaint, never shed a tear, although the certainty that he was dying was realised very unexpectedly. Until he became aware that he was dying he did not believe he was seriously ill, imagiming that he was

suffering only from a passing indisposition of no moment. Every one present was surprised at his firmness and self-control. He had made a will when he visited Calcutta ; but he now gave no instructions either as to private or State affairs. This was the more remarkable, as his two sons and three of the Secretaries were present, and Mr. Peacock, the confidential secretary, had also come in. But he had often expressed his disapproval of men giving instructions from their death-bed for the management of things when they were gone. Men had not the full use of their faculties at such a time, he declared ; they could not foresee everything ; the chances were that they would only confuse and entangle matters—much better leave the survivors to deal with everything according to their own judgment. Upon this principle, which he had often enunciated in a somewhat bantering way, he now acted with entire consistency. He said not one word as to what he wished done in the future, and did not even send a message to the Nizam. When the latter heard of his Minister's critical state, he declared that he would go and see him ; but he was overruled, as his own health was not altogether good, he too having been ailing at Aurungabad. The next day (Friday) had been fixed for a consultation of doctors which was to decide finally whether it would be safe for His Highness to undertake the journey to England which was set down for April.

Up to 5 o'clock in the evening the Minister seemed to have full command of his faculties. He spoke English to Dr. Beaumont, Persian to Dr. Mirza Ali, and Hindustanee to Dr. Bakur Ali. Meanwhile all the preparations for the dinner to the Duke and some sixty friends had been completed. The candles were in the chandeliers and the dinner was cooked. At noon the Minister, when asked to put off the entertainment, said it was quite unnecessary to disappoint so many guests—even if he could not sit at the table, his sons could represent him, and all would go well. At 2 o'clock, however, the dread certainty caused some of his friends to send round a hurried notice saying that the dinner was "postponed." The news that the Minister was ill began to spread, and crowds gathered in the neighbourhood of the palace. The Resident called, but the doctors were afraid that if he were admitted the courtly patient would try to rise to receive him. So they asked him not to come in. If the mother and wife and daughters were to come into the room to take a last farewell, the doctors would have to go away from the patient, and the end would be hastened. Messages came and went every minute from and to the zenana. Who can imagine the agony of those poor women, knowing that the man whom they had seen but a few hours before in apparent health and in high spirits was slowly and surely dying under the same roof, but that they might never look upon him until he was dead ! No last farewell ; no last look ; the minutes passing and life ebbing, and they to wait till all was passed beyond recall! This is herhaps the saddest part of the whole sad business. The sons returned from the chase dashed in their hopes of finding their father recovered, and remained with him during the day. That they were with him, and saw him, and spoke to him, will be hereafter a consolation for them. As evening drew on and the end approached their grief overcame them ; they rushed from the room and remained outside, not daring to go in to witness the last agony. Some ten minutes before the Minister drew his last breath some of the friends, thinking he might wish to say some parting word or give some last injunction, pushed the eldest son by gentle force into the room. The dying man saw him, and cast a yearning affectionate look upon him, but said nothing. Yet it would appear that he could still speak. A cramp seized him, and putting his right hand under his ear, he moved his hand slowly to and fro, as if in pain, and said very slowly, "Allah ! Allah !" He spoke no more. At precisely 18 minutes past 7 he died without a struggle or a sigh.

There was a general sob and cry thoughout the palace, which was taken up outside. "They have killed him ! They have killed him !" was the first exclamation from the assembled crowds. In the midst of the first transports of grief in the palace the guests who had not seen the notice that the dinner was postponed began to arrive in their carriages. The first who came saw that the place, instead of being a blaze of light, as was the custom on such occasions, was

dark; dard, but not silent. Quite amazed, and knowing nothing even of the Minister's illness, some of them went in. They were met by Mr. Wilkinson, who told them that the host was dead. "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 14, 1883.—The following telegram is from our special correspondent at Hyderabad, dated 13th instant :—

This morning at a durbar Mr. Jones, the Resident, communicated to the Nizam a telegram transmitted by H. E. the Viceroy from Her Majesty the Queen, on the great loss sustained by His Highness and the State by the death of Sir Salar Jung. The Viceroy also expressed his sorrow.

The Resident announced that Sir Steuart Bayley had left Calcutta for Hyderabad with instructions from the Government of India with respect to the arrangements necessitated by Sir Salar Jung's death for the government of the State during His Highness's minority.

Burra Saheb Liakut Ali has been asked by the Resident what his wishes are ; but no reply has yet been given, Liakut being too grieved to desire to enter on public duties.

Khoorshed Jah wrote to the Resident that he had been opposed to Sir Salar Jung, but he recognized his ability and great services to the State, and would be glad to see his son in the Government as Minister, associated, on account of his youth, with the Peishkar, Busheer-ud-Doulah, and Ikbal-ud-Doulah, his (Khoorshed's) brother. Khoorshed is at variance with these last two. For himself he claims the Regency.

Busheer, who has precedence of Khoorshed, the Amir-i-Kabir,in durbar, and claims to be the head of the family, besides being descended from one of the princesses of Hyderabad, which his cousins are not, is the first in another combination—himself, Regent ; Khoorshed, Co-Regent ; Ikbal, Liakut, and the Peishkar, Ministers.

By all forecasts the future Government must be composed of all or some of these five. The presence of Sir Salar's son is deemed essential to the safety of the reforms accomplished by the late Minister. Khoorshed is intelligent, but antagonistic to Sir Salar's system. Busheer is the only noble who accepted a subordinate office 14 years since to learn the routine of Governmental work. He is 42 years of age. Khoorshed is 30 ; and Liakut 20 years old.

Probably, a Council of Regency will be appointed, consisting of all five, or of three, with Khoorshed and his brother Ikbal not in it, Khoorshed being apparently unwilling to take office except as Regent. He is willing to waive all claims in favour of Liakut, but if his brother and cousin are put in on an equality with himself, he will probably decline.

LATER.

The Resident at the Durbar to-day compared the condition of the country twenty-five years ago with what he had himself witnessed the other day when on tour with His Highness.

There was no discontent, he heard no complaint and saw no grounds for any, but signs of prosperity and evidences of progress were to be seen on all sides. The Government was equitable and efficient. This was all the work of the one man now removed whose loss was felt by the Government of India and the country to be irreparable.

The Nizam was evidently gratified with the Queen's message and Lord Ripon's expression of sympathy.

The Resident said that Sir Steuart Bayley was entrusted with full powers to make all necessary arrangements.

I find that Khoorshed does not include his brother Ikbal in the proposed Council of Ministers. In his letter urging Liakut's claims he says that by the custom of the country and the rule of the Koran the office of Dewan is his, as it was hereditary in his family.

Khoorshed says he urges Liakut's right on the same ground that he claimed his own father's estates and titles. He got the latter, but only some of the former. If he does not get them he will go to England and appeal.

Ikbal is backing his cousin Busheer for the Regency, being less opposed to him than to his brother.

Agents have left for Calcutta to urge the rival claims, but they will cross Sir Steuart Bayley on the way.

Sir Steuart Bayley is expected in Bombay on the 15th instant and at Hyderabad on the 16th.

The Resident drove to the Nawab's palace and communicated Her Majesty's telegram and the Viceroy's message to the sons of Sir Salar Jung, who expressed their acknowledgments of the sympathy.

The following is the telegram from the Viceroy to the Resident :—

"I have received the following telegram from Her Majesty : 'I am grieved to hear of Sir Salar Jung's death. Please convey my condolences to Sir Salar Jung's (word illegible).' Message ends. In communicating this message please add my condolences to His Highness and Sir Salar Jung's sons."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 15, 1883.—The following telegram is from our special correspondent at Gangawarum, dated 14th instant :—

The begums of Sir Salar Jung's family are most touched at the Queen's kind message. His wife and mother said that they believed there could be no consolation for his death, but the Queen's goodness was a consolation, and was the first assuagement their sorrow had experienced.

The sympathy felt for the family seems to daily increase. There is a general desire that the office of Dewan may be reserved for Sir Salar's son, the family having held it for generations. If the jaghir attached to the office be taken from the family the possessions remaining will be quite inadequate to maintain the family in its proper position. Sir Salar Jung inherited heavy debts from his uncle, which he paid off. This and his extensive charities left the family property trifling.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 15, 1883.—It is a strong, and not altogether expected, testimony to the solidity of the work of organization effected by Sir Salar Jung in the Hyderabad territory that the shock of his sudden disappearance from the scene has not been followed by the slightest disorder or any manifestation of the old lawless spirit. The engine continues to work without break or pause, although the skilful hand which constructed it, and set it in motion, is withdrawn for ever. To any one who bears in mind the many elements of mischief which had to be guarded against not so many years ago—the Arabs, the Rohillas, the swashbucklers of all sorts, the discontented nobles, the corruption of the State officials, the inefficiency and imbecility on the one side, the turbulent rapacity on the other —it is well nigh miraculous that there has been not even a symptom of any recrudescence of disorder or anarchy when the great reforming Minister's powerful hand was withdrawn. Evidently the lesson which he devoted thirty years of a successful life to inculcate has been well learned, and the Hyderabad of 1883 is very different indeed from the Hyderabad of 1853. The establishment of railway communication between the capital of the State and the outer world no doubt powerfully contributed to the completeness of the change which has come over the spirit and methods of Hyderabad politics. Nobles who formerly never travelled beyond the limits of the Nizam's dominions, and rarely left the city where they passed their numbered lives, now visit Bombay and Calcutta, and even cross the seas to distant Europe. They have acquired ideas almost unawares, and acquiesce in the general progress of the world, which is involving Hyderabad in its movement. The notion of resisting reforms merely because they imply change has grown fainter, and the sense of inability to stop the clock and force back the hands on the dial-plate increases as time goes on. The death of such a man as Sir Salar Jung is a calamity whenever it occurs, but it can be better supported after thirty years of labour and achievement than if could have been when his life-work was only begun or sketched out, as was the case with Gambetta. It is the theory of a certain school that there are no "necessary" men—that whether any given indivi-

dual lives or dies is of no real moment to mankind ; the work done is the work of the race and of its institutions, and not of a unit, however eminent for a few days or years. Without discussing that question, which would have driven the late Mr. Carlyle wild, it may be accepted that to the individual himself it is a matter of the utmost moment whether he be granted time to complete his task, or be called away by death, while it is yet in great part amongst the vague possibilities of the future. A man must be *lucky* in war, said the greatest captain of this century, who seldom relied upon luck where he had anything better to rely upon. It does not do to get shot or bayoneted before you have time to show the world that you are a hero. And it is equally manifest that it is essential in other walks of life that a man shall get time to demonstrate his qualities by either completing the work which he has set himself, or bringing it to such a stage that it may be left without misgiving to ordinary talents to put the finishing strokes to it. In this essential point the late Minister of the Deccan State was not lacking, as the result shows.

But it would be a great mistake to assume that matters are so settled in Hyderabad that it will make no differenee whether the arrangements made to carry on the administration, and with the administration the special work of Sir Salar Jung be deferred or made with promptitude. At present the quietude which prevails is complete and profound ; but it may be due, in part at least, to the stunning effect of the great blow which has descended on the country. There is no need of trying by experiment how long the calm will continue, if no steps be taken to reconstitute a Government to carry on the administration until the young Nizam comes of age a year hence. Something will have to be done, a choice will have to be made, and it would be as well if the necessary step were taken without any needless delay. The present emergency was not unforeseen. At least fifteen years ago the Government of India in a prophetic mood declared that no Government could be regarded as stable that depended on the life of individuals, and that as it might please Providence to remove Sir Salar Jung and the Amir-i-Kabir, then his colleague, it would be necessary to forecast the arrangements which would in that case have to be made to avert the danger to the public peace and the stability of the Nizam's throne. It was, therefore, laid down that the Resident should interest himself in the promising young men of Hyderabad, persuade them to take an interest in public affairs, and get them to accept subordinate positions in the Government, so as to become versed in official routine, and become acquainted with the principles which Sir Salar Jung was labouring to introduce into the conduct of Government work. By that means it was hoped that a class of men might be formed from amongst whom competent statesmen might be selected to take charge of the Government if anything befell Sir Salar Jung or his coadjutor. Well, the Amir-i-Kabir was first called to his account, and now Sir Salar Jung follows. It cannot be said that the plan laid down by the Government of India in anticipation of that double misfortune has been found altogether adequate to the public need. No class of public men has been trained up ; if here and there men are to be found of less doubtful competence than the rest, that is all that can be said. The Minister's eldest son is said to be a man of parts and accomplishments. He has been well educated, has been to England, and seen a good deal of India and the world. He is twenty years of age ; had he been thirty or even five-and-twenty, with a few years of that official training which his father was about to give him, there can be no doubt that upon him the choice of the Government would now of necessity fall. He is the Minister of the future ; of that every one in Hyderabad is satisfied ; but will he be placed in office now ? The young Nizam—who in another year can call to his councils whom he pleases—has asked the Government of India to consider Liakut Ali's hereditary claims. The office of Dewan has been held by his great-grandfather, his grand-father, his uncle and his father ; according to Hyderabadee ideas it descends to him almost of right. With the Peishkar, who has been Sir Salar Jung's Deputy Dewan, and is now carrying on the routine of Government during the interregnum, the work would no doubt get on fairly well, if no unforeseen emergency should arise. But if it did ?

Besides, it is not merely a question of the Dewanship. There must be a Regent, or Joint Regents, of a Council of Regency. The Peishkar is grandson of the famous Chundu Lall, who was Dewan in the time of ruin ; but he has not the personal prestige to enable him as a Hindu to bear rule over the Mussulman nobility of Hyderabad. Liakut Ali is but twenty. There are but three other possible men for the position. Busheer-ud-Doulah, the Minister of Justice, who is head of the house of which by a recent curious award the chief title, that of Amir-i-Kabir, is borne by his cousin Khoorshed Jah ; there is Khoorshed Jah himself ; and there is his brother the Vikar-ul-Umra. But Khoorshed Jah declares that he would prefer to see Sir Salar's son Liakut Ali—the " Burra Saheb"—in the post rather than take it himself, and that under no circumstances would he consent to either his younger brother or his cousin getting it. This singular determination on his part is due to the fact that as Amir-i-Kabir his own ambition is satisfied—nearly—and that he has great fears lest, if his younger brother were to become the head of the Government, he might try to complete the work which he began as the favourite son of his father ; and get hold of some more of the paternal jaghirs which ought in the ordinary course of nature to belong to the eldest son. And with regard to his cousin the Minister of Justice, he remembers that the late Amir-i-Kabir deprived him by force of certain estates for which requisition might be made once the victim was at the head of the Government. So Khoorshed is quite willing to leave things as they are all round, and accept Sir Salar's son, rather than either of his own relatives, as Minister.

This being the state of affairs in Hyderabad political circles, it may be suggested that an administrator from outside should be entrusted with power. Sir Madava Rao's name has been mentioned. That statesman's work in Baroda marks him out as perhaps the one man competent to carry on and complete Sir Salar Jung's work in the Nizam's dominion. The peculiar conditions in Hyderabad, however, render this alternative well nigh hopeless. Sir Madava Rao is an able administrator and a statesman of great experience and infinite tact and resource. But he is not a native of Hyderabad. He is a Brahmin, not a Mussulman. The chance of his ever securing the good-will or confidence of the proud and exclusive Mahomedan nobles would be nil ; and with the people at large the certainty of active, and even fanatical, opposition would make the experiment too hazardous to be tried. Still Hyderabad must have a regularly constituted Government, and if no outsider is to be thought of—where Sir Madava Rao could not hope to succeed, it is useless mentioning any one else—what can be done with the materials to be found in the city itself ? The " Burra Saheb," Liakut Ali, being too young to be entrusted with the Government alone, and each of the other three men having claims which cannot individually be admitted nor collectively ignored, the solution appears to be a Council of Regency which would include them all, while the Peishkar as Secretary would keep the wheels of Government as far as possible in their present track. The presence of Sir Salar Jung's son on the Council would be a guarantee that the late Minister's work would not be undone or obliterated, while the presence of all three members of the powerful and wealthy Shums-ul-Umra family upon the Council would be a guarantee to each against an abuse of authority for the gratification of the standing ill-will. Of course they should be asked beforehand to pledge themselves to lay aside the old differences, and work together for the common good. If they gave such a pledge they would probably observe it, for a point of honour would be involved ; and if they failed to do so the remedy would be at hand. The " Minister of Justice," Busheer-ud-Doulah, at least is possessed of some public spirit ; for some fourteen years he has held the office of Minister of Justice without drawing the salary of Rs. 5,000 a month which is attached to it. They are none of them sordid, though in the prosecution of their feuds they go far, once they are on the move. A Council of the four men indicated, with the Peishkar as Secretary, or if it be deemed necessary to give that man of business greater authority, a Council of five including him, could very well carry on the Government for a twelvemonth, and keep the factions from flying at each other's throats. The members should be

equal in power and dignity ; the Presidency would either be taken alternately, or be given to the man who now takes precedence in durbars, Busheer-ud-Doulah. The point is of secondary importance. What is of most concern is to combine the heads and representatives of the different parties in an administration that will last till the end of the year. Then the Nizam will make his own arrangements, and will be responsible for their working.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 16, 1883.—The *Hindoo Patriot* says :—Of majestic mien, frank and generous disposition, with penetrating eyes, with unbought grace of life, and with a breadth of mind in keeping with his lofty position, he was a fine specimen of the Indian nobleman and statesman. To behold him was to admire him. Although not thoroughly acquainted with English, he was singularly well-informed not only in Indian but also in English politics. At all emergencies he was ready to place the assistance of his State at the disposal of the British Government. His sudden and premature death is a national calamity. He was a king among men ; statecraft was as it were his birthright, and no Indian statesman of the modern time came up to his high standard. All India mourns his sad loss.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 16, 1883.—The following is from our own correspondent at Secunderabad, dated 14th instant :—

Sir Steuart Bayley arrives at Hyderabad to-morrow evening. He has been deputed by the Government of India to make the final arrangements consequent on the death of Sir Salar Jung. Nothing can be known till he arrives. But one of the many rumours says that Sir Steuart is likely to recommend a Council of Regency during the minority of the Nizam, the selection to be made from the chief noblemen of Hyderabad. It is very doubtful whether the noblemen who could be selected would act in unison.

A movement has been made by the Vikar-ul-Umra to subscribe for a testimonial to the late Minister. He heads the list with fifteen thousand rupees. It is anticipated that many will contribute a similar if not larger sum. It is expected that some three lakhs will be subscribed.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 17, 1883.—The following appeared in the Hyderabad Government *Jareeda* or *Gazette* last Saturday :—It is with the deepest regret that Government have to record the death of H. E. Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., on Thursday, at 7-30 P.M., 29th Rabi-ul-Aval, 1300 Hijri, at the age of 56. All offices will be closed for three days till Monday, and in the several districts also as soon as the news reaches them. 2.—The work as hitherto will be carried out until definite arrangements are made. The Peishkar Raja Narrainda Persad, assisted by the Ameers, will officiate under orders from the Governor-General and the Resident, and all work will be carried on as in the time when Sir Salar Jung was alive. 3.—All Roobkars will be disposed of by order of Government and "not by order of Salar Jung" as hitherto. 4.—It is directed that the work here, as well as in the districts, should be carried on as usual. 5.—The Government is confident that all officials will do their work with satisfaction and promptness, that no complaints be made by any one, nor any inconvenience experienced by the ryots in the districts.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 19, 1883.—*Sir Steuart Bayley.*—The *Indian Mirror* says :—His Excellency the Viceroy has taken a sagacious step in sending Sir Steuart Bayley to Hyderabad at this critical moment. A better man could not be selected for the purpose. Sir Steuart had been Resident at Hyderabad for many years, and filled the office always with great credit to himself. We think he knows more about Hyderabad than any other British officer now in India. We daresay Sir Steuart Bayley's presence in the Nizam's territory will be re-assuring to the inhabitants and will assist in a speedy and satisfactory settlement of all affairs there.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 19, 1883.—The wicked hand of Death has extinguished our bright burning lamp. It is a calamity, the depth of which can hardly be fathomed. It has inflicted deep wounds on our heart.—*Deshi Mitra.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 19, 1883.—*Memorial of Sir Salar Jung.*—It is still a solemn duty that the whole Indian nation should in some way permanently mark its sense of the great services of the deceased nobleman to his country. To judge from the sentiments already expressed in no uncertain voice from one end of India to another, prince and peasant—the highest and the lowest in the land—will vie with each other for a share in a work of common gratitude and duty. We would suggest that the noblest tribute which can be paid to the illustrious Minister would be the erection of a colossal statue as a national offering to his memory. Subscriptions will flow in, in no stinted measure, from all parts of India, from men who will be proud to contribute to a project of really national importance. If a statue be repugnant to Mahomedan susceptibilities, an equally enduring memorial may be raised in a manner more consonant with Mussulman feelings. We are glad to see that the nobles of Hyderabad have come forward with their usual liberality, and that they propose to raise a fund of three lakhs for a suitable memorial to one who was the brightest ornament ot their class. We can conceive no more appropriate tribute to the memory of Sir Salar Jung than the devotion of this fund, along with other contributions which we think will come readily, to the foundation of a Noble's College at Hyderabad—an institution which would have commanded the sympathy of Sir Salar Jung himself, had he been living ; and which, while it will train the future generations of the leading families of Hyderabad so as to make them fit for those duties of administration in which Sir Salar Jung excelled, will be a grateful offering to the memory of one who had the education and advancement of the nobility of Hyderabad always at heart. In addition, however, to this useful work, what we specially desire to see carried out is a movement for a worthy tribute from the whole Indian Empire to the deceased statesman's memory—a public subscription for a statue, or any other national monument which will be permanently associated in the people's eye with that affectionate regard and admiration which Sir Salar Jung commanded from men of all classes and creeds. The Mahomedan Association in Bombay cannot possibly undertake a more noble or congenial work ; and it would certainly enhance the value of the tribute, if the capital of Western India, with which Sir Salar Jung was more frequently and closely brought into contact than any other part of the Empire, were not only to start the scheme, but be chosen as the site of the nation's testimonial.—*Loke Mitra.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 19, 1883.—The following is from a correspondent who signs himself "Hyderabadee" :—

SIR,—Being myself a Hyderabadee, I had perused with much interest your able article, published in your issue of the 15th instant, on the alternative arrangements available to establish a stable government for the Hyderabad State during the minority of H. H. the Nizam consequent on Sir Salar Jung's death. If I am not mistaken, your article referred to is the first that has appeared enlightening and solving the complex political situation now at Hyderabad.

Hyderabad has always been, and even now is, regarded by foreigners as a State where the Mahomedan element, meaning the democratic element, rules supreme both for good and evil, and especially for evil. This supposition is based, not without some reason, on the fact that the ruling prince is a Mahomedan, and therefore that the prince's leanings must be towards everything Mahomedan. Then the question arises, whether Hyderabad is not suited to natives, other than Mahomedans. Having resided in Hyderabad for a considerable time, and having had frequent opportunities of moving closely with the majority of the Ameers and Oomraos of the place, I can vouch for the fact being a fact that the Mahomedan element extends in its most stringent character only in respect of the awards of certain hereditary, monetary, and other annual assignments and precedents at the court of the Nizam. Further than this restricted field, there is not the least desire apparent on the part of the Ameers and Oomraos to make themselves felt in the

actual administration of the country. To confirm my statement, he who doubts it need only go to Hyderabad and see for himself. The many elements of mischief—the Arabs, the Rohillas, the swash-bucklers, and braves to be guarded against, reiterated with awe and feeling by nearly all who speak of Hyderabad affairs without personal cognizance, combinedly are nothing else than the body of famished retainers, armed with rotten, rusty daggers and swords, and matchlocks dangerous to their possessors equally to their opponents, seen lustily braying the war-song as they escort their masters to and fro in the streets. The power to do mischief with the aid of these retainers is almost nil, and the wonder is how persons who ought to know better mistake this empty display of powers for the genuine demonstration of a united people claiming nationality. This is one of those mistakes akin to estimating the power of the Nizam's artillery by including, among his guns for offence, rotten blunderbusses which I saw in the fort at Golconda, measuring hardly 2½ feet long, about 3 inches average cylindrical thickness, with 1 inch diameter of bore! The subject population of Hyderabad, however, are a quiet and law-abiding people, eager to engage in the peaceful arts of gain, just as is the case in other parts of India. The Hyderabad State being constituted as mentioned, the question is if this State is not also to be regarded as a field for native talent, including natives of India other than Mahomedans. Already, in the middle and lower ranks of the Hyderabad service, the majority of incumbents are natives other than Mahomedans, and the aptitude of the former for obedient and intelligent duty being universally recognized, they are preferred to Mahomedans, who, as elsewhere in India, continue indulging in the dizzy contemplation of a past empire. The highest preferments in Hyderabad, however, cannot be said to have been shared alike by Mahomedans and natives other than Mahomedans: the disproportion is owing to want of opportunities to enable selection from a wider field.

In these circumstances I would suggest that in the event of a well-meaning, able, and enlightened candidate to succeed Sir Salar Jung as Chief Minister not being found, an outsider, *i.e.*, one who may not be domiciled in Hyderabad, who has proved himself successful in the administration of Native States, and possessing the complete confidence and esteem of the Government of India and of the public, ought to be nominated to the post. In your editorial article under reference you state that the available candidates at Hyderabad "having claims which cannot be individually admitted, the solution appears to be a Council of Regency with the Peishkar as Secretary, who would keep the wheels of Government as far as possible in their present track." I am not aware if the Peishkar is such an able and tried officer that he can be relied on to administer Hyderabad so as to reconcile conflicting interests, and, according to modern lights, principles of political economy, and jurisprudence. Whether the Government of India ultimately decide to appoint a successor to Sir Salar Jung as Regent of Hyderabad, or establish a Council Regency, it is absolutely necessary that there should be a strong and clear-headed statesman at the helm to steer the State from difficulties and dangers. And in selecting Sir Madhav Rao as successor to Sir Salar Jung, or appointing him as President of the Council of Regency, Government will be only enlarging the usefulness of a veteran native Minister who has so long benefited so many native States—earning justly thereby high approbation from all quarters. In the nomination of a successor to Sir Salar Jung, or in establishing a Council of Regency, the important point that should not be forgotten is that even after the Nizam is invested with powers of administration, the affairs of State will have to be conducted for a long time to come by the same agencies that preceded. It is therefore all the more necessary to exercise every precaution for good in the choice of the Minister or President, as the case may be. There is another point which should be considered in this connexion. Perhaps the Government of India, educated by the experience of entrusting regal powers in the hands of princes not yet out of their teens, may postpone the date of the Nizam being invested with power. But this is only a surmise. Hyderabad is as much in the Bombay Presidency as in the Madras Presidency, and any candidate selected for the Ministership, or as President, from either Presidency ought to be eligible, and the plea of "outsider," in its unfavourable sense, cannot legitimately apply.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 19, 1883.—The *Pioneer* has very heedlessly given insertion to a heedless passage in a letter from Calcutta, respecting an utterly baseless rumour, that Sir Salar Jung died not of cholera, but from poison. The flippancy of the words in which so grave a statement is set forth is not the least of the offences against decorum of which the writer is guilty :—" Is it merely the difficulty of finding a successor that causes such obvious fluster and agitation in the precincts of the Foreign Office, and brings the Viceroy himself back in hot-haste in the middle of the afternoon from the Sabbath tranquillity of Barrackpore? Who shall say? At any rate the most startling rumours are abroad as to the nature of the cholera of which Sir Salar Jung is said to have died. Some one is said to have suggested that the whole of the Hyderabad grandees should be invited to listen to a performance of Hamlet by the Pomeroy Company, in the hope that that might help to clear up the truth. But jesting apart, it shows the drift of the common thought when it is repeatedly mentioned as a most unfortunate coincidence that the representative of the Shums-ul-Oomra house should have been so suddenly recalled from Calcutta some ten days ago." It is no excuse for circulating a charge of this kind to add, as the writer does, that " not a whisper of anything being wrong has reached Government." Such stories are sure to find credence once they are put into print, no matter how basely they may be. The baselessness of this allegation could be proved beyond the shadow of doubt in a court of law, but people are willing to believe sensational rumours no matter what the real facts may be. That Sir Salar Jung died of cholera, and not from poison is beyond question. The two confidential doctors who were called in by the illustrious patient himself had not the slightest doubt upon the point; the Residency Surgeon, Dr. Beaumont, was in attendance for five hours before death, and he declared that a more clearly marked case of cholera he had never seen. All the typical symptoms were present; there was no room for doubt. Our special correspondent detailed, on the best authority, the circumstances under which the Minister was seized with illness, and they were almost precisely the same as those in which some five Europeans were similarly attacked—nearly all of them on the same day. In one or two of these cases the illness, as in Sir Salar Jung's case, developed into cholera; in the others prompt treatment was successful in arresting the progress of the ailment before the choleraic symptoms merged into cholera. Had Sir Salar Jung been brought under efficient treatment in the first hours of his illness, it is believed by those competent to form an opinion that he might have been saved. At first there was scarcely any symptom of cholera; he was attacked in precisely the same way as the Europeans referred to. No one in Hyderabad supposes that Sir Charles Keyes and the other Europeans affected were the victims of a poisoner. The rumour to which the Calcutta correspondent of the Allahabad paper has given form and substance had its origin in Hyderabad, only it did not there point to the " representative of the Shums-ul-Oomra house." But we know it to be utterly without foundation, and therefore never even referred to it.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 20, 1883.—The Chudderghaut Young Men's Improvement Society have forwarded an address of condolence to the sons of the late Sir Salar Jung—the Nawabs Mir Liak Ali Khan Bahadur, and Sadut Ali Khan Bahadur. The address says :—" The shadow of a great calamity has fallen on us, in the alarmingly sudden death of your illustrious father. If on us, much more on you does the chilling shadow rest. We almost fear to intrude on you at this season of bitter grief, but the excuse for offering you our sympathy in this your family trial is that the loss you have suffered is one lying heavily on us all. It is national in its outstretchings! In the death of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., Mukhtear-ul-Mulk, the State of Hyderabad has lost a statesman whose strong arm was leading the people of this country to glorious prosperity—lost him when he was most needed. The Providence which has taken him away is wise. We bow our heads in sorrow, and mourn as they who have been bereaved of a fond parent. It is hardly the time now for us to enter into any lengthened remarks

touching His Excellency the Nawab's (the late Sir Salar Jung's) bright career, nor indeed is such a course necessary. The works of your late father are living in the peace which we see about us, and in the reforms patent around us on every hand. Wherever we turn our eyes we meet with overwhelming testimony to the wise and beneficial changes which it was his privilege to effect. While we bow to the Divine Will, we can hardly keep back the regret that the great statesman of Hyderabad—our noble friend, your excellent father—should have been taken away in the full prime of his power. We could almost long that he should have been spared to us, that those plans for the national good which he matured, it might have been his happiness to have carried out, and thus been permitted to see the glorious issue in the nation's welfare."

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 20, 1883.—The following is from an occasional correspondent at Hyderabad, dated 17th instant:—

Sir Steuart Bayley arrived at 5-50 p.m. yesterday by the mail train. A guard-of-honour from His Highness the Nizam's 1st Regiment Infantry paraded on the occasion, and the artillery fired the usual salute of fifteen guns as the train entered the station. On the platfrom were the Resident, Mr. Jones, Colonel Campbell, Major Trevor, Captain Wyllie, the Peshkar Rajah Narrindhur Bahadur, the Nawabs Koorshedjah Ekbal-ud-Dowlah and Busheer-ud-Dowlah Bahadurs, Nizam Yar Jung Bahadur and Mir Reasuth Ali Khan, Majors Nevill and Gough, Messrs. Wilkinson, Palmer, Heenan, Major Ludlow, C.I.E., Mr. Frazer, Captain Clerk, C.I.E., Captains Sutherland and Budgen, Mr. Stevens, Dr. Lawder, Major-General Glasford, Moulvie Syed Hussain Belgrame, Agah Nassir Shah, Moulvie Mehdi Ali, Moulvie Syed Ali Belgrame, and several other gentlemen.

Lord and Lady Harris arrived by the same train. They are the guests of the Resident. A second guard of honour at the Hyderabad Residency was furnished by the Hyderabad Volunteers. This regiment has, under its able commandant, Major Ludlow, C.I.E., and the adjutant, Captain Browne, made considerable progress. The band of the corps played some excellent marches on the return of the guard-of-honour from the Residency to Chundderghat,

I am glad to say that Major-General Sir Charles Keyes, who was attacked with cholera, has since Wednesday last been in a fair way towards recovery.

It is rumoured that on Monday next there will be a grand durbar, when it is hoped that the arrangements for the future administration of Hyderabad will be announced.

PIONEER, *February* 22, 1883.—*Hyderabad Administration.*—A native correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes as follows :—

Raja Narindhur, the Peshkar, is the grandson of the famous Raja Chundoo Lall, who from 1808 was the Dewan, and administered the country up to 1843. He was a man of singular ability, and held the safe political doctrine that Hyderabad could not stand without a close alliance with the Paramount Power. The chief characteristic of the present Peshkar is his great modesty and his love of quiet work. He does not obtrude on the public gaze, and although he does his work satisfactorily, his name is seldom heard, and indeed his retiring habits raise the impression in the minds of those who do not know him intimately that he is a man of feeble character. He gets a salary of Rs. 10,000 per month, and he is reputed to be wealthy.

Nawab Busheer-ud-Dowlah, the Minister of Justice, has held that office for more than fifteen years. He is the cousin of Amir-i-Kabir, the brother-in-law of the young Nizam. He was held in high estimation by Sir Salar Jung, who counted him among the most valued of his friends. Although the administration of justice in Hyderabad presents many points that demand reform, Busheer-ud-Dowlah enjoys great popularity. Nawab Mukarum-ud-Dowlah has been the Minister of Revenue for a long time, and took a leading part in carrying out such reforms as were sanctioned by Sir Salar Jung to improve the revenue system. He is the nephew and son-in-aw of Sir Salar Jung, under whose kind and

fostering care he was trained for official work. I regret to say that the health of this gentleman has, for some time past, been so indifferent as to compel him to retire from public business. It is not likely that he will resume work, for the Revenue Board lately appointed does his work. It must be said to his credit, that he hated and punished with condign severity corrupt practices in connection with the revenue. Mukarum-ud-Dowlah acted for Sir Salar Jung as Prime Minister when the latter went to Europe in 1876.

Nawab Sahabad Jung, the Miscellaneous Minister, is closely related to Mukarum-ud-Dowlah. His work must be exceedingly onerous, for he is responsible for the proper working of no less than eleven departments. He is laborious and popular.

Nawab Shums-ul-Oomra Amir-i-Kabir Koorshed Jah Bahadur, the first noble of the city, is Commander of the Paijah or Household Troops. When his father died in December 1881, he succeeded to the Commander-in-Chiefship, in virtue of his being a member of Shums-ul-Oomrah family on the eldest member of which the title Amir-i-Kabir (*Anglicè*, the noblest of the nobles). Nawab Busheer-ud-Dowlah Bahadoor, the head of the family, waived his right to the title in favour of his cousin Koorshed Jah. On the death of his father he was desirous to succeed him as co-administrator with Sir Salar Jung, but the Government of India ruled that as the young Nizam would assume the reins of the Government in a very few years, there was no necessity for the continued appointment of co-administrator. He is a brother-in-law of the Nizam and a man of about forty-five years of age.

The officials I have mentioned exercise great influence, as almost all of them are by the ties of blood or by marriage connected with the Nizam and the family of the late Sir Salar Jung. Speculation is naturally busy and excited as to the question who is to be the future Prime Minister of the Nizam's State? It is generally known that it was the wish and hope of Salar Jung that Makaru-ud-Dowlah, his son-in-law, should succeed him until such time as his own son was fully fitted to occupy the position of Prime Minister. With this object, Salar Jung took great pains to educate his son-in-law with the special view of making him competent to administer the State when he himself was called away from the stage. But in this instance the vanity of human hopes had a melancholy illustration. His son-in-law about a year ago fell into ill-health, a calamity that is still distressing his family. Sir Salar Jung's son, Mir Liakut Ali, Khan Bahadur, is twenty-one years of age. Although he failed to pass the Matriculation examination, he is a young man of exceptionally bright parts. To his great advantage his illustrious father sent him to England for his education, and he considerably advanced in knowledge of books and the world. He is an accomplished Persian scholar, and talks English with fluent elegance. With the assistance of the council of sagacious advisers, there can hardly be a doubt that he will emulate the eminent example set by his father. It is said—on what grounds I am not aware—that Sir Salar Jung's administration was characterised by an excess of leniency when severity was needed. Sir Salar Jung was once heard to say that he regretted the appointment of some of the officials who failed to second loyally his measures for the improvement of the administration. It would be utterly superfluous for me to sing the praises of the late Prime Minister of Hyderabad. Let me conclude with an anecdote about him. Among the companions of the Nizam was his younger son, and when it came to his notice that on an occasion the Nizam had given expression to improper language, the Minister at once set about an inquiry, and when it was found that the offender was his own son, he was by Sir Salar Jung's order ostracised for some time from the companionship of the Nizam.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 23, 1883.—A correspondent, writing to us from Hyderabad, says that all the city nobles, the secretaries, and leading men generally are interviewing Sir Steuart Bayley, who is the demi-god of the moment, and can do just as he pleases. The delay in coming to a decision seems to be turned to

account in the way of intrigue, but as every one knows that intrigues are vain, there is no heart in the business. The Hindustani foreign element—secretaries, judges, &c.—are of opinion that the only way to carry on things in the reformed groove under a Regency which cannot be very strong, whatever may be its elements, is to double the number of the secretaries, so that one portion of them may do the work, while the other carry up papers to the Council and *sumjao* its members. This contrivance would save time, and if it proved successful, might serve as a model for the overworked Ministers at home, who might be duplicated, one set carrying on the administration, while the other talked things over in the House of Commons and made the members happy. It seems certain that the efficiency of the Nizam's Government for the next twelvemonth must depend mainly on the business habits of the secretaries, one of whom is a European, and all of whom have been trained pretty well to their special duties. During the interregnum things are at a stand-still, and the sooner it is put an end to the better. The Resident, Mr. Brittain Jones, will remain in Hyderabad probably till August, but his departure for the Central Provinces is only deferred ; Colonel Bradford will, a few weeks sooner or later, replace him at the Residency. This change of Residents, during such a period of transition, is unfortunate ; it is swapping horses while crossing a river—always an unwise thing to do. If this cannot be helped now, the best course is to appoint a Council of Regency without a day's unnecessary delay, and set the secretaries—duplicated or not—at work to carry on the routine of the Government before it be hopelessly deranged by the delay and the suspense. The choice is confined practically to a Regent—who must be either Busheer-ud-Dowlah, the head of the Shums-ul-Oomra family and brother-in-law of the Nizam, or his cousin Khoorshed Jah. The latter, however, does not go to the durbar because Busheer takes precedence of him there ; so that if he were preferred, there would be questions of etiquette to be regulated which would be quite dreadful to think of, to say nothing of Khoorshed's being the representative of the Conservative party which is averse to Sir Salar Jung's innovations, while Busheer was the Minister's friend and co-adjutor. Between these two men the choice seems to lie, if there is to be a Regent. If a Council of Regency be decided upon both may find places upon it, and Sir Salar Jung's son may be associated with them, and also the old Peshkar, who knows the ways of Government, and is wary, bold, and wise. A Council of Regency seems on various grounds to be preferable to a "one-man" Regency under present circumstances ; but whatever be decided upon, the decision should be announced without further delay. Even in law-abiding England, who could endure the notion of an interregnum lasting weeks ? The strain would be too great.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 26, 1883.—The *Rast Goftar* says :—We suggest that in order to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Salar Jung who was known for his virtue, loyalty and good statesmanship, a public subscription should be raised throughout the whole of India. If any native deserved a statue for the services to his country it was the late Sir Salar Jung.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 26, 1883.—The arrangements for carrying on the Nizam's Government announced in the Durbar at Hyderabad on Saturday by Sir Steuart Bayley are on the whole the best that could have been made. That a Council of Regency would be appointed, and that it would include the men now named as its members, was predicted by our special correspondent when pointing out the narrow limits within which the choice of the Government of India was in reality circumscribed. There are two great noblemen in Hyderabad, who are cousins and rivals, and if a Regent were to be nominated one of them must have been chosen to fill the chief post, to the great indignation of the other. Khoorshed Jah, as the son of the late co-Regent, the Amir-i-Kabir, claimed the first place almost as of right ; but his cousin Busheer-ud-Dowlah, as the head of the family, takes precedence of him in durbar, and naturally regards his claims as superior ; he has, besides, acquired, during fifteen years at the Ministry of Justice, a knowledge of Government routine, which, according to a Resolution of the Government of

India issued in 1869, was to be held to give its possessor the first claim whenever it might become necessary to seek for a successor for either of the late Regents. A difficulty of some moment could be averted only by having no Regent, but by supplying the place of such a dignitary by a Council of Regency. This has been done. And inasmuch as the difficulty thus successfully turned would have been found in the way again if either of the rivals were to be made President of the Council, the device presented itself of placing at the head of the Council, His Highness the Nizam in person. This combination was recommended in these columns some ten days ago, and we are glad to see that the recommendation has not been thrown away, like other recommendations of equal value of which we will not now speak. The Nizam is to preside over the Council of Regency, which is further to consist of the Nawab Busheer-ud-Dowlah ; of his cousin the Nawab Khoorshed Jah ; of Rajah Narrindhur Pursad, the Peshkar, who is an old official of great experience ; Sir Salar Jung's son Liakut Ali acting as Secretary. This Council will superintend the general work of Government. The immediate duties of the Executive are to be carried on by the Peshkar and Liakut Ali, who will be joint-ministers. The latter will hereafter be made Dewan, like his father, his uncle, his grandfather, and great grandfather before him, should he show himself fit for the post. Our Hyderabad correspondent says that there is a general feeling of regret that Khoorshed Jah's brother, Ikbal-ud-Dowlah, has not got a seat upon the Council, but only a secondary post. As the Nawab Ikbal would not have strengthened the side of either of his brother, with whom he is at daggers drawn, or of his cousin, of whom he is a prospective rival, it does seem rather hard that he has been shut out from a combination of which the main purpose was to equipoise conflicting claims without giving undue advantage to any. But apart from this legitimate subject for regret, the new arrangement may be admitted to be as perfect as anything possible at this moment in Hyderabad could well be. His Highness the Nizam, who in ten or eleven months will be called upon to exercise the full rights of sovereignty over the dominions inherited from his father, will have an opportunity, while presiding over the deliberations of the Council of Regency, of making himself practically acquainted with the details of government. And in his presence the rivalries of the two influential representatives of the great Shums-ul-Oomra family will be stilled. The Peshkar will supply the official aptitude required to make all work smoothly, and the presence of Sir Salar Jung's heir at the Council board and in the Ministry will be a guarantee that the deceased statesman's reforms will not be set aside or undermined. There is good reason to hope that things will be kept in their present groove in the State during the short remainder of the Nizam's minority : that was all that had to be provided for by the representative of the Government of India.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 27, 1883.—The Council of Regency in Hyderabad is only, of course, a temporary expedient to satisfy as many claims as possible. It is meant to bridge over the few months that must elapse before H. H. the Nizam is called to the throne, and the fact that His Highness is actually nominated President shows that it will not be entrusted with any very serious duties. He is not old enough yet, nor sufficiently advanced in his studies, to be entrusted with the reins of government, whether from the throne or from the presidential chair of the new Council of Regency ; and it will probably turn out that some of the other appointments are quite as nominal as his. The two representatives of the Shums-ul-Oomrah family, Nawabs Busheer-ud-Dowlah and Khoorshed Jah, are not likely to work in accord, and Busheer-ud-Dowlah, a minister of ability, experience, and long service, will scarcely relish being reduced to the same lever of honourable inaction as his cousin Khoorshed Jah. For fifteen years he has acted as Minister of Justice ; on three occasions he has officiated in Sir Salar Jung's absence ; and as brother-in-law of the present Nizam he possesses great Court influence. It was known that he was pushing forward his claims to succeed Sir Salar, and the duration of the present Council will depend mainly upon the amount of support he accords to the new arrangement. He and Sir Salar Jung's eldest son Meer

Liakut Ali, were the only candidates whose claims were really considered by Sir Steuart Bayley; and Sir Steuart has inclined, as we thought he would, to the side of Meer Liakut Ali. Nominally Meer Liakut Ali is Secretary of the Council, just as His Highness the Nizam is President, and if all goes well, both these young nobles will be gaining their political education at the same time. But he has another appointment which is much more important. He and his father's old friend, the Peshkar, are appointed joint administrators to carry on the executive work and issue all orders; that is, subject to the control of a nominal Council, they jointly occupy the position held by Sir Salar Jung. This is the real meaning of the whole arrangement, and if Meer Liakut Ali prove himself worthy of the post he will be formally appointed Dewan when His Highness attains his majority. This will be a natural and becoming tribute to the memory of Sir Salar, and will be acceptable not only to the people generally, but to all the high officials now in charge, as it will involve no break in continuity, either in *personnel* or policy. But Nawab Busheer-ud-Dowlah is scarcely likely to acquiesce in the change or to be satisfied with a seat in a Council that has only been called into being in order to make a place for him. Such a tentative arrangement is bad, inasmuch as it always holds out a prospect of success to those who protest against it. The Council of Regency will be a valuable weapon for agitation if for nothing else, and Sir Steuart Bayley would, we think, have done better had he faced the difficulty at once instead of postponing it for several months. Until the Nizam has attained his majority and the question of the new Dewan is finally settled, the Hyderabad Government will require careful assistance. Mr. Jones, the present Resident, seems to possess the public confidence in a very unusual degree. He was on the point of leaving Hyderabad when Sir Salar Jung died, but if the Government study the interests of the Nizamate they will retain him in Hyderabad until the critical period has been tided over.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 28, 1883.—*Political changes in Hyderabad.*—The *Jam-e-Jamshed* says:—It is but natural that the British Government should not hand over the reins of the Hyderabad Government to Liakut Ali, the eldest son of the late Dewan Sir Salar Jung, on account of his young age. The appointment of a new Dewan in the place of Sir Salar Jung was no doubt a difficult problem, which has been so satisfactorily solved by Sir Steuart Bayley. If Liakut Ali were to prove a successful administrator, he will surely be appointed to fill his father's place. The arrangement of the Council has been so made as to avoid any friction between the hostile claimants.

The *Bombay Samachar* says:—The Council of Regency appointed in the room of the late Sir Salar Jung has been on the whole of a satisfactory character. The two chief claimants' intrigues have been put an end to by their being taken on the Council. The disputes as to the superiority or otherwise of these claimants have also been set at rest by the Nizam having been placed at the head of State affairs. It is regretted by some that the claims of Nawab Ikbad-ud-Dowla should have been neglected; but the Government must have had some good and substantial reason for so doing. It would not be a disappointment to those who desired to see the eldest son of the late Dewan appointed in his father's place that he has been accorded a voice in the government of the country by his being made one of the Secretaries of the Council. The young man has been given an excellent opportunity to show off his qualifications as an administrator, and there is not a shadow of doubt that he is deemed fit to hold the reins of Government. Educated as he is and travelled as he has in the civilized portions of the world, the choice must at no distant date fall upon him.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 28, 1883.—The following is from a correspondent who signs himself "Hydrabadee":—

SIR,—In continuation of my last letter on Hyderabad, kindly published in your impression of the 19th instant, the following further observations may, perhaps, be useful in determining the form of government most suitable for Hyderabad

at the present time, and affording reasonable probability of working satisfactorily. Whatever the weight of recommendation for a Council of Regency to administer Hyderabad, that it will work well, without friction, and in the lines of justice and economy as appreciated and found necessary in modern times, is, it must be said, confined only within the slender compass of abstract speculation. For a large State like Hyderabad, a Regency composed of several members cannot, I submit, subserve the objects of its initiation. When Sir Salar Jung was Regent, associated with the late Amir-i-Kabir as Co-Regent, they continued towards each other on the most inimical terms, both privately as well as in their respective official capacities. This fact is known to all ; and how this want of sympathy and co-operation retarded the progress of the country administered under their united authority is patent and cannot be better known than to the Government of India, who took the earliest opportunity to do away with a Co-Regent when the late Amir-i-Kabir ceased to exist. If with only two members for a Regency, represented by the leading men of the two highest families in Hyderabad, it was found that they could not mutually reconcile and adjust themselves for the common good of the State, what chance is there that a Council of Regency composed of a number of the Hyderabad nobles selected with reference to local suffrage—what chance is there that a Council of these can fare better than the united Regency of Sir Salar Jung and the late Amir-i-Kabir, or at least fare to the extent that the former by his sterling individual worth made himself felt over the latter and succeeded in steering Hyderabad affairs from dangers which the policy adopted by the Amir-i-Kabir unmistakably pointed to ? The term Council of Regency is expressive of many good checks to arbitrary action, but its operations in a Native State like Hyderabad must inevitably dwindle into nothing. From actual experience of constituting a Council of Regency, or Joint Administration in small States in the Deccan and in Kattywar, as opportunity offered, much good has been effected. But it is a question, not experimented, whether these forms of government are suited to large States like Hyderabad. If we take the instances of Baroda, Mysore, Gwalior, and Hyderabad itself, instead of constituting any kind of Joint Administration, Government, on due deliberation, entrusted the administration of these most important Native States of India in the hands of an adroit Minister or Chief Commissioner, supervised as the case may be by a competent political officer under the immediate orders of the Supreme Government. Under such arrangements, the Native States mentioned are acknowledged to have made much progress in material wealth and resources. It being so, it would be surprising indeed, and hazardous, if Government, with the experience and good results before them, thought it advisable to, and did, constitute a Council of Regency or Joint Administration for the Hyderabad State at present. Perhaps it is not widely known that when the Baroda crisis came, the then Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, consulted a Maharajah on the solution of the situation, and elicited a reply which was most apt, and on which the lines of administration during the minority of the present Gaekwar were based. Similarly, the Viceroy might consult the body of the Councillors of the Empress and obtain their views. Being themselves Native Princes, it cannot be disputed that they can pronounce on affairs belonging to Native States much better than others. If these Councillors are to be consulted at all by the Empress, there cannot be a better opportunity. Since my letter alluded to, it would appear from your leading articles that intrigue and discontent and rivalry are rife at Hyderabad, all in view to succeed to Sir Salar Jung's place. These and many more factors are likely to occur, making the situation more and more complex and difficult of satisfactory solution with a special reference to conserving duly the interests of the Hyderabad State and of the Nizam.

In these circumstances I think that having regard to all interests concerned, political and economical, the Government of Hyderabad during the minority of the Nizam should be vested in a responsible Minister of undisputed reputation and abilities rising superior to any in Hyderabad. The possible candidates are not more than two or three, which being patent, they need not be specified here.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 28, 1883.—*The Hyderabad Administration.*—The following letter is from Secunderabad, dated 24th instant :—

Sir Steuart Bayley, accompanied by the Resident and the Residency Staff, visited the Nizam this morning, and explained to him in the presence of the chief nobles the arrangements sanctioned by the Viceroy for the administration of the Hyderabad State during the remaining period of the minority of His Highness.

After referring to the irreparable loss of the late Minister, he said that the two main difficulties in constituting a new administration were caused—firstly, by the fact that Sir Salar's extraordinary capacity and industry had concentrated in his hands the whole work of the State, leaving no one of training, experience, and position sufficient to enable him to fill the gap; and, secondly, by the dissensions between two leading nobles of the State. In forming the new scheme of administration four main objects had been kept in view: (1) to maintain the smooth working of the executive machine in existing grooves and with existing instruments, and to provide an administration which would secure the confidence of the permanent officials; (2) to meet the reasonable claims of the chief nobles of the State to have a consultative voice in the administration of affairs during the minority and keep them in harmony with the Executive without putting them in a position to interfere with the regular working; (3) to give effect to the universal expression of local opinion in Hyderabad, that as a mark of gratitude for the services of the late Minister his eldest son should be placed in a position to qualify hereafter for succeeding his parent; (4) to give the Nizam the necessary training in public affairs to fit him for his important position when of age. To fulfil these objects the Viceroy had assented to his proposals that the duties of Dewan should be entrusted to two joint-administrators; the Peshkar as senior and responsible agent, and Mir Liakut Ali as junior or adlatus. The khillat of Dewan would not be bestowed upon any one at present, but it would be left to the Nizam, when of age, to bestow it on Liakut Ali, should he show himself fitted. These two joint-administrators would constitute the executive, and all orders would issue from them. In the place of the former Co-Regent a Council of Regency would be formed, whose duties would comprise the supervision of court matters, jaghirs, &c., and the welfare of the Nizam. They would be a consultative body of whom the joint-administrators would consult on all matters of importance. They would have power to make representations to the Resident, but not to give orders to the administrative department. This Council of Regency would consist of three members, two senior representatives of the house of Shums-ul-Oomra, and the Peshkar, with the Nizam as President. It was hoped that under this arrangement they would agree to forego dissensions; but if this proved impossible, the Resident would assist the Nizam in settling them.

Sir Steuart Bayley then commended to the attention of the new administration the completion of the reforms which Sir Salar had planned and had been about to introduce, viz., the reform of the Judicial Department, the plan to educate Hyderabad youths to take the place of the foreigners he had introduced. Sir Steuart also alluded to the necessity of carrying out Sir Salar's scheme for the extension of the railway, by means of an English Company, to Chanda. Finally, alluding again to dissensions among the leading nobles, which he deplored, he explained in forcible terms that whoever, by using or encouraging violence, should bring discredit upon the Nizam's Government, would be considered the enemy of good government in the State. In conclusion, he said that no one was more alive than himself to the anomalies of the scheme, but it was the best in his opinion which circumstances permitted; and he trusted it would work smoothly and be conducive to the welfare of the Nizam's subjects. He paid a compliment during his speech to the Peshkar, who had given him great assistance, never urging his own claims or demanding anything for himself.

Sir Steuart Bayley also explained that, in placing the Council under the presidency of the Nizam, it was not intended unduly to burden him during his minority or to give him a vote in the Council, unless in the absence of other members a casting vote was required.

The scheme has been well received, and Sir Steuart Bayley is credited with great tact and cleverness in having devised it.

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 1, 1883.—The Allahabad paper learns by telegram from Secunderabad that Sir Steuart Bayley has approved of the proposal, made by the Resident, for giving the Nizam the supervision of the receipts and expenditure of the Crown lands, with a view to affording His Highness some practical experience in the details of government.

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 1, 1883.—*The Hyderabad Government.*—The following is from our own correspondent at Hyderabad, dated February 26 :—

In my last letter I emphasised the importance of one clause in Mr. Jones's letter to the two Nawabs interested in the new Council. They were distinctly told that no modification of the new arrangements could be permitted, and it was merely left to them to accept or decline the seat in the Council offered them. This was a very wise and very necessary provision, and, indeed, owing to the many bickerings and intrigues which of late years have unfortunately been only too rife among rival factions, it was time that a firm and decisive step of this nature should be taken. Such a step was necessary to insure the success of the new form of administration, as showing the different persons concerned that the Supreme Government was determined to allow no party feelings to interfere with the proper administration of affairs during His Highness's minority. The arrangement is generally acknowledged to be a just and equitable one, and, as such, meets with universal approval, and it is one which the "knowing ones" all along thought the only feasible way out of the difficulty caused by the late great Minister's sudden and deplorable death. The Peshkar, as the grandson of Rajah Chundoo Lall and the colleague for thirty years of His Excellency the late Sir Salar Jung, is peculiarly fitted for the office of Senior Executive Administrator. He is an able Oriental scholar and a financier of the first order. He is, moreover, a friend and admirer of the British Government, and I have heard him already loudly praised for his administration of affairs since Sir Salar Jung's death. The Nawab Meer Liakut Ali, Peshkar's junior colleague, is a young nobleman of natural intelligence, has had a sound English education and some training under his late able father. He has, moreover, had the advantage of a visit to England, which has tended greatly to improve him. He is fortunate in having associated with him such a man as the Peshkar, and there can be little doubt when what may now be called the interregnum ceases, as it will on His Highness attaining his majority, that he will so far have justified the wisdom of the policy now initiated as to prove himself deserving of receiving at the hands of his sovereign the khillut of Dewan as an acknowledgment not only of his own fitness and qualification for the office, but in graceful recognition of the eminent services of his late illustrious father. The reforms, which were on the eve of being carried out when Sir Salar Jung died, will now proceed with, I imagine, little or no variation from the scheme originally laid out. H. H. the Nizam left the city this morning for Sarroo-Nuggur, where His Highness will make a stay of ten days or a fortnight. His Highness's tour to Europe is of course indefinitely postponed, nor does there seem any chance that it will ever come off now. It has been a great disappointment to him, as he had set his heart on going. Mr. Jones, the Resident, will, it is believed, proceed shortly to take up his appointment in the Central Provinces. His departure will be much regretted, as he had made himself very popular during his stay here.

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 16, 1883.—*Proposed Memorial to Sir Salar Jung.*—At a public meeting convened by the Resident, Mr. W. B. Jones, B.C.S., at the Hyderabad Residency on the 12th March 1883, the following resolutions were carried :—

I.—That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that steps should be taken to mark in some public manner the respect in which Europeans generally,

and native British subjects resident in Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Bolarum, held His Excellency the late Sir Salar Jung, and to give expression to the regret and sorrow which they feel at his loss.

II.—That a committee consisting of the gentlemen below (but with power to add to their number) be appointed, with full powers to act in all matters connected with the object mentioned in the first resolution. The committee to be at liberty to invite subscriptions from any European gentlemen who, though not residing at Hyderabad, were friends or admirers of Sir Salar Jung :—

Committee.

The Resident, Mr. W. B. Jones.

Major-General Sir Charles Keyes, K.C.B., Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Brigadier-General Sir Charles Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent.

Major E. S. Ludlow, C.I.E., Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad.

Captain Claude Clerk, C.I.E., Superintendent of H. H. the Nizam's Education.

Major Percy Gough, Private Secretary to the late Sir Salar Jung.

Mr. Sheikh Hissam-ud-Din, late Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad.

H. Bowen, Esq., formerly for many years Private Secretary to Sir Salar Jung.

Mr. Ramchandra Pillay, Pleader, Secunderabad.

Major G. H. Trevor, First Assistant Resident, and Secretary for Berar, Member of, and Secretary to, the Committee.

III.—That decision as to the nature of the object to which subscriptions shall be devoted be deferred until the amount which will be realised is approximately known, and that the Committee shall then summon a meeting of subscribers and submit proposals to them for approval.

The proceedings were opened by the Chairman with the following remarks :—

" You have responded even more fully than I had expected to the invitation which I ventured to address to you. I wish that we could have met at some more central place, but there is no place which is quite convenient for all of us, and I could not help feeling that, for an assemblage the object of which is to offer some tribute to the memory of Sir Salar Jung, the only proper place of meeting is the Residency,—the place which, next perhaps to His Highness's Palace, was more familiar to him than any other to which his thoughts were so constantly and for so many years directed, and in which so many of the most important resolutions of his life were taken. Sir Salar Jung saw generations of Residents come and go in this building. The room in which it was usual for the Resident to receive him is, and always will be, known as the Minister's Room. I have explained to you why I have ventured to ask you to come here. For asking you to meet at all I need offer neither explanation nor apology. If ever there was an occasion when it might be truly said that all classes are anxious to give expression to the feeling of loss and sorrow which follows the death of a great man and a valued friend, this is such an occasion, and had I not invited you to come here to-day, you would undoubtedly have met elsewhere. This meeting has not been initiated by me ; it is emphatically the expression of an overpowering and universal public sentiment. On the public career of the late Regent there is but little necessity for me or for any one of us to dwell long. His fame has transcended the limits of Hyderabad. Proofs of his high capacity and energy are all round us. His name has been inscribed on the rolls of India's great men. His resting-place will long be sacred to the people of this State. To him we may with slight alteration venture to apply the magnificent saying of antiquity—" Of illustrious men the whole land is the tomb." The Hyderabad State is in a very real sense the tomb of its great Minister. We have met together to do honour to the memory of the friend as well as the statesman. Those of us who are Englishmen mourn for one who, while true to his religion and country, and ever feeling that his first duty was to his own Sovereign, was for thirty years the loyal friend and often the trusted adviser of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, gave us his entire

and devoted support at the time of danger, and has extended to us personally a thousand kindnesses. There is not a person in this room who could not recount some story illustrating his kindness of heart and immense courtesy. Himself of noble origin, he has set an example to Hyderabad which has done much to make society here something quite different to what it is anywhere else in India. He was emphatically, and in the best sense and not merely by his official rank, the foremost gentleman in the place. His hospitality and liberality were, as we all know, unbounded. And equally remarkable was his liberality of thought. In no place in India are benevolent institutions of all creeds and denominations aided so largely and with such catholic impartiality. But I will not take up your time longer. The great public services of the deceased Minister would take me too long to recount, and there are many here better able to describe his many-sided but altogether attractive personal character. I will only say that I shall always consider it an honour and privilege to have been associated with him in the conduct of public affairs, and I will conclude these introductory remarks by reading to you a paragraph from a letter in which immediately after Sir Salar Jung's death I endeavoured to describe to the Government of India the state of feeling here :—

" I do not know how to express the concern and sorrow which Sir Salar Jung's death has caused to every one here. At present the sense of personal bereavement seems to outweigh the feeling of public loss. Every British officer who has had the honour of his acquaintance feels his death as he would that of a friend of many years. Those who had the pleasure to serve under him will mourn the kindest, the most considerate of masters. The British Government will lament the death of one whose loyalty and attachment to it, based as they were on an intelligent appreciation of the true interests of the Hyderabad State, were only second to his loyalty and attachment to his own Sovereign. Most of all His Highness, for whom Sir Salar Jung had so laboured, must grieve his loss. No master had ever a more capable or more devoted servant. It seems so hard that he should have passed away before he could see the Sovereign whose interests he had so striven for on the throne."

The first resolution was moved by Sir C. Keyes, who explained that it had been first intended to make the present movement local, and to confine it to Europeans, a corresponding movement having been set on foot in the city in which Sir Salar Jung's countrymen might join ; but that it was afterwards thought that native British subjects residing in the Hyderabad State ought to be able, if they preferred to do so, to join the local movement, and it was also considered that Europeans, who, though not resident of Hyderabad, had known and admired Sir Salar Jung, might be invited to join. Hence, all British subjects resident here had been invited to the meeting, and the terms of the resolution had been specially extended to meet the case of native British subjects resident here, and of Europeans wherever resident.

In reply to a question, he stated that the term *Europeans generally* was meant to apply to all persons of European descent.

Sirdar Diler Jung moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Syed Husain Belgrammi, with the object of extending the resolution so as to include natives of all India as well as of Europe, without distinction of race or creed ; but the Resident doubted whether he could put this amendment to the meeting, as if carried it would alter the whole character of the particular movement originated by him, and was, moreover, beyond the scope of the invitation under which the meeting had been convened. Although appreciating the feelings of the movers of the amendment, he was not prepared to head such an extension of the movement as it contemplated. Sir Charles Keyes added that such extension would probably have the effect of dwarfing and diluting the expression of European sentiment which had been evoked in a manner which would not be agreeable to the feelings of officers whose ideas and subscriptions would be swamped as it were by those of native subscribers. After some conversation and explanation the amendment was withdrawn, the movers recognizing that the wish of the European community to honour in some special way on their own part the memory of one who had rendered

them signal service and also special courtesy and hospitality, apart from all he had done for his own Sovereign and countrymen, was natural and graceful. At the same time they intimated a wish to see some memorial started on a wider basis. An amendment moved by Major Ludlow, to include in the resolution "native British subjects throughout India, who were personal friends of Sir Salar Jung," was also withdrawn before it had been put to the vote.

The second and third resolutions were passed without any remark. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.—(By order,)

G. H. TREVOR,

Secretary, Salar Jung Memorial Committee.

MUTINY OF 1857.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

MUTINY OF 1857.

ENGLISHMAN, *June* 27, 1857.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 14th instant :—

"There are symptoms of disturbances here which though not very alarming are sufficiently so to render precaution necessary. It is said that the Native Regiments of the Subsidiary Force are disaffected, and have made overtures to the people of the city to take part in their insurrection. That the authorities have surmises to the effect that it is so may be gathered from the circumstance of the Nizam's Government having posted Arabs at the gates of the city to prevent the ingress of the sepoys of the Subsidiary Force. That the people of the city (I would be understood as meaning the rabble principally) have a disposition to rise appears in the circumstance of placards having been put up in conspicuous places calling upon the Mussulmans, by the wrongs their religion had suffered from the hands of the English, to raise the standard of faith. And yesterday this disposition was evinced at the principal mosque, where a numerous congregation, mostly of the lower orders, had assembled. The preacher, Moulvie Akhbar, was interrupted in his sermon by two men, confidently reported to be of Madras, who said to him, "Why do you babble like a woman? why do you not inculcate the raising of the holy standard?" The Kutwal, who was present, had these men seized, but they were rescued immediately by the disciples of a fuqueer of the higher order, styling himself Khamosh Shah, and so designated generally, from his remarkable habit of never speaking but when it is unavoidable. This person is said by some to have taken personally a prominent part in the rescue. This man has a high character for sanctity amongst a particular set, and has a numerous set of followers. The cry of *Deen*, *Deen*, was raised in the mosque by the rabble within, but few of the better sort of people, if any, took part in it, and the Kutwal and the preacher were glad to escape from the mosque. Some say the standard of faith was actually raised within the mosque, and that it was pulled down by order of the Minister; others say that it was never put up, and I am disposed to think so, for no mention is made of the party sent to pull it down. Last night there was another movement by a rabble within the mosque, who were beaten and dispersed by a party of Arabs employed for that purpose by Salar Jung.

"I have given instances above to mark the disposition which prevails amongst the populace, and amongst some—I hope and believe a very small part—of our sepoys. Last evening we were taken by surprise by seeing three Horse Artillery guns from Secunderabad, and two Foot Artillery guns, and two Baradirees of Sowars from Bolarum brought in and posted at the Residency, where they still remain. This reinforcement constituted with the Resident's usual guard a force of about 200 horse, two companies of N.I. and five guns. This obviously is but a small force to oppose to such a torrent as the city would have poured out, but it was not injudicious. A larger force would have confirmed the report that the English troops were to be employed against the city. This, however incongruous with their belief that the Native Regiments were disaffected, was believed even by the better sort of people to the exclusion of but a very few persons, and any manifestation that would tend to confirm that belief it was a first object to avoid; the small force assembled at the Residency was sufficient to check the progress of the insurgents till it could receive support from Secunderabad, where some Native Regiments were ordered to remain within their lines, a part equipped for immediate

service. It is scarcely worth mentioning, but that it points to the sort of instrument ordinarily employed for factious purposes, that a faqueer from the cantonment of Secunderabad preaching sedition in the city was taken up by the Minister and sent to the Resident.

"The conduct of the Minister and his arrangements do him great credit for the zeal with which he moves along with us, and for the judicious precautions he has taken to prevent any movement towards an insurrection. Arab guards are posted at all the city gates to prevent the ingress of our sepoys and the egress of suspicious city people. The Arabs sent to drive the insurgents out of the mosque last night were directed to place a guard there to preserve peace and order. Instructions are given to the police and all the station guards, including the newly posted Arabs, to prevent the assemblage of even twenty persons in any one place. If not certain learned Moulvies, one learned Moulvie has been warned to avoid entering into cabals or propagating doctrines to excite insurrection.

"I hear credibly that overtures were made by some sepoys to the Arab chiefs, who rejected their proposals at once, informing them that they had come to India to make money, and not to fight about religion."

"P.S.—This letter was drafted yesterday, but was not copied till this morning. I am not sorry for the delay, as it enables me to say that I hear from good authority that although the temper of the factious may not be changed their zeal for raising the holy standard is much subdued. It could not be otherwise when the Arabs, in obedience to their Government fulfilling unmistakingly its part as a faithful ally, are prepared to act against them. I was subsequently to my first information informed that the rabble which assembled at night in the mosque had put up a flag which, to mark the degraded and vile position of the rabble, was described as a rag hung to a stick of no great height. Everything remained quiet yesterday, and is so to-day."

ENGLISHMAN, *August* 1, 1857.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 18th July :—

"Without waiting to ascertain further particulars, or to find greater precision for my facts, I give you early information of an attack that was made yesterday, about 6 P.M., by a body of about 500 of the city Musulmans, on the Residency ; 13 troopers belonging to the Rissala that had mutinied at Aurungabad, of whom several persons had suffered the extreme penalty of the law, deserted from Booldanah, where they were stationed, on hearing of the fate of the mutineers at Aurungabad ;. among these was one Cheeda Khan, a Jemadar, who had taken so prominent a lead in the conspiracy that 3,000 rupees were offered for his apprehension. These infatuated men fled to Hyderabad to seek protection from its Government. I will not give any opinion as to what their reliance was upon this Government, which had heretofore acted with a subordination towards the English Government that could not admit of a belief that the arch-conspirators of a mutiny deeply affecting its interests would be sheltered by it. Whatever their reliance, you may depend upon it that many others share in it by common opinion. The deserters were taken up by the Minister and sent to the Resident ; it excited a general commotion, as if a sanctuary had been violated. Mahomedan Moulvies were busy in inflaming men's minds, and yesterday, being Friday, at about one o'clock we were startled by the troops and the guns at the Residency being placed in position to repel an attack. It would appear that a much larger congregation than usual had assembled at the Mecca mosque ; it attracted the notice of the Government, and it was ascertained that their project was to carry four Moulvies along with themselves into the presence of the Nizam, and to have expounded to him by them the duties of a Mahomedan Sovereign, and to get him to obtain the restoration of the mutineers or to attack the Residency as a first movement. About three o'clock we were informed that the Minister had restored order, and that the guns and troops had returned to their former position. About half after five we were taken by surprise by a mob appearing, much greater than I have stated it to be, as consisting, besides the insurgents, of numerous spectators

assembling at the south-western extremity of the Resident's domain. In seven minutes every preparation was made for receiving their attack; at about half-past six the insurgents broke down two of the Residency's gates, when three guns opened upon them, and seven shots drove them away to seek for shelter behind the walls of gardens which almost on every side surround the Residency. There was a cessation of firing. At about half-past eight it was ascertained that with the exception of a party of Rohillas the rest had dispersed. These Rohillas were headed by one Toora Baz Khan, whom you may possibly recollect as the prisoner with a circle of wood round his neck, to prevent his taking rest in a lying posture. This man was seen returning at five this morning, with about 20 Rohillas in his train, towards his dwelling in the Begum Bazar.

"The universal voice, and probability with it, goes to impute the rising to a man in whose service Toora Baz Khan is said to be now, as everybody knows he was before, and near whose house in the Begum Bazar he at present resides. I am able to say on the best authority that at about 3 P.M., or rather somewhat later, the Minister had distinctly said there was no disorder in the city, nor any likelihood of it. He was correct, for the tumult that followed was not of the city, but principally from the Begum Bazaar, a suburb. Four corpses were left on the field of action, the one of a lad, a mosaljee, between twelve and sixteen years of age, another of a Brahmin in the ordinary costume of his caste, the third of an idiot, and the fourth of a Moosulman known to be the son of a servant of a banker residing in the Begum Bazaar. It would be a curious luck that would save the lives of the fighting men at the expense of these wretches. I conclude, therefore, and the information of the neighbours goes to the same point, that the killed and wounded among the Rohillas were carried off by their friends. The people having shops where the insurgents were assembled say about twenty-five dead bodies were carried off. It was conjectured as the Rohillas lurked about the Residency that they expected reinforcements. Three Moulvies were amongst the ranks of the insurgents. One of them is known to be Moulvie Allood-deen, a man of extraordinary stature, and who acted as standard-bearer.

"Colonel Davidson with proper foresight obtained a reinforcement of two Companies of Europeans, three Horse Artillery guns, and some Cavalry from Secunderabad. The Nizam's Government was depended upon for sending Arabs; they came late, and in smaller numbers, I believe, than was expected. No blame is attached to the Minister, but the system of these Native Governments is bad, and its working tortuous and replete with delay. Colonel Davidson's conduct does him high honour; his attention was divided between a correspondence with the city, frequent and, I conceive, of heavy pressure, and the affair immediately on hand, important only from certain ulterior considerations. He was prompt to decide in either case, which he did with a judgment in no way swayed by the excitement of the moment, and in a manner which exhibited deliberation and decision, coolness in giving his orders, without any of that haste and impetuosity and want of clearness but too frequent in such situations. I cannot conceive a more arduous situation than his at the present moment. Our bark is surrounded with danger and difficulty, but if he steer us safe through them too much honour cannot be rendered him. Our position here is highly important to the English Government, and there is no doubt that it will not neglect to take proper care that nothing in it now belonging to us be impaired."

ENGLISHMAN, *September* 15, 1857.—The following is from Hyderabad:—

"The Mohurrum has passed, and there has been no disturbance. Salar Jung paid devoted attention to provide security for the Residency, by posting numerous guards within the city and in the suburb between it and the Residency, and at all places of great resort. Shums-pol-Oomrah, on the last day of the ceremonials, had the rear of the Residency occupied by a guard of 150 horse and foot, to prevent insurgents from the city making a *détour* upon the Residency from that side; the political effect of this not very strong support was good—it showed that this respectable man was with us. The Residency has been fortified in a manner, and

they were prepared with their means, such as it was, to make a stout defence. The Residency was not to be abandoned; our prestige must not be lowered, especially here, for though 20,000 were to beat 500 of our men the prevailing opinion would be, and they will become presumptuous from it, that their city contains a class of soldiers superior to the English. Colonel Davidson has been vigilant, and carries along with him the Sovereign, and the Minister and the highest noblemen, the relations and counsellors of the Sovereign, Shums-ool-Oomrah. Salar Jung's devotedness to provide for the security of the Residency was seen in the incessant attention paid to this object, and in the judicious arrangements made by him for that purpose. He has intelligence enough to understand that the permanence of the sovereignty in the present dynasty depends upon the continuance of the alliance with the English, and in its possessing, I will not say a paramount, a directing influence in the State. I wish this could be better understand here than it is. We have the example before the accession of the Nizam-ool-Moolk to the musnud of four sovereigns being assassinated in the short space of 13 years.

"The Brigadier, Colonel Coffin, is placing himself in a strong posture of defence, and otherwise making good arrangements to meet such difficulties as may occur incidentally. Twenty-eight guns are placed in position at the Artillery Barracks, which are being intrenched, and where we have 184 European Artillerymen, and other guns are posted elsewhere. A few Enfield rifles, which were lying idle in the Arsenal, have been made over to the 3rd European Infantry, and, what is better than all, the Europeans are being taught to ride; they have already been taught gunnery, so that in case of necessity they might assist in the management of the Horse Artillery Battery. It was impossible that the repeated defections of the regiments in Bengal, trusted by their officers, should not put us upon our guard, and make us report to extraordinary precaution, although events in the end might show that they were unnecessary.

"I have made a mistake; it is difficult to me to re-write. I shall therefore content myself with saying that it is not the Europeans of the Infantry Corps who are taught to ride, but Foot Artillerymen."

ENGLISHMAN, *January* 11, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 30th ultimo:—

"Lest you should not hear from any other correspondent, I take it upon me to inform you that there are symptoms of disorder in the Zemindaree of Shorapore. The Rajah of that place, an ignorant and uninformed young man, is beset by counsellors who excite his alarm, it is said, principally by communicating to him that the English Government will disarm his country, in common with the Southern Mahratta Country. Captain Campbell, the 2nd Assistant of the Resident, has been sent to him to assuage his alarm. I consider the communication that the English Government has nothing to do with him and his affairs will be satisfactory on this point if no other motives have actuated him.

"In 1802 the Zemindaree was considered of so much strength that the troops employed to exact payment of the Zemindar's kists consisted of two Battalions of Madras Infantry, with five of the Nizam's Battalions commanded by European or East Indian Officers, with a large force of Irregulars, foot and horse, the whole under the command of Sikunder Jah, the then heir apparent.

"The Zemindaree has since that time been much reduced, and can by no means be considered so formidable as it was then. The difficulty will arise, if there be disturbance, not from any inherent strength of the Zemindaree as now constituted, but from the temper of the times. The inhabitants of Shorapore, in common with the Rajah, are Badurs, a race of hereditary and professional dacoits and marauders, trained up as such, and from that circumstance possessing a rather warlike character. The country is difficult, being mountainous and jungly, but the natives consider its greatest strength to consist in its dearth of water, as rendering it from that circumstance impassable to an army. This upon the very face of it is a vague idea."

ENGLISHMAN, *February* 18, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 4th instant :—

"The Rajah of Shorapoor is refractory ; he will not disband 600 Rohillas and Arabs, whom he has lately enlisted, on the plea that he is unable from want of funds to discharge their arrears. This pretence would at any time have been too shallow to deceive, but at the present it is mere folly to use it, for his emissaries within the city of Hyderabad are even now enlisting soldiers for his service. Troops, on the requisition of the Resident, are moving on Shorapoor from the Bombay side. Four guns and a howitzer were sent about three days ago from Bolarum, under the escort of a company of the Hyderabad Contingent. Should reinforcements be required, we have, besides others, European troops at Bellary and Kurnool, and the 43rd Queen's Regiment, expected shortly at this place on its way to Nagpoor, is to be detained here till the affair at Shorapoor is finally disposed of. I am glad to perceive that we move here with a due regard to results, though not expected nor likely to occur, of possible contingency.

"Yesterday the Nizam's Government proclaimed throughout the city by beat of drum that any person taking service with the Rajah of Shorapoor, be he whosoever he may, will have his property confiscated, and himself punished with the utmost rigour. There can now be no doubt that the Nizam and his Minister will do everything within their power, as they have all along done, in support of English interests. The English Government will not fail to recognize the value of their services, always rendered with cheerfulness, with alacrity, and effectively."

ENGLISHMAN, *February* 23, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 10th instant :—

"In my letter to you written a few days ago I omitted to inform you that the Zemindar of Mulkare, a strong stone fort, has been for some time in arms against the Nizam's Government, and has defeated, killing the commander, a first detachment which was sent out against him. A second detachment has been sent, but I rather apprehend that it will be found necessary to employ Company's troops to reduce the place.

"I am reminded to tell you of this by a report in circulation amongst the natives that this Zemindar has coalesced with the Raja of Shorapoor, but though it was not at all necessary to a person like this Zemindar, contending to obtain what he considered his rights from the Nizam's Government, to join in a general rebellion, it was to be expected, as he knew no better, that he would do so. If this report be correct, it will be our policy to punish the Zemindar in his character of rebel, with all possible expedition. I suppose after settling the affairs of Shorapoor the little army employed there may be sent against this place, if we cannot intermediately to that uncertain period employ other troops against it (the natives say it is situated three days' journey from Shorapoor, by which I understand 60 miles). Two detachments in the field at the same time would be useful, as, if there should be necessity, they might act together.

"When Shorapoor is taken I hope the British Government will consign it to the Nizam in its integrity, without change or encroachment of any kind; for these, with whatever intention they may be made, might not be understood, and we owe it to the Nizam for the steadfast friendship and fidelity of his Government, conducted by his Minister, Salar Jung, to satisfy him on all proper occasions within our power : taking care, however, to provide it with a strength, although it should be by placing a garrison within the place, adequate to give it security against the rebel Zemindar and the population of the country united to their ruler by the firm tie of a common caste (Badur), the stronger from being so low as to be excluded from all other communities, even from those of the lowest classes, and, though in that respect in so degraded a position, conceiving themselves as of importance from having, as they have been told by their traditional history, beaten Aurungzebe in the field, and from possessing historically the proud boast that their country has never been conquered."

"P.S.—I have just heard authentically as to the main fact, the particulars are

not so much to be depended upon, that Captain Wyndham, with four or five Companies of the Hyderabad Contingent from Lingsoogoor, encamped within two miles of Shorapoor. He was attacked by a party of Rohillas and Arabs from the garrison. He retreated three miles. It is said that he had been joined by a small party of Mysore Horse; with this is mixed up that he had 200 Europeans in his camp. The sequel is that the Mysore Horse charged the Rohillas and Arabs, and drove them back; the officer commanding the Horse was killed. I should not forget to say that Captain Wyndham was ordered to fall back if attacked by the enemy."

A telegraph report of the flight and capture of the Rajah was published in our paper of the 18th instant.

ENGLISHMAN, *February* 24, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 12th instant:—

"I follow up my letter of yesterday. An attack was made by the Shorapoorians, about 7,000 or 8,000 strong, comprehending Rohillas and Arabs, upon Captain Wyndham's small party. He had previously moved his camp about three miles back. It was a night attack, and made no impression upon his small party. The enemy was repulsed, leaving thirty dead bodies on the field, our loss being four sepoys wounded. The next day Captain Hughes's party from Kurnool, consisting of one or two Companies of Europeans, and a small body of Mysore Horse, joined Captain Wyndham; the enemy came out of the fort, were observed and charged by the Horse, which drove them back into their stronghold. Newberry, attached to the Horse, was unfortunately killed and Stewart wounded. On the following day Colonel Malcolm arrived with a party of his detachment from the Bombay side, and the Rajah with his Badurs at night evacuated the fort. The Rohillas and Arabs remained behind for a short period, and then evacuated the fort, probably from hearing that the English detachment would be further reinforced. Where these parties have fled to is not known; but as they have no masses to join, and no hostile country and Zemindars to give them security, I hope to have to acquaint you soon with the capture of this Raja and his advisers."

ENGLISHMAN, *February* 27, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 15th instant:—

"The intelligence I am about to give you may be old to you. Telegraphic communications have already passed upon the subject between this place and the Government of India, and instructions have been received from thence that the Raja of Shorapoor, the subject of my present letter, shall be tried by a court-martial.

"On the evening of the 12th instant we were surprised to hear that the Raja of Shorapoor, attended by four servants, had come to the capital of the Nizam, and delivered himself up to the Minister. From the manner of his appearance here I conclude he had fled from a governing party and his own soldiery to this place as to a place of refuge. He is an imbecile, his defection is a proof of his weakness rather than of his ambition, or of a hostile spirit towards us, or leaning towards the cause of the rebellion. On the following day he was made over to the British Resident by the Nizam's Government. It is satisfactory to find this Government at every stage of our affairs acting cordially with us. I hope the parties principally concerned in moving the Raja to rebel may be sought out and meet condign punishment."

ENGLISHMAN, *March* 19, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 6th instant:—

"Mulkare, which I before informed you was holding out against the Nizam's troops, has capitulated at discretion, and the principal rebel, with two of his relations, is brought a prisoner in fetters to the capital. The Chaoos heading the Arabs of the garrison was killed, the soldiery composing it, Arabs, Rohillas, and all, were allowed to go away with the honours of war. This is the ordinary method

of dealing with rebels here. Their Chiefs are alone looked to as responsible, and their soldiers sell them whenever it is convenient to procure safety for themselves.

"Yesterday was the day on which a large concourse of people, not less than a hundred thousand, passed, on their return from a visit to the shrine of a Mahometan saint, close under the walls of the Residency. There is always room for apprehension to the English whenever large assemblies of these persons meet, and have opportunity to act upon a sudden, by an impulse given at the instant. The Nizam's Government was aware of such a probability, and such guards as the Minister could rely upon were posted round the Residency, to protect its entire environs. I should invariably prefer the security which we can provide with our own hands, all auxiliary aid being defective and uncertain. But it is gratifying to find that although we did nothing to strengthen our hands—I presume as a merited compliment to the fidelity and friendship of the Nizam, and in reliance upon the competency of his power to protect us—the day passed peaceably and quietly. The guards posted round the Residency were zealous and alert, and it is but too pleasing to find that so much of heart is thrown into every measure undertaken by the Nizam's Government for our safety, and that the arrangements for that purpose have been always made with judgment and found effective. His Highness the Nizam evinced considerable anxiety to prevent disturbance, which, in so much as it gives the understanding that he is cordially with us, is very gratifying and satisfactory."

ENGLISHMAN, *June* 5, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 21st May :—

"The trial of the Raja of Shorapoor has commenced. Three members sit on the commission. I believe much will appear to save this poor wretch from the extreme infliction of the law."

ENGLISHMAN, *June* 19, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 6th June :—

"One Bheem Rao, a Zemindar of Dharwar, collected three hundred and fifty followers and got into Kopauldroog. The place was carried by a force under Major Hughes ; Bheem Rao and two hundred of his men were killed, one hundred and fifty have been taken prisoners, and it is said will be executed. A Zemindar of Nurgoond, in the Southern Mahratta Country, murdered Mr. Manson, the Collector, and his small escort. He defended Nurgoond with a thousand men ; the place was immediately carried by Colonel Malcolm, the Zemindar fled, but was overtaken, and made prisoner with six of his men. The Southern Mahratta Country is disaffected, and a desultory rising of the Zemindars is apprehended from the circumstance that they must suspect that their names, as having conspired to join the rebellion, have been disclosed by the Raja of Shorapoor. We are doing well, but we want more troops ; we have too many points to guard.

"The 42nd Regiment N. I., with three Horse Artillery guns, marched yesterday from Secunderabad for the frontiers on the Southern Mahratta Country, to co-operate, if necessary, with the Bombay troops to preserve order there."

ENGLISHMAN, *June* 23, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, the 9th June :—

"You will have heard of the insurrection of one Bheem Rao, of his occupation of Kopauldroog, and of its recapture by a force under Major Hughes, and the rebel's death. You will also have heard of the insurrection of the Zemindar of Nurgoond, the murder by him of Mr. Manson and his small escort, and of his subsequent capture. But you probably may not have heard that these risings are a part of a large conspiracy, which had appointed the month of July for its combined movements, as the ground being then under water our troops would find a difficulty in acting against them. The rising piecemeal, as in the above two instances, is imputed to the fears of the conspirators, who, conceiving that disclosures respecting their conspiracy had been made by the late Raja of Shorapoor, have been precipitated to take up arms prematurely as their only resource.

"This reminds me, if any weight be given to the position of Hyderabad, that whatever measures of circumspection by adding to the strength of our troops there may be contemplated should be taken immediately. If nothing is to be done, upon the understanding that no danger awaits us there, I for one shall be disposed to believe that our seeming neglect of our position at that important place rests upon good information of our security, such as can alone be derived from the Minister and the Resident. If, then, the authorities undertake the responsibility of leaving our position there unguarded, I shall derive from that circumstance the presumption that the chances are mainly in favour of the rainy season and the Mohurrum passing tranquilly, or that the Subsidiary Force in its present strength and integrity is regarded as sufficient to meet the danger, whatever it may be, that may arise. Otherwise if anything is to be done, and it can be done, it should be done immediately, whilst the season yet permits action. If nothing can be done for want of means, there is no help to it. The weight of responsibility will then rest upon the Government of England, provided it has been correctly informed of our position in India, and matters have not been slurred over to exhibit a bold front and satisfied aspect to please the authorities in every stage progressively up to the Home Government.

"My sense of danger proceeds from my knowledge of the temper of the people and from the very great influence possessed by the Moulvies over them. Of these only two have publicly and avowedly declared a *jehad* against the English to be unlawful, others generally are significantly silent upon the subject, and some, you may imagine not many, have had the boldness to pronounce the Nizam's country Darool Harub before a presence in which it would have been dangerous a year and a half ago to have uttered any such opinion. The public may not know that Darool Harub signifies an infidel country in which it is permitted the Mahometans to wage a holy war. This was striking at the root of the Nizam's sovereignty. For it could only be the systematic conduct of a Government under the direction of its sovereign that could constitute a Mahometan sovereignty and country a Darool Harub. I will only add that the protracted war has renewed the expectations of those whom Mr. William Russell says it is the fashion to call budmashes, but whom he justly describes in correction of that phrase as the population of the country."

"P.S.—The proclamation, made about a month ago, of the extinction of the 'white thing' brings the period to July and August, which bring with them the festival of the Buckree Eed and the fanatical ceremonies of the Mohurrum."

ENGLISHMAN, *August* 7, 1858.—Under our Military head will be found Colonel Davidson's order issued to the Hyderabad Contingent on its return from service. It is very comprehensive, and is a just tribute to the gallantry and devotion of these troops. The order contains Colonel Davidson's thanks and congratulations to them with much warmth and cordiality, and cannot fail to be gratifying to those to whom it is addressed. The Hyderabad Contingent has well merited the eulogiums bestowed upon it, for its steady fidelity, gallantry and singular loyalty to the British Government.

The Rissalas are composed of a military class considered gentlemen among themselves, and certainly superior to the general body of soldiers. It is to be hoped that their services will be duly recognized by Government, and also by their British fellow-soldiers.

ENGLISHMAN, *September* 3, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 12th August 1858 :—

"I have omitted to tell you that Yusudook Hussain, a Jemadar or Captain of the Shorapoor troops, a prime instigator of the rebellion, was hanged at Shorapoor a few days ago. It occurred in good time, before the Mohurrum. It was necessary to teach the people that we do not fear to hang rebels of any description or class. The Mohurrum commences to-morrow ; the Minister is posting guards to keep the peace within the city, and, as last year, a cordon of troops will be formed from the eastern to the western extremity of the northern wall, along the left or north bank of the river, to prevent any eruption of fanatics against the Residency.

This active, zealous man will do the best he can with his best means. But in these unhappy days every man's best means are bad, and I shall be glad to see the Residency temporarily rearmed with guns and protected by English soldiers.

"At this instant I hear that two Arabs have wounded two of the station guards posted within the limits of the Residency, the jurisdiction of which in the name of the Nizam is conducted by an English Superintendent of Police. I rather fear he has not authority in matters of great criminality; I wish he had. The Arabs have been made prisoners and brought in."

ENGLISHMAN, *November* 19, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 4th instant :—

"On the 1st of November the proclamation was read to the troops with the usual ceremonies. Salar Jung, always by our side, and of our side, openly, avowedly, and actively attended. Colonel Davidson was of course there. The proclamation was afterwards read by the Resident to a numerous party assembled at his house. Salar Jung, Shums-ool-Omrah and his sons, many of the city notables, and a large assemblage of Talookdars, a community capable of being very useful to us in our difficulties, and who I shall be glad to hear rendered us good service, were there. The proclamation was read distinctly and audibly. The proclamation—I only know it from the promulgation I have described—appears to me to be just what it should have been. It promises all classes of Indians to respect the observance of their religious rites—of course to be understood when these are not inconsistent with natural justice. For instance, not to say more, the English Government never tolerates human sacrifices being offered to the Hindoo deities. It properly renounces all intention of making territorial acquisitions. The English Government is called to this by an unmistaken sense of justice. The only plea that could ever have justified annexation, the demand of the inhabitants of the country for the amelioration of their condition, experience acquired in the present times has shown us is totally wanting. It promises to respect all the ancient usages prevailing in sovereign states, by which I understand that it will not intermeddle with their right to convey the succession of the sovereignties, where there are no natural heirs, by adoption. This sort of interference practised by us, manifesting its injustice by being of recent origin, was very galling, and the renunciation of it is not more just than it is expedient."

ENGLISHMAN, *November* 24, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 10th instant :—

"A part of the Hyderabad Contingent is ordered to march against the Rohillas, who continue their depredations, and whose aggregation for a protracted period affords a chance of their becoming, by accident or design, probably the former, more dangerous to the State than they have been as simple marauders. The measures now taken will put them down, and stringent measures are being adopted by the Nizam's Government to prevent their embodying themselves in any numbers for any future purpose. No Rohilla will be permitted to roam the country without carrying with him a descriptive roll of his person, which will be given to all, in the first instance, whose character and position will justify it. And all men holding office under the Nizam's Government are required, under pain of severe penalties, to apprehend all Rohillas who do not bear such a passport.

"When the Rohillas now disturbing the country are put down, the Hyderabad Contingent will take up a position on the north-western frontier of the Nizam's dominions, to intercept Tantia Topee if the forces acting against him should hound him into that direction. This is not improbable, and the consequence would be disasters and difficulties. The country is ripe for tumult. Tantia Topee's or any hostile army's invasion of the Nizam's country would call the disaffected, which may be said to be almost all the Mahomedan inhabitants, into arms. The result could only terminate one way, but intermediately there would be difficulty for us, and devastation, destruction, and death throughout the Nizam's country and capital, and all the adjacent parts to which its influence

extends. Whatever may come we shall defeat it. If there be a rising it will be here, because our strength here and at Nagpoor is not sufficient to overawe the people. Another regiment of Europeans and I would stake my existence that the people, of this capital at the least, would leave us to deal with Tantia Topee alone, without making any diversion in his favour. The hazard attending an hostile army invading the Nizam's dominions must be understood by our Governments respectively. And that better care is not taken to guard against it I can ascribe to no other cause than by supposing a destitution of means, and that, believing danger to exist everywhere, we can denude no one place of troops to reinforce another, lest the uncertain danger we avert in one place should be certainly encountered in another. But Hyderabad should be defended at all cost; our best defence is to preclude the necessity for any, and sufficient strength will provide that for us. If there be a rising here we shall be put into the difficulty of bombarding a city whose sovereign is friendly. We cannot enter it at the point of the bayonet. If we had not had many examples in the long continental war of the hazard of carrying towns by assault, the recent example afforded at Lucknow is not to be forgotten. And Jeswuntpoora, near Aurungabad, has shown that the Arabs, whose forces at Hyderabad may amount to any number between eight and eleven thousand men, are capital marksmen, and obstinate beyond reckoning when fighting behind walls. Of seventy-seven Arabs defending Jeswuntpoora against twelve hundred men and guns seventy were killed, but not till they had killed and wounded many more than their own number of the assailants. Hyderabad should be kept quiet by being overawed. I will not speculate upon the consequences to the south of a general rising here.

"I observe that the 91st Highlanders marched from Poona on the 3rd instant for Nagpore. They will scarcely be in time for Tantia Topee if he can march straight to Nagpore without being forced into divergements. When once there it will be hard if with a column from Nagpore, which it will then probably be able to afford, the Hyderabad Contingent on the frontier and a pursuing force Tantia Topee cannot be cut off. The march of the Highlanders on Nagpore is very consolatory to us here. Another European regiment here and we should be placed above the chance of revolt and insurrection."

ENGLISHMAN, *November* 27, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 14th instant:—

"Colonel Davidson received a telegram some days ago that Tantia Topee in his flight after the action at Khurai marched his horse fifty miles, and his infantry thirty, crossing the Nerbudda at two points. He was found, when a camp of his was taken, to have suffered severely. Four hundred men were in it dead and dying. Many horses and bullocks and a large quantity of arms had been left behind. His flight from its rapidity shows he was panic-stricken. He has got into the Chindwara hills near Nagpore, and it is supposed that his purpose is to plunder Baitool and Oomrawattee, the last a large mart in the Nizam's dominions. His army is quite shattered, and he has no guns. The preparations that have been made, and such as we are able to make, he can have no hope of contending against. His movement then is to raise the country, in which he will succeed to a certain extent. Two thousand of the Hyderabad Contingent with twelve guns are posted at Oomrawattee. Colonel Hill is on his way to join them with a small detachment of the Contingent from Bolarum. It is said that half a battery of artillery, one squadron of the lancers, one squadron of native cavalry, three companies of the first regulars, and a regiment of infantry will move to reinforce the Contingent at Oomrawattee. I ought rather to have said to serve as *a corps de réserve.* For if Tantia Topee moves Oomrawatee-wards they will be too late to co-operate with the Contingent in action. I hear, what is quite unintelligible to me, that the movement of the Subsidiary Force has been delayed waiting the result of a reference to the Madras Government. As the reference has delayed the march it is to be inferred that it has been made by post. A battery of horse artillery has moved from Ahmednugger to the support of the Contingent, and the 91st

Highlanders on their march from Poona to Nagpore had reached Jaulnah two or three days ago. These with such troops as Nagpore may be able to send out to intercept or drive away Tantia Topee will surely cut him off from us. Colonel Davidson properly deferred giving publicity to the telegram, lest the marauding Rohillas, a rather strong body, being informed of the direction Tantia Topee was taking should have thought proper to join him. A report is abroad that Ali Moosee Ruzza, the Nizam's commander, has come up to the Rohillas, who were retreating with their booty, and has killed five of them, recapturing some of the booty. This is a modest narration, but a circumstance is attached to the story which casts a doubt upon it. It is said that Ali Moosee Ruzza—his unwise friends have probably got up the story for him—marched one hundred and forty miles in three days, on the third day putting the Rohillas to the rout."

ENGLISHMAN, *December* 3, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, the 19th of November:—

"Tantia Topee was heard of at Mooltaye, on the borders of the Nizam's country, about seventy miles from Ellichpoor. After sacking and burning Mooltaye he was next heard of, on the 12th instant, at Massode, probably Moossaood, about thirty-five miles from Ellichpoor. This movement carried him nearer to Burhanpoor also, and it remains to be seen on which of the two places he may march. He was reported to be entirely destitute of means, and though it does not now appear to be wholly so, yet he must be too completely crippled to march against any place defended by troops. We have a small force, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, perhaps under a thousand men, at Ellichpoor, and we have two thousand men with twelve guns at Oomrawuttee. Burhanpoor is also armed. I conclude, therefore, that whichsoever way he may go he will go in the expectation of receiving support, else his marches will be a continued flight towards some place of security. A detachment of nearly a thousand men, of which about three hundred are Europeans, marched from Secunderabad on the 16th instant: they may possibly serve to keep the country through which they will pass quiet. The 91st Highlanders on their march from Poona to Nagpore could not have been far from Ellichpoor on the 12th instant. General Michel is following Tantia Topee, *sed longo post intervallo.* Colonel Beecher and Lieutenant Kerr are on Tantia's flanks watching his movements. Colonel Osborne has marched from Nagpoor with a small column consisting entirely of native troops. The 91st if not occupied elsewhere will probably join his column. As there is some chance of Tantia getting into Khandesh, troops from Poona and Ahmednugger are moving about, seemingly with uncertain steps. Tantia makes immense marches. I cannot understand how elephants, not reputed capable of bearing severe fatigue, stand it.

"The depredations of the Rohillas continue. The Minister has marched out another column under Rufeegeawoor-ood-Dowla against them. We have no jemadars of military reputation here out of the Arab line, but this man's selection is proper in one respect. He is descended of a family that have always appeared attached, though Patans, to the English, and loyal to their own Government. I have said that Tantia will be guided to his route by his invitations. These I conclude he has received from all quarters. At this place the ferment caused by his vicinity is quite clamorous, as if all apprehension of consequences was thrown off.

"4 P.M.—A telegram was received this morning. It reported Tantia Topee's outpost as having been at Taintnair, on this side of the Taptee. He had then recrossed, moved along the banks till he came to Melghaut, when he pushed on towards Asseerghur, and was last heard of at Seewar, from whence he may try to enter the Nizam's dominions by Burhanpoor and Edlabad, or go south to Khandesh. General Michel's movements have been retarded at Baitool by want of grain. Ellichpoor has supplied five hundred bullock-loads. Tantia Topee's army, consisting of about four or five thousand men, is reported as quite disorganized, wanting guns and ammunition. So far the telegram. A dawk report informs us that the Nabob of Banda is carried a prisoner in a palankeen, guarded by a hundred drawn sabres. Captain Abbott, of the Contingent, is at Akote with two guns, two Rissalas, and

a regiment of Infantry. Captain Scott with guns and his regiment at Khamgaon, and Captain Davis with some troops at Hewerkhar. Four Mahrattas have been seized at Oomrawuttee on suspicion of being Tantia's spies. They have amongst them jewels to the value of eight thousand rupees."

ENGLISHMAN, *December* 23, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 10th December:—

"When Tantia Topee crossed the Nerbudda, intelligence of his passage over the river reached the city almost as soon as it reached us, of which we were advertised by a placard being fixed in a mosque inviting people to join him. Adil Mahomed Khan, a Mussulman leader who separated himself from Tantia Topee with his followers, men of his own sect, when Tantia took his course westward, has now crossed the Nerbudda, and is with a band of five hundred men at Mooltaye. The intelligence was received here by the natives almost simultaneously with ourselves. And a second placard has been posted inviting men-at-arms to join him on the Nerbudda. It is plain from the quick passage of intelligence from the hostile camps to their confederates in the city that it must come by a quick post kept up by a long confederated line along the country. It is melancholy to think that a confederation can subsist, and has subsisted so long, securely, and that the Government officers presiding over districts are destitute of intelligence in matters where their utmost vigilance should be exercised, or, what is more probable, not to say worse, are careless of doing us service.

"There are political movements at the Durbar, which threaten to disturb the public tranquillity, engendered in the intrigues of parties senseless of the dangers to which they expose themselves, and of the evils which they may bring upon the State and the community. I hope to see these intrigues, as many a former one has done, die away without a result. But should the intrigue now actively pursued succeed so far even as to be made the subject of a proposal to the Resident, it will produce for our Government what is called in the present days a diplomatic complication, and for the Durbar nothing but discredit. I hope to see our Government holding its own. It cannot admit any compromise which would in a measure endanger its security, and certainly sacrifice its honour. Nor with the exercise of a little vigour will it find difficulty to maintain what it is called upon by self-respect and good policy to do. I cannot be any further explicit on the subject than to say that the intrigue is got up to get the Nizam to dismiss his Minister. This can hardly succeed against the man whose gallantry and steady good conduct, whatever other good it may have done, has saved the Nizam's capital from sharing the fate of Delhi and Lucknow. I wish these intrigues were nipped in the bud, for so long as they agitate the State, and appear to preponderate in the balance, they raise up inconveniences, difficulties, and disorders for the time being. 'Goorba kooshtun roz-i-uvwul' would be no bad maxim applied to our affairs here. We have got the Bellary column."

ENGLISHMAN, *December* 30, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 15th December:—

"A moulvie lately delivered a sermon to a select audience, brought together by invitation, of more than a thousand persons. The Jehad (war against infidels) was the theme. He laid down the principles, and said that not one single element that constituted a Jehad but was wanting to that which the Moulvies of Delhi had proclaimed. He brought parallels from the conduct of Mahomed in support of his position, and denounced the Moulvies of Delhi as Wahabees, Jews in the guise of Mussulmans, who by preaching false doctrines led the faithful astray and brought disgrace and degradation, which was their object, upon Mahomedanism, that the disgrace and degradation Islam had already suffered was but a small part of what it would suffer if the people betrayed by the Wahabees persisted in their conduct. He said the conduct of those Moulvies had extinguished Moulvyism at Delhi. He referred to the massacre at Jedda and expressed his conviction that it was the act of incendiaries from Delhi and Upper Hindoostan, who were then swarming at that

place. We also, I suppose, have visitors from those parts. But I do not hear of any person having made himself prominent here. This, however, could under no circumstances be expected.

"The preacher might have improved his sermon by reminding his congregation that the first Jehad undertaken by the Wahabees was against the very citadels of Islamism, Mecca and Medina. They went there to reform the religious abuses prevailing, and failing to convert the inhabitants to their own doctrine they made war upon them and plundered the holy cities. The favourers of Wahabees, for none profess Wahabyism, denied that it was Jehad. But then they put themselves into a dilemma—it was worse, it was an excursion to plunder holy places. In the present mood of the Mahomedans here this Moulvie's oration, whether in advovacy of the true doctrines of the faith or of peace and order, is characterized by its boldness and by an integrity deserving well of his community ; he will obtain, however, nothing but their hate.

"14*th Dec.*—The above was written some time ago, but I did not send it to you, as supposing it to be of small interest to the public, but principally lest it should add to the excitement already prevailing against Moulvie Akhbur. He has lately been posted at the mosque, Mecca Musjid, the principal mosque in which he preaches, the placard inviting the Faithful to enter upon a Jehad against his person and life. As, therefore, the above paper can now do him no harm I send it to you, to be used or destroyed as you may think proper. The city has been overwhelmed with placards, the destruction of the infidel English has become secondary in the minds of these placardists to the destruction of certain individuals.

"The 47th Regiment N.I., forming part of the Bellary column, which came here lately, marched this morning with two guns for Nirmal, about which the Rohillas are marauding and have beaten the Nizam's troops. The detachment from the Subsidiary Force under Colonel Roberts which marched some time back is posted at Hingolee. Captain George Hare was shot at Ellichpore by a Mussulman sepoy. The act was no part of a confederacy. The sepoy has been taken, and says he shot his officer because he had ordered him to shave his beard."

ENGLISHMAN, *January* 24, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 11th instant :—

"The Rohillas have been long plundering the country, which I suppose must primarily be ascribed to our want of cavalry, the Rissalas of the Hyderabad Contingent being in the field to put them down. I hear to-day that they have two well-dressed Brahmins with them, who are said to command them, and to be the agents of Tantia Topee. This opinion is by no means conclusive of the fact, for if the Rohillas were acting as rebels they would not confine themselves to plunder, but would burn and destroy all within their reach ; and, in the next place, they have refrained, as before, from committing aggression on the assigned districts, just as much denuded of troops as the other parts of the Nizam's country, which Tantia's agents would certainly have led them to do. It is just possible that the Rohillas do not care to meddle with English affairs, lest it should lead to a more active pursuit of them, and shut the doors of the city upon them, to which on being dispersed they might, as before, resort for asylum, and remain there unquestioned and unharmed. If they be engaged by Tantia's agents, which I doubt, they have a commanding voice in the management of their affairs. This, however, was not to be doubted ; it could not be otherwise."

ENGLISHMAN, *February* 2, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 25th January :—

" Some months ago you published a letter of mine somewhat to the effect that the Rohillas had pursued their course of plunder for an unusually long period, and that it was to be feared they would, either incidentally or by design, become the nucleus for the disaffected and rebellious to form up on. I give you extracts below from two letters. One of them will inform you that this plundering party has openly assumed the character of rebellion, that some disaffected persons have

joined it, and that it may be expected their numbers will increase to a much larger extent, unless they sustain signal defeat from Brigadier Hill's force. The Nizam's Government has not been in a position to put them down, it has no forces capable of being employed in the field but the Arabs, and these have interests of too large importance to maintain at the capital to permit any diminution of their strength being made by sending out detachments. They have usurped powers which do not belong to subjects, and they feel that they can only preserve them by possessing physical control over the capital. The Resident has not had troops to permit his sending out detachments, especially cavalry, without which the Rohillas could not have been overtaken, and the moveable columns sent out by the Nizam's Government have as yet done no service. The want of more British troops at this place has long been felt. But the Madras Government has not been able to meet the Resident's requisitions, urgent as they have been, from the paucity of British troops on its establishment."

Extracts of a letter from the North-West Frontier, dated 11th January, 1859.

"Sir Hugh Rose moved out towards Ajunta and drove off the plundering Rohillas, but not till they had played the mischief with Ajunta, sacked it, and burnt it. This Rohilla band is the same which has for twelve months looted fully twenty large villages, killing and wounding people, violating women, and setting the Nizam's troops at defiance. They have issued a paper in shape of a letter to be forwarded to Hyderabad: the purport is that they are the servants of Nana Sahib, and as the Sooba of Aurungabad has imprisoned three of their brethren, and the Nizam has allied himself with the British, they will destroy his country."

Extract of a letter from Hingolee, dated 16th January 1859.

"A Sarnee sowar has just come in from Brigadier Hill's camp. He writes on the 15th:—'We have had a long action to-day, seventeen hours in the saddle. The Arabs and Rohillas have gone into a gurree, which we are watching. I fear Captain M'Kinnon is mortally wounded; Captain Hoseason shot through the shoulder; Captain Swete, H. A., through the thigh (ball still in); Captain Clogstoune, contusion; Captain Ivie Campbell plundered of everything he had at Kissore, and only escaped with his life.'

"I have just obtained the following authentic intelligence about the affair with the Rohillas. Captain Clogstoune cut up thirty or forty Arabs and Rohillas that had plundered Kissore, the rest took possession of a turret in the village. Howitzers and mortars were not used. The officers mentioned above suffered as above described, four or five sepoys killed, and as many wounded. Colonel Hill has invested the village closely, and little doubt is entertained of the annihilation of these marauders if they do not contrive to escape. Sir Hugh Rose's force is near at hand, Colonel Roberts with his detachment not far off, and some of the 21st on their way.

"Toorabaz Khan, the leader of the insurrection of the 17th July 1857, has escaped from his prison. This was to be expected: there was general sympathy with him, of which I presume his guards partook. We owe this to the moulvies, who found that by their laws his crime did not admit of his being sentenced to death. This I take to be about as bad as any of the bad news I am giving you.

"There has been an insurrection in the jail at Aurungabad; prisoners escaped; eighty Rohillas got clean off. Some of the others were captured and fifty or sixty killed."

ENGLISHMAN, *February* 4, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 22nd January:—

"On the 19th instant I informed you that Brigadier Hill had closely invested a turret in which the Rohillas beaten by him on the 15th instant had taken shelter. The Rohillas seemed to think it best to endeavour to get through the besiegers before their guns were up. They made a sally at night, were attacked by the besieging party, they fought with desperation, and it was long before their ranks were broken. They at length fled, losing a hundred men dead on the field.

Our loss is seven men killed and thirteen wounded. This body is a detachment from a large body of Rohillas overrunning the country. It is commanded by an Arab and has Arabs in its ranks. This is a new feature. The Arabs have not before appeared as plunderers in the Nizam's territories. A body of seven hundred Rohillas was within fifteen miles of the place where the affair above described took place. Sir Hugh Rose's force and Colonel Roberts' and Colonel Hill's are all moving upon these. I do not know the directions in which they are moving, but I have good hopes that some one of these forces will give us a good account of them.

"Five thousand rupees, I hear, has been offered for the apprehension of Torabaz Khan, dead or alive. He is gone towards Husnabad, a district in which many Rohillas are said to reside. It cannot be but that these districts will be called to account for protecting marauding Rohillas if it be true—the fact with me is doubtful—that these districts give shelter to marauders knowing them to be such."

ENGLISHMAN, *February* 7, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 25th January :—

"Torabaz Khan, one of the leading insurgents of 17th July 1857, of whose escape from confinement I informed you, was shot, and with him one of the two Pandies of his guard that assisted his escape and fled with him. The other Pandy escaped. The Naib of Toopran, one Mirza Poorban Ali Beg, rendered his Government this good service. The body has been brought here and is to be hung in chains."

ENGLISHMAN, *February* 16, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 2nd February:—

"It was to be calculated upon, and therefore I will not say that the Nizam's troops are fated to sustain disasters, which, however, as they can be repaired almost immediately by the employment of the Contingent, if that be not obstructed by some sort of Court influence, is of little consequence. Lootfoolla Khan, commanding a moveable column of the Nizam's troops, approached a ghurree called Hurlee incautiously, and was shot with some of his horsemen by the garrison, composed partly, so it is said, of Rohillas. Hurlee is the Jageer of Kadir Jung, a gentleman on the establishment of Shums-ool-Oomrah, and is held by a Zemindar who is engaged in some contest with a rival claimant of the estate. This man is said to be the person who fired upon the troops of the Government. It is not imputed to Kafir Jung that he took any part in the business of the present or any other contest in which the Zemindar may have been engaged, and if he in his capacity of Jageerdar reported to his official superior that the Zemindar retained Rohillas, notwithstanding the often-repeated orders of the Government to the contrary, no blame can be attached to him. The great drawback to order here is that the servants of the Government in the country do not report to it a present status, however mischievous the consequences may be to which it is likely to lead, till some such result as that I have described occurs.

"I hear that Colonel Hill is to blow up Buswunt and other places which harboured the Rohillas and Arabs concerned in the late fight with him. Unless it be understood that all places harbouring Rohilla depredators will be equally destroyed this measure will be inadequate to produce the desired effect. It will bring quiet for a time, but after a period, if marauding excursions be not renewed by large armed bodies, we shall have, as their substitute, highway Robin Hood robberies and dacoities. The suppression of disorder can only be effected by punishing those who give shelter to the malefactors, and are unquestionably *particeps criminis*. I shall be glad to see the day when it may be thought proper to inflict punishment upon the Naibs and Zemindars protecting these marauders, and of fines being levied on districts where robberies on the highroads by armed bands may be committed. It should be carefully provided that these fines, or any other punishment which may be substituted for them, fall especially upon the Naibs, and in sequence to them upon the village authorities, whether hereditary or the employés of Government. A general

disorganization of a Government based upon the demoralization of a people can only be remedied by laws which, though they may at times inflict injury upon the unoffending, can alone serve, by acting upon the fears of the community, to procure that assistance for the Government which loyalty or right morals will not otherwise bring to it.

"*3rd February.*—I was led into a mistake in regard to the name of the place where Lootfoolla Khan, the commandant of a detachment of the Nizam's troops, was killed. It is not Hurlee, but Hurkumla, described no otherwise than as the stronghold of a Zemindar. It does not appear to be connected with any Jagheerdaree establishment. The Highlanders which came to us from Bellary about four months ago have left us this morning for their former station. This presupposes quiet, and we certainly possess such quiet as is possessed by other parts of India where there is no actual commotion."

ENGLISHMAN, *March* 5, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 19th February:—

"Shaik Ahmed, an Arab, laying a claim on the part of a Zemindar to certain lands held by another, had his suit rejected by the Nizam's Government. He moved away from Hyderabad, to which he had come with a retinue of two or three hundred soldiers, and marching straight to Degris, the bone of contention, took possession of it forcibly, and plundered it, but nothing besides it, that I hear of. A body of Arabs composed of detachments from the larger bands of the Arab Chiefs was sent against him; it is reported that there has been some fighting, but its reality I am disposed to distrust. There might have been some sham fighting, and a few men may have been killed, but not the less a sham on that account. On the approach of Brigadier Hill, Shaik Ahmed made his escape from his ghurree, and has taken shelter in the Mahore jungle. The incidence of such affairs at Hyderabad can scarcely be interesting out of it. But it may be so to know that Brigadier Hill is destroying Degris, and is directed, of course, under the sanction of the Nizam's Government, to destroy all places that have sheltered the rebel and the freebooter. I rather apprehend that there is a limitation to this order, it being restricted in application to those places in which the marauders and rebels engaged in the late action with Brigadier Hill had found shelter. As there is a difficulty to get those officers of the Government punished who protect those men, perhaps the next best thing is the destruction of their asylums.

"The Nizam's Government has issued a circular order to the district officers, opening with the preamble that a detachment from Sir Hugh Rose's force will occupy Malloopett; that they should guard their respective frontiers with the utmost vigilance, to prevent the rebels who have concentrated themselves about Nirmul and Mahore from moving, either in large or small bodies, upon Hyderabad. They are instructed to attack and apprehend these men. These orders are judicious. Hyderabad has been the great asylum to all the criminals of the country. Once there and they are absorbed among the masses. This is the common condition of India, of your provinces as well as those of Hyderabad. Here every man almost is disposed to shelter the State criminal; detection by the Government authorities becomes difficult. I am happy to say, however, that the Talookdars have recently sent in a few prisoners."

ENGLISHMAN, *April* 12, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 29th ultimo:—

"There was no want of significant symptoms to point out to us that the Nizam's subjects were numerously confederated with rebels, and corresponded through emissaries with their chiefs. There was no clue, however, by which to track the conspiracy. The sympathy with the conspirators was almost universal, and time and chance could alone be relied upon for a disclosure of their machinations. That has now fortunately occurred, and from the apprehension of four conspirators, against whom there exist proofs of their correspondence with emissaries of the Nana, and of four Talookdars leagued with marauding Rohillas,

I have hopes that further traces of a conspiracy I believe to be extensive may be found. Times and circumstances have permitted the bold spirits among those who hate us to manifest openly and ostentatiously a hostile spirit towards us, in some cases even by overt acts. It is now about time that retribution should follow ; justice requires it especially, and policy not less so.

" The Puttels of Harlee, father and son, gave shelter to Rohillas. Captain Murray, of the Contingent, was sent against them. The Puttels absconded : Captain Murray having discovered that the son had taken refuge in a village two miles distant from Harlee, succeeded in capturing him. The father then gave himself up—rather a curious fact, unless his reliance was that their punishment would not exceed a mulct, for in the village was found not only property plundered at Nelungee, but a correspondence, in original letters, carried on by Sufturood-Dowla, one of the impoverished Hyderabad Ameers, the Raja of Kowlas, a considerable Zemindar, and the two before-mentioned Puttels, with an emissary of the Nana, perhaps the Brahmin whom I mentioned in my last letter as imprisoned, tried, and convicted. The discovery of the conspiracy is fortuitous, but when we have eight prisoners to deal with, unless they are buoyed up with the hopes of being treated leniently, it will be hard if further disclosures be not made.

" The Rohillas have been again plundering near Korinja, the field of part of their late exploits. Armies are useless against these fellows : they appear but to disappear. There must be a new organization of system to put them down ; the Talookdar through whose district they pass, and the Talookdar who does not lead his forces to a general combination to put them down, must be punished, and that severely.

" In connection with the two affairs about which I wrote to you a few days ago, the attempt to assassinate the Resident and the Minister, and the warlike preparations of the Arab Chief Abdoolla bin Ali, the interest here continues, and there is a good deal of idle gossiping about them. It may, however, be worth relating that His Highness the Nizam has evinced great good feeling upon the occasion ; he has made offerings at all the shrines, and they are numerous, as a thanksgiving for the safety of Colonel Davidson. He has manifested resentment towards persons from an undefined suspicion, altogether undeserved, of their having some connection with the matter ; and he is taking precautions to prevent the recurrence of any similar event, one step towards which is that no man, however high his rank, is to be admitted within the precincts of the inner courts of the palace with more than two servants in attendance. Heretofore the higher grades of personages, and persons favoured at Court, have visited the inner courts surrounded with an armed host. By relating the above circumstances I have meant to convey nothing more than that the Nizam is intensely anxious to provide for the safety of the Resident. Could any other measure be suggested to him that would tend to the same purpose we have the assurance in his present conduct of their adoption. But there is no guarding against treachery. No man is suspected by the Minister or Resident of being confederated with, or of having instigated, the wretch to his attempt ; but for all that I shall be glad to find that inquiry into the matter for a time is not relaxed. The people evinced a better disposition on the occasion than I expected, and but that their deadly animosity is of too recent a date to be forgotten I should have returned to my former feelings towards them. They have expressed reprobation and abhorrence of the act—I am confident, with sincerity. Of course, others may be differently impressed, but their opinions I am not likely to hear. There is another circumstance worth noticing. The subsidiary troops were prepared, having got telegraphic intelligence of the attempt to assassinate, to march down to the Residency, of which the Resident on being informed whilst yet at the Palace sent off a message to prohibit their movement, deciding correctly that were he living or dead they could do no good by approaching the city, but might do harm. The Arabs have delivered up the Chela, a black slave, of one Siddee Saeed to the Minister, as the person who circulated among them the report that English troops were going to

enter the city. This looks something like penitence. Who cares for what they believe? The objection is, and it is no small objection, to their being in a position to act in such high matters of their own authority, and to their daring to assume defiance towards the English.

"A Brahmin has been apprehended with the Nana's proclamations upon his person. He has been tried by Captain Bullock, and in all probability capitally convicted. We require some severe examples to be made here: the people have lost sight of our power; let us show them first that it has not been lost, after that we may be as gentle as lambs."

ENGLISHMAN, *April* 23, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 10th April :—

"The measures now taking by Colonel Davidson will, I hope, restrain the disorders which have prevailed in the country, repress conspiracies, and, above all, prevent evil counsel tending to alienate the Nizam from the English, and false reports to excite his suspicions regarding their designs against his person and State from being carried to him, as they have been constantly. In regard to the last I shall mention one instance, to show the length to which the audacity of these false reports could go. The Nizam, being on a visit at his Minister's, was cautioned against a combination of the English and his Minister to make him a prisoner, and was told that English troops had moved into the vicinity of the city, which was wholly false, either to effect that object, or to carry off his brother, with whom they had a secret understanding, and of whose rivalry for the musnud the Nizam seems to be, though unnecessarily, seriously alarmed. When any man in a high position could have the audacity to fabricate and report to the Nizam a rumour of so dangerous a character, and when, notwithstanding that the falsehood of the report grounded upon the movement of the troops to the vicinity of the city, so easily ascertainable, could be believed by the Nizam, it was time that the earliest opportunity should be taken to punish the fabricators of such reports, and those who, being about the person of the Nizam, had not cared to appear prominently and avowedly hostile to the English.

"The depredations of the Rohillas had embraced almost every district in the Nizam's territories. If these had not originated by the abetment of the district officers, they certainly had augmented and facilitated their opportunities for committing depredations, and had given them security against capture when they were broken up and dispersed, by allowing them to take refuge in their fortresses. It became a primary object that these abettors of criminals should be punished, and the Resident has had four collectors of districts and towns, men who are prominent in giving asylum to Rohillas, and one jagheerdar, a priest, made prisoners, and brought in here for punishment. If this be in any degree proportionate to their offences, as it will be a new condition of things, we may confidently expect to see collectors and zemindars neither abetting marauders nor affording asylum to Rohillas, of whom all located in the country may be said to be following, systematically and without disguise, that occupation.

"The pursuit of the Rohillas and their abettors has led incidentally to the discovery of a correspondence with an emissary of Nana, in which as yet four persons alone have been implicated. Of these, three are prisoners, as also the emissary; the Raja of Kowlas, being the fourth, is still at large and raising troops to maintain himself, perhaps in his stronghold Kowlas, against the Government. Had any clue to such a conspiracy been discovered at any period whatever of our difficulties it is quite impossible for the Resident not to have used his most strenuous energies to procure the apprehension and punishment of the criminal. To have remained silent from a temporizing policy when such conspiracies were carried on in the country would have betrayed a degree of weakness in the English Government and its administration of which it is incapable. The conspiracy has but now been incidentally discovered. The apprehension of the Puttels of Hurlee, for protecting Rohillas, led to the seizure of their papers, which have disclosed the conspiracy by a rather extensive correspondence of the conspirators.

I believe many men to have been concerned in conspiracies against the English Government ; and that the Resident and the Minister have never received direct information of it (for I confidently believe that that would have been followed by the apprehension and punishment of the criminals) does not in my opinion negative the existence of an extensive conspiracy, with numerous conspirators concerned in it, but is a proof that the whole country, nearly, colludes with them ; of its sympathy there can be no doubt.

"A third measure is now depending, of not less import than those I have described. The Resident, Colonel Davidson, requires the Nizam to dismiss those persons from his court and capital who, being of his household and much about him, have shown themselves openly hostile to the English, and are supposed to have used their influence with the Nizam to mislead him. Of these, four in number, Azmut Jung is the most prominent in rank and influence : it is he who has impressed upon the Nizam that the English Government, in collusion with his brother, Roshun-ood-Dowla, have sinister designs against His Highness personally, and at moments considered favourable by him for acting against the English he has openly appeared, if I may so express myself, in the field, serving out ammunition to his men and preparing himself as if for action. The next man is Mirdachand, the head of one of the two sections of His Highness's Chobdars, and by his position much about the person of the Nizam, which has given him opportunities so to ingratiate himself with his master as to have carried him not unfrequently to the closet. This man is a noted bigot. He was one of the insurgents that attacked the Residency on the 17th July 1857. He went to Bolarum, the cantonment of the Contingent, to assist the mutineers who had wounded Brigadier McKenzie. He was the friend and patron of Jehangeer Khan, the assassin of the other day. The next is one Boz Khan, a burly Pattan, who has everywhere, without concealment, used threats and defiance addressed as much to the Resident personally as to the English generally. He resided opposite to a boundary wall of the Residency, and his house, if circumstances admitted, was to have been the concealed resort of insurgents, as affording a good opportunity to attack the Residency by surprise. The fourth is one Moulvie Ibrahim, a Sunnite, a man conspicuous amongst Mahomedans for religious zeal, always to be best noted in their hatred of everything that is beside them. This Moulvie, a Sunnite, hates the Sheas, or Sheites, no less than he abhors the English. He took the lead in the Mecca Mosque during the administration of Suraj-ool-Moolk, when the Sunnites, for the love of the three Caliphs, thought proper to murder a dozen or two of Sheas, of course under the sanctified guarantee against sin of a standard of faith. Of this Moulvie I know of no overt act, but it is said of him that his seditious talk is not less frequent than his *cullamas*, often as they may be repeated.

"It was impossible that these men could be allowed to remain about the person of the Nizam—indeed, to remain unpunished. Our quiescence would have been symptomatic of a timid policy, more dangerous in the end than any result which could proceed from a bolder course, although it led to extremity ; for then, as in the other case, we should not be taken with our eyes shut. I have no doubt of the Resident carrying out this measure ; it cannot be permitted to be arrested in a middle course by any sort of composition ; the accomplishment is necessary to discourage other parties from following the footsteps of these leaders. I have said these were the prominent men. After that it is hardly necessary to say that others are linked with them and pursuing the same course, and their impunity would have served to bring these forward, and to diminish the state of security, such as it is, in which we are now placed here. The carrying of these three measures will improve our security, and regain our seemingly lost influence, the apparent restoration of which, for it has not really been lost, would be of little value were it not that it will tend to repress disorder in the country, and to put down conspiracies and misrepresentations made to the Nizam, with the hostile view of separating him from our interests.

"I am sorry to say the Nizam has been a little difficult on this question, and, though it is progressing toward a termination such as we desire, it is not finally

closed. I believe there is nothing in His Highness's mind but a child-like partiality for a toy, perhaps some notion that his dignity is concerned in maintaining his servants. His Highness ought to be informed, as he has carried a considerable acerbity of temper into the matter, that there is a possibility of his motives being judged with greater harshness than I judge them. He should be taught by his counsellors and his friends that maintaining the enemies of the English about himself is, in fact, assuming an hostile attitude. Whatever His Highness's motives may be, the English cannot for the future but put themselves, if they do nothing more, in an attitude of the utmost vigilance in regard to His Highness's conduct and actions. With the propinquity of the Subsidiary Force to the capital of His Highness, with almost every man in it disaffected towards the English, and their active enemies allowed to go rampant, they are called on in common prudence to take precautions to guard themselves against treachery. They cannot allow such a state of things to be in the capital of the Nizam, and go to sleep and have the scenes of Meerut and Delhi re-enacted in the cantonment of Secunderabad, though by a different set of actors. His Highness should be taught that if he refuse the requisition of the English Government for the deportation of its enemies, he, not his Government, incurs personal responsibility. We have seen recently an attempt to assassinate the Resident; what if a similar attempt should follow at the instigation—I will bring the point within a narrow compass—of any of these proscribed men? The responsibility would fall heavily upon the Nizam, even if, allowing overt acts of hostility to go unpunished and unrepressed, as in the case of these men, the attempted assassination should proceed from others than the four men the objects of the present proscription.

"The Puttels of Harlee are brought in; and other conspirators, all Puttels, corresponding with Nana's emissaries, have been discovered. Facts elicited on the trial, of the Naibs giving asylum to the Rohillas, implicate other persons."

ENGLISHMAN, *May* 3, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 20th April:—

"Of the four men whose expulsion from this court and capital had been officially asked for by the British Government, two, Baz Khan and Moulvie Ibrahim, have left to go and reside at their jagheers; the two others are using subterfuges to retard their departure, but as the Nizam had conceded the point it cannot be postponed much longer.

"Last Thursday was fixed for the departure of the whole, but Moulvie Ibrahim, having solicited from His Highness permission to remain to say his Friday prayers in the Mecca Mosque, was permitted to remain till Saturday, but was enjoined to pray in any mosque but the Mecca. Rumours began to prevail of a general rising on that day. Every man could tell you that he had heard so, but no man could give you any fact or any reason for his belief excepting that it was generally so rumoured. That His Highness had some such impression was to be seen in his injunction to Moulvie Ibrahim not to go to the Mecca Mosque; and that the Minister was not regardless of the rumour was to be found in the circumstance that he posted a party of troops in the Mecca Mosque to preserve order, and sent a small detachment of Seikhs to the vicinity of the Residency for its protection. The Resident made no movement, which was in so much satisfactory to his neighbours, being considered the expression of his opinion that there was no great chance of danger. The circumstances of the country may be gathered from the fact of the prevalence of such rumours occasionally, and the credit, though partial, which they acquire, even among the best-informed. The fact is every Mahomedan at this capital desires his neighbour should rise against the English, but is unwilling to do so himself. We must be content with this state of imperfect security till we are satisfied that, by making severe examples, we have frightened them into subjection, and repressed cabals and conspiracies. It has been discovered that the late Rajah Bal Kishen, the highest officer of the Nizam's household, paymaster and one of his treasurers, corresponded with one of Nana's emissaries. This is an index to point to the fact that many others such as this man will yet be discovered.

"The man styling himself the Rajah of Satara has been captured by Captain Murray, who has also taken a second emissary of Nana, whose order to get the Beydurs of Shorapore to rise, dated some time in 1858, was found on his person. It is rather a curious coincidence that about the date of this order I was beset by anxious inquiries from Mahomedan gentlemen about Captain Taylor's health; a domestic alone informed me that a rising at Shorapore, and the murder of Captain Taylor, Deputy Commissioner of that district, was rumoured. I drew the conclusion that the emissary had stirred up the people, that the proposed insurrection was mentioned to everybody, preparing him to join in it as a thing to be, and that re[redacted] had brought it down to Hyderabad as an event accomplished.

"On the 18th instant an attack was made at Kokeetapilly on Captain Macin-t[redacted] distinguished officer, by a horseman of the Ressala of the Hyderabad Contingent, which he commands. The Ressala had just returned from doing good service in the field, and was encamped at the above-named place, one march distant from its cantonment, Bolarum. The assassin made a cut at him with his sword, which he received on his arm, not a severe wound, and then running amuck wounded the Ressaldar severely, and three men of the Ressala. He fled towards the gate of the village, near which he was brought down by a shot, and being still alive was tried by a drumhead court-martial, and hanged upon the spot. The man was in the habit of smoking opium, and had no accomplice, nor is any reason assigned for the attack on his commanding officer.

"His Highness the Nizam has exiled nine men of his brother's establishment to their jagheers, on suspicions, the grounds of which are not known, that they were concerned to assist him to effect his escape from the capital. The Nizam's punishments adopt the old French *régime* of sending courtiers to their estates: it would be an improvement to send them, according to the newer Russian mode, to travel in foreign countries for a given time."

ENGLISHMAN, *May* 23, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 9th instant:—

"The Raja of Kowlas has come in. It is now generally understood of him that he refused to accede to the proposals of Nana, and would take no part in the rebellion. The offence, then, that may be alleged against him is misprision of treason, which, though misprision of treason and felony is, as I am told, known to and punishable by Mahomedan law, is not popularly understood. I think the Raja of Kowlas should have the benefit to some extent of the common opinion; but then how necessary it is that there should be a reorganization of the moral system of the country.

"Azmut Jung, pressed upon with some severity by the Nizam, and threatened with forcible expulsion from his capital, quitted it on the night of the 3rd instant; he is now in a suburb of the city, and it is said will move towards his destination in a day or two.

"The trials of those who harboured Rohillas are proceeding slowly. I do not know where the hitch is. Some make a difficulty of appearing before the Court to answer for their conduct; but the trial of the others within the reach of its authority need not be postponed on that account.

"On the festival of the Eed, Moulvie Ukhbur, the preacher in the Mecca Mosque, who on more than one occasion has incurred unpopularity by preaching doctrines adverse to the Jehad, on descending from the pulpit, read the Khootba in a loud voice in the name of Nizam-ool-Moolk Asuf Jah, justifying it to the Mahomedans on the ground that the money of Hyderabad was coined in the name of that sovereignty, and by consequence Afzool-ood-Dowla must be understood to be the king of it. Some people here affirm that this Moulvie is acting an insidious part, and that his public condemnation of the rebellion of his co-religionists is meant to keep up the excitement. It is not so frequent as to make this the basis of such an opinion. But two circumstances, out of many which I could mention, stand so firmly in support of his truth as in my opinion to allay all suspicion of any sinister design. Moulvie Ukhbur, at Delhi, about 27 years ago,

received a paper of thanks from some fifty or sixty of the respectable inhabitants of the place, for having preached down the doctrines of the Wuhabees on a holy war which had begun to prevail there. And about a year ago, at Hyderabad, it is within my knowledge that he called upon a poor unknown Wuhabee, to lecture him as to the impropriety of his doctrines. This circumstance is accidentally known to me from the complaint of a connection of the reputed Wuhabee, and is perhaps not known to twenty persons besides. He has also excited great scandal by advising the Government to dismiss Moulvie Suleem from its territories, and to apprehend one Khoodrut Oolla, who came from Madras, from whence the Wuhabees generally come, to preach Wuhabee doctrines. He has besides been reviled in unm[illegible]red language by proclamations posted at the mosque where he preaches, and by [illegible]-mous notes placed within his pulpit. I question whether the example of [illegible]e Ukhbur, in regard to the Khootba, will be followed by other Moulvies here. We shall know nothing of it, for the Khootbas will be read as formerly, in an inaudible voice : *quare?*"

ENGLISHMAN, *June* 25, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 8th instant :—

"Ala-ood-Deen the prime mover, as far as we know, and the head of the insurrection of the 17th July 1857, was captured by a party sent by the Minister at Mulgulpilly, distant about 18 miles from hence, on the night of the 6th instant. He resisted and received three slight wounds. Five thousand rupees were offered for his person by the Nizam's Government, from which it may be considered that his offence is capital; but nothing is certain in this sublunary world, and at Hyderabad less so, perhaps, than anywhere else. Circumstances have taken a turn and begin to favour us. I hope to have soon to inform you of the capture of three other rank rebels, who appeared to take prominent parts in the insurrection mentioned above.

"Fourteen men from Beer have been taken up as being concerned in a conspiracy with the Nizam's agents. We shall find the conspirators and rebels so numerous that of a necessity we shall be obliged to close our eyes to the offence. But I hope the salutary measure of punishing some men of name and note, to procure for us a proper understanding of our motives, will not be wanting.

"The trials of conspirators, of marauders, of accessories, and abettors of the one and the other, hang heavily. If it continue to do so, a remedy must and will be applied."

ENGLISHMAN, *July* 8, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 24th June:—

"I waited in expectation of being able to give you information of the final results of the trials of marauders, rebels, and murderers, which were proceeding slowly in our Courts. I report the progress which has been made by sentence having been passed on some of these. The execution is yet deferred.

"Ala-ood-Deen, the Moulvie who instigated and headed the rebels of the 17th July 1857 against the Residency, which, as they did not attack with the view to the attainment of any special object, which was not undertaken, as wars are, for the express purpose of obtaining peace, and could have been undertaken for no other than that of murdering Christians, has been sentenced to transportation beyond seas for life, by three Moulvies, who were employed to try him. They do not find him guilty of Fusad, a term of general import, or of Bughawat, rebellion, but of having acted 'mookhalif-i-muslehut,' the simplest and perhaps most fitting translation of which is 'improperly.' I hear that some of the Moulvies who tried him, if not all, are endeavouring to bring to their aid other influential parties, to procure a sort of speciality for their sentence by bringing to it the construction, just what technicality and involution loving Moulvies are in the habit of doing, to the effect that their sentence, though not expressed virtually, limits the transportation to Mecca, to Hadramaut, or to Egypt. And I believe, as the question was put to me by one of their friends, as to whether the convicts

in the Andamans were not allowed to go free, the parallel will be used as withdrawing objection to Ala-ood-Deen's going free about the countries to which they would direct his transportation.

"It is impossible that there should be any commutation of his sentence with a view to its leniency. I build our future security upon condign punishment being inflicted upon this man. If it be not, it will not fail to show that there are influences superior to the power of the two Governments, the English and the Hyderabad, and encouragement to the disaffected will be given, from the uncertainty of the result which may attend their acts, to indulge themselves occasionally in the murder of a Christian or two. They will not, now that the Subsidiary Force is strengthened by an accession of English troops, and our native troops are with us hand and heart, attempt another insurrection—certainly not without the co-operation of the Arabs."

ENGLISHMAN, *July* 14, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 30th June :—

"Moulvie Ala-ood-Deen was sent out of the city at 10 P.M. on the 28th instant, in progress towards his destination. He was sent out under a guard of the Nizam's troops, which was relieved at a place about 18 miles distant on the road to Bombay, by a party of Lancers and of the Contingent Rissala Horse. He had remained free from fetters in his prison, even after he had been convicted and sentenced, and fetters will now be put upon him for the first time. With the precautions which the Nizam's Government has taken to prevent excitement among the inhabitants of the city, you will perceive at once the understood state of the people's minds and temper towards us, and the importance of Ala-ood-Deen. This first example of a sanctified traitor is a great step towards giving us security here, and I hope to see it followed up with other examples of just severity. I cannot help fancying that the reticence of this man and Jehangeer Khan to implicate others has given a sort of encouragement to rebels, who have found security from that circumstance; this too will break down. The Nizam's Government cannot stop at this point. The audacity of the people, from long impunity, unless supported by positive facts, would have surpassed all belief, of which the first instance I shall give you is to be found in the terms of the sentence passed upon this Moulvie. I have not seen the Futwah, but I am told it is declared therein that this man is punished for having acted ill-advisedly, 'mookhalif-i-muslehut,' and the interpretation given by the leading Moolvie here to what would appear to us an extraordinary punishment for so small an offence is that Mahomed having enjoined Islam to undertake no holy war but with the greatest probability of success, this fellow was punishable for having contravened that law. This but too plainly gives the conclusion that he is punished for want of success, and that the massacre of the Christians at the Residency would have justified his proceeding and exempted him from punishment."

"P. S.—The Moulvies have shown their wariness in this Futwah : they would not offend the Government and lose their situations by not punishing the rebel, and they would not affront Islam by punishing him for the meritorious act of killing infidels. I shall not be able to procure a copy of the Futwah, which I much desire to send to you."

ENGLISHMAN, *August* 18, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 4th instant :—

"The Mohurrum is arrived, and most unaccountably the rumour of the Soonees rising against the Sheahs, understood not as a religious but as a political movement, has died away. This is of no effect one way or the other. Meetings of conspirators and cabalists, which alone could keep a rumour alive, are not necessary either to originate or to mature a project. The conspiracy exists in every man's breast, and whatever the project of the leading person or persons may be it can be disseminated throughout the masses with great rapidity by the officials of the mosques and the religious heads of other sections of the community. As to

ourselves we are perfectly secure in respect to our main strength. The people of the city know that it cannot be touched. Our only apprehension is from a sudden rush being made against the Residency, in which case the Mahomedans may commit some murders and obtain good booty. But they will neither impair our strength nor gain any accession to their own, and the end would be deplorable to them : they and their religion could not achieve a greater misfortune for themselves. The odds are very considerably in favour of there being no rising, though not yet amounting to the long odds.

" Ala-ood-Deen, the truculent Moulvie, is in jail at Tanna, where he will remain till he is put on board ship. I suppose he is kept at Tanna because it is feared if taken to Bombay that he would obtain release from his imprisonment by an *habeas corpus*. Sending him to the Andamans, if the inhabitants of the islands are cannibals, partakes of poetical justice. The reverend Moulvie will kill the Andamanites for the love of God, and they will kill him, especially as he is a fat fellow, for the love of their stomachs.

" I told you in my former letter that the punishments of the rebels could not cease with that of Ala-ood-Deen, and of the others I mentioned as lying in prison under sentence about seven persons have been sentenced to condign punishment, six for confederating with Nana, and one, the Rajah of Kowlas, for misprision. I am glad to see that this crime has been recognized by the Courts here as punishable with some severity. I do not know that I can better give you an idea of the genius of these people—they are not so sharp as those of Bengal and Hindoostan—than by quoting a part of Suftur-ood-Dowla's defence, who was tried for conspiring with Nana to get up a rebellion in this State. He observed that he had taken service with Nana: ' What of that?' said he, ' I got off one horse and mounted another.' This man is a nobleman of this Court, a jagheerdar, and resides in the city. Under all these circumstances he sees no wrong in joining a confederacy against this State. I should be absurd in quoting this opinion were it confined to Suftur-ood-Dowla alone, but it would surprise those who have not mixed with these people to see many grave and reverend seigniors concur in it.

" The Nizam has desired his Minister to take all proper precaution to guard the Residency during the Mohurrum ; this is gratifying : *quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* I would rather have two hundred English bayonets and four guns. This force would be quite strong enough to stem any torrent that might rush against us from the city till we were relieved."

ENGLISHMAN, *September* 7, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 20th August :—

" Captain Jackson, a pensioned officer of the British Government, who had resided for some years past in a suburb of this city, was ordered some days ago by the Nizam's Government to leave the territories for some political escapades, in regard to which I have correct information but of one. He sent a telegram to the Government of India to the effect that Mookhtar-ool-Moolk, the Minister, gave asylum to a rebel prince of Delhi. An inquiry was instituted here, and it would be absurd to call the grounds upon which Captain Jackson had proceeded to make this charge slight, for there were no grounds at all for it. His friends expected the Nizam would have favoured him, and Captain Jackson demurred for some days as to yielding obedience to the order, but the Nizam did not do so, and he left yesterday.

" The Mohurrum has passed with about its average rate of mischief, two men were killed and about twenty-four wounded, with one exception, in unpremeditated quarrels. Two men were wounded by an elephant, and one woman drowned.

" Captain Jackson had received his information from a servant who had heard an Arab in the street, unknown to him and untraceable by him, saying so to some other person, who had heard it from a European officer in the Nizam's service, who again had heard it from common rumour—like most common rumours, untraceable even one step beyond the person who propagates it."

ENGLISHMAN, *September* 22, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 8th instant :—

"One Khootab Khan, an arch-rebel,—if it be true, a fellow remarkable for having urged the insurgents of the 17th July 1857 to attack the Residency, as it was unprepared for defence, and informed the Resident that he was to be attacked,—is now undergoing trial. This double dealing will, I hope, meet a condign punishment. It is also imputed to him that he was in communication, for no good purpose, with certain sepoys of the Subsidiary Force then serving as guards of the Residency. I hope the Court may not find that as a good Mussulman he was right in all he did —in the one case in getting up an insurrection against infidels, and in the next in providing for his personal safety."

ENGLISHMAN, *November* 5, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, the 21st October :—

"The country continues disturbed. We cannot get rid of the Rohillas, cut them up in the field, or imprison them by hundreds : their number appears scarcely reduced, and bands as strong as before are found dispersed over the country, plundering successfully, and committing the worst atrocities. The predatory bands are composed of all classes of persons, Rohillas, Arabs, Seikhs, Beloochees, Deccanees, Mussulmans, Hindoos, and others. But the Rohillas are the more numerous party, and are the nucleus upon which the others form. Their number does not appear, as I have said, to decrease, and yet it has been reckoned that it never was much above two thousand. If this be an approach to a correct estimate, we can then only understand their appearing again numerously in the field—what it is almost impossible to conceive—by their having been released or escaped from their prisons. About a week ago a band of four hundred Rohillas plundered Sutaseepett, killing five men and wounding eight. Three women of the village in consequence of their bad treatment drowned themselves. Sutaseepett is only forty miles distant from Hyderabad, is a large village, and is situated centrically to many large villages Their escape from hence it might have been inferred would have been difficult, but the Rohillas plundered it leisurely. Relief did come to it, but it came too late to do good. The relieving party is in pursuit. The Rohillas, however, have disappeared. These men are foreigners, and are marked as such by their personal appearance, their foreign accent generally, and by their habits. They cannot disguise themselves nor easily be mistaken. It is difficult of belief that they can be concealed. Those who returned to their abodes, after a hue and cry of a plundering excursion has passed through the whole country, cannot but be marked by the village authorities as persons who had belonged to the banditti. At all events the Government by a general edict has proscribed Rohillas, and has ordered that any moving about the country without a passport shall be apprehended and sent to the capital. Every district has a presiding officer, a Naib with several subordinates. Every village has its Tehsildar, or Havildar, and mostly a Cutwal—all Government servants. Besides these there are the hereditary village authorities, Zemindars, Puttel, Putwaree, &c., in common with the Government servants answerable to it for their conduct. As a little management would soon inform the Government of the residence of every Rohilla in the country, the punishment of those Naibs who do not report them, and fines levied upon the local hereditary officers and villages, would soon clear the country of them, or bring them into its prisons.

"The whole force of the Jehad is concentrated by the Mahomedans here in their hatred of the English. The Hindoos, equally infidels, and lying equally under the proscription of the Jehad, are not cared for. Islam here is decidedly taking a direction, unknown and acknowledged by themselves, towards Wahabyism, who look upon these Rohillas as Moojahids, men fighting for religion, which, though a preposterous opinion, is favoured by those who do not abominate them.

"I am sorry to say that Seikhs seem principally to constitute the dacoits that plunder the suburbs and the vicinity of the capital : they are now filling its prisons. One Zuffer Khan, a Jemadar of plunderers, and consequently a Rohilla, has come in upon a full pardon from the Nizam's Government, which he would only accept on

the guarantee of the Resident. I suppose him to be an important personage amongst his clan and those of his occupation, and I hope he will make a clean breast and implicate the parties residing at the capital who have been concerned with him and his fellows."

"P.S.—Two Rohillas have been sentenced to death, they are to be executed at Sutaseepett—a pity not at Hyderabad. This is taking a right course, and by making examples of these ruffians we may yet save the lives of many innocent men and women."

ENGLISHMAN, *November* 14, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 1st instant :—

"The usual course of events is almost daily varied here by dacoities, by duels and by murders too frequent for report, so much so as to pass here ordinarily without remark. They have, however, come upon us rather thickly lately. Four or five days ago a Seikh serving in the station guard at the Residency was discharged, in common with eleven others, at the instance of the superintendent of the station guards. He waylaid this man at night at the door of his house to murder him, and a Moulvie coming out of the house was mistaken for the superintendent and was cut down by the Seikh. He has been made prisoner, and a dismissed Jemadar of the station guards, also a Seikh, who is said to have instigated him to the murder. The Cutwalee department is not very actively administered, but the Cutwal having fortunately obtained information of an assemblage of dacoits at a village about four miles distant from the city, preparatory to a night incursion, sent a body of his men to apprehend them. The dacoits, eighteen men of all descriptions of castes and creeds, offered resistance : two were killed, four wounded and brought in prisoners with six other men, the remainder escaped. The following day the Cutwal was enabled to apprehend two dacoits serving among the military retainers of a Jemadar, and eleven among those of a nobleman. I do not mean to say that either the Jemadar or the nobleman had any concern with these fellows ; they are above any such imputation. On the 23rd instant a party of Rohillas plundered Jowla, the Jagheerdar of which, a Peerzada, is now lying in prison under a sentence of two years' imprisonment for giving asylum to Rohillas. Jowla under his charge was not molested. I suspect the Rohillas have now plundered it by way of retaliating upon the Government for the punishment it has inflicted upon the Jagheerdar, a Mahomedan, a Syed, a Peerzada, and their patron. If they have acted with any such purpose I hope the Government will understand it, and see the necessity of putting down those who denounce and punish it, for offences towards themselves. They might, if there were no such motives, have spared Jowla, which had sheltered them, and which after two years' sequestration will be restored to the Peerzada, their patron and friend. Ramaswur Rao, the Raja of Wunpurtee, known to the public by his designation in the papers of Brigadier, is discharging his duties towards the Nizam's Government actively and zealously. He has recently apprehended ten Rohillas laden with the booty they had plundered in their excursion. He has especial merit in the circumstance that his seizure of these Mahomedan plunderers will bring him no popularity amongst the Mahomedan community. Banditti cannot destroy the English power, but in disorder there is something to hope for ; it destroys occasionally an Englishman or two, in which there is something pleasant to the man of inaction quietly seated at Hyderabad, regardless of the greater number of his own community who suffer. The occurrences of yesterday are that last night a burglary was committed in a house and the owner wounded. Two men of the Lodha caste fought with swords, one man wounded. Two sowars of Mahomed Khan ditto, both wounded. Besides these a placard was posted in a musjid, the production of a Sheah, giving offence to the Soonnees. There was a movement, a gathering of people, which was heard of in time by the Minister to prevent a collision. A Sheah, a person of no note, has been taken up as the author of the placard. He denies the charge, and as yet no proof has appeared against him."

"P.S.—I have heard that four men in a respectable rank of life have been

taken up for being concerned in posting the placard, which abused the Caliphs, Afzool-ood-Dowla, and Mookhtar-ool-Moolk. The curse by the Sheah of the Caliphs is called Tubarra, and is a regulated curse. The Soonnees are ordered on these occasions to put the Sheahs to death."

ENGLISHMAN, *November* 23, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 8th instant :—

"Perhaps you will think with me that the following communication made to me by a native gentleman in the habit of having much intercourse with his community, will not be too unimportant for publication. He observed that during the early period of the recent disturbances there was not a house here nor an assemblage of persons in which sedition and rebellion were not openly talked by the Mahomedans, that that had ceased latterly to be so openly discussed, but that the Mahomedans were now endeavouring to excite the Hindoos to disaffection on account of the plunder of their temples at Beyt, of the violation perpetrated on their religion, and of the intolerance of Christians, of which these were manifestations. The gentleman said, 'We will not be deceived by this, we have not forgotten the destruction of our idols and temples by the intolerance of Aurungzebe, and of other Mahomedans generally, nor can we forget the tyranny of native sovereignties, of which a sample is even now before us in the conduct of the Rajas'—meaning those, I presume, who hold territories, and with whom we profess not to interfere.

"He told me of another circumstance, too late now for any use, and though surmises that such had been the conduct of all the soldiery of the country existed, yet one established fact is worth a hundred conjectures. In saying that such was the conduct of almost all of the soldiery I would except the Arabs, who affected neutrality, which they of course could only manifest by disobeying the orders of the Government to take part with the English ; this, though they professed obedience to the Government throughout, they did not do. The fact given me by the gentleman was that guards given him long antecedently by certain chiefs and the Government for the protection of his house and property left him defenceless to join the insurgents when plunder to all around was threatened. It was surmised at the time that a general rising of the soldiery might have occurred ; that it did not occur we owe to the judicious management of Colonel Davidson and Mooktar-ool-Moolk, the Minister, then known as Salar Jung. Nobody was with us, everybody was against us, we could bring no actual strength to enable us to resist and to repel. The entire dependence for safety was on preserving a good seeming, and that was judiciously managed. The disunited parts, though having a tendency to adhesion, were properly kept apart, and a combined movement prevented. A little haste, a little intemperance, a little backwardness, and all would have been lost.

"It is curious to observe the easy transition with which the Mahomedans, who above all things are instructed by the precepts of their Koran to abhor idols and infidels, in regard to the last of which they have given us a bumper benefit, have passed into sympathizing with the Hindoos. How absurd to think that, notwithstanding their doctrines and their antecedents past and present, they expect to be believed ; they certainly will be. Our taxes will improve, in regard to all that may make against us, the easy credulity of the Hindoos. There are few such as the gentleman whom I have described above, because the Hindoos will begin to hate us, they will begin to love the Mussulmans."

"P.S.—I observed to a gentleman here that the ceremony prescribed for the reception of the Governor-General by the natives of Lucknow was that they should get off their horses, make their obeisance, then remount and accompany the *cortège*. This gentleman, himself a Mussulman, observed—'You will outrage the Mussulmans : this is the homage we exact from Kaffirs, and the Mussulmans will think themselves treated with great indignity to be exposed to the same.' The gentleman is a Liberal, and did not take it ill when I told him it was the fitting thing for the English to exact from them what they had exacted from others. But on observing to him in a graver tone that there has not been the least intention of offering them an indignity, no such thing had ever been thought of, he subscribed to this readily, and

said, 'We are fools and like to get up grievances. Move as you will, Mussulmans and Hindoos will consider themselves aggrieved. Do not go into the mistake of believing that they are satisfied with your conduct on any occasion only because they tell you so.' "

ENGLISHMAN, *December* 16, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 30th November :—

" Captain Peddlar marched from Aurungabad to attack some Bheels who had risen in the district of Byzapoor to aid the Bheels in Khandeish, whom Mr. Souter, as the Bombay papers have recently informed us, attacked and defeated in Khandeish, killing and gibbeting their chief. He overtook these insurgents in the Mahadave hills, and defeated them, killing forty of the party, himself losing two men killed, and six wounded. The ground did not permit of the cavalry acting, or many more of the enemy would have been destroyed."

ENGLISHMAN, *April* 13, 1860.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 30th March :—

" You may recollect that about a year ago four persons who possessed influence with the Nizam, and used it hostilely towards the English Government, were, at the instance of the Resident, exiled from the capital and ordered to reside on their estates (jagheers). His Highness has been uneasy upon this subject ever since, and it was a concession, though perhaps not due to His Highness, proper to be made to permit their return to the capital. The sanction from the English Government was given under the condition of certain restraints being imposed upon them, the terms were accepted, and messengers were sent the day before yesterday to recall them to the capital, but the Nizam mistakingly directed that their return should be the occasion of an ovation. This of course could not be permitted, and the Resident has properly put in a demurrer to their immediate return, stating that criminals could not be allowed to return in triumph. The question will be referred to the Viceroy, if the Nizam does not, in the mean time, make such concession as is required, which I rather think he will do. This was plainly a proper measure. The English Government could not permit its pardoned enemies and criminals to return triumphant to the capital of its ally, over whom—if not by right, by prescriptive usage—it holds paramount authority. The Mahomedan inhabitants of this country are but too arrogant already. Although I believe the Minister, to gratify his master, has advocated the return of these exiles with all possible earnestness and the whole weight of his influence, I should not be surprised to find other parties assuming with the Nizam the credit of their restoration, and that they have effected it in spite of the endeavours of the Minister to keep them out. I wish the Nizam could be made to understand that the Minister alone is publicly accredited by us, and that no man's influence, be he who he may, can counteract his. Such is the fact, but neither the Nizam nor the common herd understand it, and yet it is curious why they should not, for every indication made on the part of the English Government showed that its confidence is reposed in the Minister, and in him alone. The intrigues of this place, however, easily prevent everything, and as intrigue is more active and energetic than plain matter-of-fact it prevails here."

ENGLISHMAN, *April* 23, 1860.—The following is from Hyderabad :—

" Referring to my letter of the 30th March to you, I desire to correct a mistake as having some bearing upon the political opinions of the Minister. I have stated there that the recall of the four exiled men to the capital, I supposed, was pressed upon the Resident with great earnestness, and with all the weight of his personal influence. With regard to the last I have reason for now believing it was no such thing. The Nizam's requisition for their recall was sent to the Resident unattended with any commentary by the Minister. All these men but Mirda Chand have come in. Mirda Chand will have guards posted over his house ; the others are

to furnish security for their good conduct. The Nizam has engaged not to receive them at his Court. I think it useful that the religious fanaticism and blood-thirstiness of the Mahomedans should be made known as widely as possible, as marking the character of the times."

ENGLISHMAN, *May* 9, 1860.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 24th April 1860:—

"We have had an event of much interest here, rendered more so by its incidence. I have informed you that the four men exiled for their hostility to the English Government, seditious practices in all, and overt acts of insurrection and rebellion in one, Mirda Chand, who by his official duties stood nearest to the Nizam, were permitted by the Resident to return to the capital at the instance of His Highness the Nizam, but under stipulation that they should not be allowed admission to the presence, privately or publicly. The Nizam, in spite of the judicious advice of the only man, the Minister, who alone seems to understand the personal interests of His Highness and of the State, was pertinacious to recall them, and as much so to restore them to his Court and his favour. This made no small sensation, for it was seen that His Highness was acting in this matter without the Resident and his Minister, and that it was a contention for power with the former and appeared likely to prevail. The Mussulman party considered itself triumphant, and was proportionately supercilious. 'They were His Highness's servants and subjects; this was his country, who could prevent his showing favour to them?' If there had been nothing besides this insolence it ought to have been repressed, but there is always fear of the next step, and the Resident very properly addressed an official note to the Minister to the effect that it was not a well-advised measure in the Nizam to appear by his acts to be clandestinely the friend of our enemies. This was sharp. The Nizam for some days seemed to disregard it, and to such comments as could be made upon the ill-advisedness of the measure you receive nothing from the supercilious Mahomedan but the contemptuous *dooroost*. Suddenly, on the evening of the 17th instant, the Minister received a peremptory order forthwith to expel two of the leading rebels. His Highness (it was the Ramzan) had been fasting, and gave force to his injunction by adding that he would not break his fast till they had quitted his capital. The order was, without delay, carried into effect, and the Resident was directed to attend the Court the next day. As all these proceedings had been taken without any notice to the Minister, it was seen that there was some large design affecting him on hand, and that His Highness, under encouragement from a party, was going to make a deep plunge, apparently, *coûte qui coûte*.

"His Highness, the intended visit of the Resident being the first after his attempted assassination in March last year, took unusual precautions to guard his safety. The Resident, it would seem, was aware of the proposal His Highness intended to make, and seeing him backward to bring the subject upon the *tapis* determined upon giving him the opportunity to do so. This could not have been from any motive to agitate a disagreeable question, but to put His Highness right upon many matters which were misrepresented to him, and to prevent for the future his unnecessary, frivolous, and mistaken jarrings with his Minister. He begged to know if His Highness had any orders for him. His Highness evaded the question by a civil speech about the Governor General's health, and his desire that the friendship between the two States might subsist for ever. The Nizam did not make his motion; the Resident addressed him shortly in commendation of the Minister, and it is to be hoped that the question is put to rest. I do not, however, expect it to be finally so, and it would seem to me to be as well if the Nizam were put in possession of the views of our Government before he made any movement which should bring upon him disappointment and mortification.

"The reason assigned for the sudden expulsion of the two men is the Nizam's desire to propitiate the Resident, and to dispose him to accede to his proposal. There was very little said at the audience, and that little is so variously described

that I do not undertake to relate it. The least authentic version seems the most likely. The Minister has expressed himself satisfied with the conduct and expositions of the Resident, whatever they were. I am enabled to say upon good authority that the Resident observed to the Nizam that he was misinformed that he proposed measures to His Highness and reported to his Government under the influence of the Minister,—that such was not the case. He reported matters within his own knowledge to his Government, and that whatever the Minister presented to His Highness proceeded directly from his Minister. This is all in all that was wanted, but then the Nizam's *judgment* will direct him, and much pains will be taken to bias that.

"Another incident of no small interest is that the Resident is satisfied with the correctness of the evidence adduced against Mahomed Mookheem, the manager of Shums-ool-Oomrah's jageers, to the effect that his conduct has been oppressive and cruel, and that he has given asylum to Rohillas. This matter will be finally disposed of on instructions being received from the Supreme Government. Mahomed Mookheem's misconduct will have a more extensive scope in its bearings and results than appears at first sight."

ENGLISHMAN, *June* 8, 1860.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 25th May :—

"The Resident, Colonel Davidson, has been instructed by Government to call upon the Nizam's Government to make good the losses, estimated at a hundred and twenty-seven thousand rupees, sustained by its subjects by the plunder of Nelungee, a village of the Assigned Districts. The reason for demanding compensation from the Nizam, which, if it be restricted to that alone which is now asked for, is lenient in the last degree, is that two officers of some note in the State harboured and abetted the plundering Rohillas. It is due in justice to the Minister that I should say these officers were not subordinate to him, were not under his control, and were altogether beyond the reach of his influence. I understand that the Nizam's Government will be required to make good the plunder of Juggyahpett, a mart of some consideration near Masulipatam, when proper accounts shall have been received from that place of the amount of loss. These measures are not retributive, but they will do much good by showing that if they cannot arrest misconduct in the servants of the Government the measure of their punishment will necessarily become progressive."

ENGLISHMAN, *July* 5, 1860.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 19th June :—

"I understand, but not upon sufficient authority to assert it positively, that the Resident has demanded compensation from the Nizam's Government for some property destroyed recently by plunderers. If the Nizam's Government will adopt the spirit of this measure and make the authorities, where the depredation was committed, pay what it is made to disburse to the English Government, it would have a most salutary effect. It is by the connivance in a great measure of the officers of that Government, or by their laxity, that the chiefs of the depredators are not apprehended, and a little wholesome justice towards them would put down this mischief, extending almost over the whole country, or rather which did so extend, for the system of appointing Zilladars to watch certain *arrondissements*, and the operations of the Hyderabad Contingent against depredators, and the impending punishment of powerful officers of the Government, who sheltered them, have reduced to no inconsiderable extent the limits of their range. I hope to see a still better order of things. There is no doubt that it is ardently desired by the administrator. Without the intervention, however, of the English Government, his task will be arduous in the last degree. His ideas of government go beyond those of his compatriots, and the consequence may be understood. They will not easily gain popularity, nor will proper instruments be found to co-operate with him and give them effect. We require here, as you do in your territories, the use of a little force to give effect to new systems."

ENGLISHMAN, *August* 8, 1860.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 25th July:—

"This Government, which had given up all expectation of receiving any boon from the English Government, has been agreeably surprised by the restoration to it of Raichore and Darashew, two of the assigned districts, and of Shorapoor, which was captured by the English during the convulsions from its rebel Zemindar, the whole yielding a revenue of fourteen lakhs Company's rupees, equal to eighteen lakhs of Hyderabad rupees, a year. This is a sufficient and generous recompense to the Nizam's Government for its fidelity to its alliance, and, what is more, I believe it to be satisfactory to the members of the Government. If this cession be allowed to pass in its integrity into the hands of the Minister, we may expect to find order restored to the finances, and the debts of the Government gradually discharged; but as it is quite impossible that perverse actions should not occasionally invade the system for good which, though not often, sometimes obtains in a Native Government, and is now conspicuous in all things in the Nizam's Government, in which the Minister is permitted to exercise uninterrupted authority, the English Government would do more good by looking to the prevention of these than it will have done even by the recompense it has made to the Nizam. Besides the above gift the Nizam will be presented with British manufactures to the amount of a lakh of rupees. The Minister, Mookhtar-ool-Moolk, is highly extolled for his conduct, the English Government in express terms acknowledging gratitude to him for his services. Let this not be forgotten by it in the day of his need, if that ever come. He is to be presented similarly with British manufactures to the amount of thirty thousand rupees. Shums-ool-Oomrah will be presented with a similar gift, but the reason assigned for it, as given me, is not comprehensible. Shums-ool-Oomrah is complimented for having, though at the head of a large force, remained quiet (*sakit*) during the rebellion. I give you this account though I do not believe it, for I may possibly not obtain any other version. No new treaty is to be made; then I presume the new arrangements will be entered upon the whole treaty in clauses. The subsidiary arrangements are that the English Government gives up its debt of fifty-five lakhs of rupees, and the Nizam's, on its part, asks for no account of the management of the assigned districts. There is to be, besides, an interchange of certain talooks and towns to clear away the intermixture of the assigned country with the Nizam's, which had not been provided against by the treaty of 1853. The gift of the British Government to the Nizam is generous. It retains only as much country as will cover by its revenues the charge of the Contingent. Query—The net charge? If so, the supernumerary expense will be defrayed by it, and this cannot be inconsiderable.

"The English Government has asked and obtained from the Nizam the cession of a small tract of land on the Godavery, giving a revenue of twenty thousand rupees a year."

ENGLISHMAN, *August* 31, 1860.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 16th August:—

"I gave you an account some days ago of an offer by the English Government to restore a portion of the assigned districts, Darashew and Raichore, yielding a revenue of eighteen lacs of Hyderabad rupees, to the Nizam. One of the conditions proposed by the English Government is to hold the remaining districts for the pay of the Contingent, taking the liability of profit or loss on itself.

"The Nizam's Government accepts thankfully the offer of the restoration, but accompanies it with a request that any surplus revenue which may accrue in the retained districts may be paid to it. This is by no means unfair. The revenues under the management of the English Government, although nothing should occur to favour their increase, will in the period of a few years improve fifty per cent., and there is no reason why they should not double, as in Mysore. But as the Wurda and Godavery are by certain exchanges of territory to be the new limits of the country retained by the English Government, and as these rivers are

now being opened for navigation, the course of the cotton traffic will be changed from Bombay to Coringa, and if the five per cent. export and import duties now charged by his Government be taken from the Nizam he will be deprived of a very large income fairly his own, and which the British can only claim from the circumstance of his good feeling in complying with the demand. The taking upon itself loss or gain on a contract to pay the Contingent from the revenues of the retained districts, which has been proposed by the English Government, is by no means a satisfactory arrangement. There can be no loss ; but experience teaches the Nizam's Government that, if it were made responsible for deficits, public works, judicial establishments, &c., after the manner of the British, will make deficits year after year. The restoration of the districts, with a surplus of eighteen lacs of Hyderabad rupees beyond the demand for the pay of the Contingent, makes it clear that for the seven years the British have held the country and not paid the Nizam anything on this account they are careless of expenditure when the money is not their own. The restoration of territory to the Nizam, if His Highness transfers their revenues to the public department of the State, will introduce an order and regularity into finances which the most sanguine could not have anticipated."

ENGLISHMAN, *October* 12, 1860.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 30th September :—

"An answer from the Government of India to the modified proposals of the Nizam's Government in regard to the terms of the restitution of a portion of the assigned districts has been received. The Government of India will not admit of any modification of the terms offered by it, and considering that a great benefit is conferred on the Nizam's Government, the rejection of the proposed modification can scarcely be deemed a hardship, especially as in the proposal the Nizam's Government seeks for nothing essential, and loses sight of the substance to grasp at a shadow.

"That which seems to excite the greatest dissatisfaction (none in the Minister but, probably, inasmuch as he had rather that the Nizam and his Court had been gratified) is that the English Government will not accede to the proposal of placing the districts which it retains, for the pay of the Contingent, under the management of the Resident of Hyderabad for the time being, instead of the Commissioner of Nagpore. You ask, not the common people, but the learned, the great, and the sahookars, of what possible consequence this can be to the Nizam's Government. You are told that in this arrangement they understand a severance of the districts from the Nizam's and the transfer of the proprietary right in them to the English Government. You tell them that the British Government has explicitly told the Nizam's that the treaty of 1853 will remain untouched ; the prominent condition in it is that the sovereignty of the assigned districts is vested in the Nizam. What in the new arrangement regarding the transfer of its management can possibly be considered as superseding that compact? Besides, the question has been put to the English Government as to whether the Nizam's sovereignty will be affected by the new arrangement, and a direct and distinct answer has been given by that Government in the negative.' They reply, 'The new arrangement will afford you the means of usurping the country.' I asked them, 'What obstruction, if the management of the revenues of the districts were placed under the Resident, could that afford against treacherous or forcible usurpation?' Their reply is '*Khooda jané*' (God knows).'

"The next objection is that the Hyderabad Contingent, deriving its pay from the Commissioner of Nagpore, will not be subordinate to the Resident, and render no service to the Nizam's Government. This observation will be incomprehensible to those not acquainted with the system and practices prevailing in native Governments. The obedience of the troops is given not so immediately to the Government which pays them as to the person from whom they receive their pay. You meet this by informing them that neither Nagpore, nor Hyderabad, nor the revenues of any other special locality will be employed to pay these troops, but the

aggregate funds of the English Government, and that the troops of that Government pay obedience to none but such as are placed in command over them. Besides, the treaty of 1853 provides that not only the Hyderabad Contingent shall serve the Nizam, but any and every part of the British forces whose services it may be expedient to use. You do not satisfy them, and their never-ending remark is, 'You are all-powerful and do as you please; it would have been easy for you to have gratified the Nizam.' The reply is, 'We have endeavoured to do so essentially, and we are sorry we are unsuccessful.'

"The offer to restore the districts was received at first by all with a delight not to be mistaken. This feeling was soon changed. I am talking of the community, and not of the parties constituting the Executive Government, nor of the Nizam, whose opinions are not known, and the grievance was got out of the agitation of the question, 'The British Government gives nothing to the Nizam but what is his own, and by what right does it retain any portion of the districts? We will pay our own Contingent.' The obvious reply to this is, 'You did not do so; from the moment that the arrangements for their regular payment with William Palmer & Co. ceased, they never were paid.' Here a clamour is raised, 'Will you not trust the Nizam's Government, which has rendered you great services and protected your lives? You shall have the security of sahookars'—the prop of a broken reed, unless, as it is to be hoped, that these sahookars, who have manfully maintained this Government to the impairing of their credit in the hope of being repaid by the revenues of the assigned districts, will not now be disappointed by their appropriation to any other purpose than that of the general government of the Nizam.

"I do not know what answer the British Government has given to any other of the propositions submitted by the Nizam's. I conclude there were other propositions, but as nothing is heard of them I infer they are comprehended within the pale of the proposals of the English Government; for its reply, I understand, is that it will alter nothing in the conditions proposed to the Nizam for the restitution of a portion of the assigned districts."

ENGLISHMAN, *October* 15, 1860.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 3rd October :—

"The following may probably serve as an appropriate sequel to my last letter:—The Nizam's Government has asked for twenty days' grace to reply to the Government of India, and it has been told it may take as much grace as it pleases."

ENGLISHMAN, *October* 19, 1860.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 5th October :—

"His Highness the Nizam contemplates declining the acceptance of the districts on the terms proffered, and I hear a letter to that effect has been drafted. I hope the Durbar will act more advisedly, and that, at all events, some point of conciliation may be found at which an adjustment may be effected to the satisfaction of both parties. I do not know how this has happened, and it is useless to inquire."

ENGLISHMAN, *October* 27, 1860.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 15th October :—

"I am glad to see that additional strength is given to the force, which is now rendered capable of acting in the field against any enemy that may appear. The scene of action of the marauders and the outbreaks of the zemindars has usually been about that locality. I expect to see the entire repression of these disorders, not only from the greater spread than before of the English and Nizam's troops over the country, but from the circumstance that the leaders of the marauders having been taken, perhaps to a man, there is no one at present disturbing the country, and no person known as likely to rise up in their place to renew the disorder. This, however, from the facility of organizing a banditti or an insurrection in this country, would be but the work of a day. This reminds me to ask what has become of

Ramjee Gond, of Ghoolab Khan, and Nujuff Khan, the last of the leaders of banditti. We know of their capture, but nothing more. We require to know of punishments for the sake of example, and we require, whenever that is capital, that it should be inflicted at the city of Hyderabad. Seeing is believing. The Mussulmans receive knowledge by inspiration, and I am not certain whether there may not yet be—there were six months ago—persons who disbelieve the recapture of Delhi."

ENGLISHMAN, *November* 7, 1860.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 26th October :—

"The Nizam has replied to the Governor-General, and I hope this may definitively settle the question. He accepts the offer of the Indian Government, but repeats his solicitation to have the surplus revenue of the provinces retained by the British Government for the pay of the Contingent given over to him. This request, however, forms no obstruction, as I understand it, to the final arrangement. He asks for no account. In a pecuniary point of view it is but just his request should be complied with. Provinces yielding between thirty-two and thirty-five lacs per annum are held to pay the Contingent. A new source of wealth has been found for these provinces bordering upon the Godavery and Wurda, in the prospect of those rivers being made navigable. It is impossible to speculate upon the vast increase of revenue which the traffic by these rivers will bring to that country; and the Nizam, in giving up his surplus, may be no gainer by the accession to him of the districts now offered to be restored."

ENGLISHMAN, *December* 12, 1860.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 2nd December :—

"The Court and the country have at length been gratified by an answer from the Government of India acceding to all the requests of the Nizam's Government. The surplus revenue will be given to it, and deficits not charged against it. The management of the districts retained for payment of the Contingent will remain in the hands of the Resident for the time being, and not be consigned to the charge of the Nagpore Commissioner. The benefaction is unmistakeable, and, whilst it is a matter of gratulation to all here, fears are entertained of its being converted into an evil which will make the condition of the country as distracted and miserable as it has ever been.

"It is said that His Highness the Nizam intends to appropriate the revenues of the restored districts to his private use. The immediate consequence of such a measure will be the destruction of his Minister's credit. It was in reliance upon the surplus revenues of the assigned districts being brought home some day to the Nizam's Government that the sahookars have continued to this day to advance money uncovered by any known assets. This Minister, if the Nizam alienate the revenues of the restored districts from his department, cannot possibly hold office. The Government must be placed in other hands, in those which will ignore the debts of sahookars, withhold payment of the arrears of establishments, and only pay those who have power to extort payment. We have had an administration formed upon this system; another such will reproduce the disasters that had, previous to the ministry of Mookhtar-ool-Moolk, existed in the State, and the English Government will see renewed the abhorrent cruelties of former days, the seizure of capitalists attended with bloodshed by the military to hold as hostages for the recovery of their arrears from Government, or to compel payment of a portion of it from themselves, and battles between factions raging in the city. We shall see the impoverished Government resuming its former practice of receiving advances of revenues from officers appointed to districts, and in its train the old habit of appointing a man, and dismissing him as suddenly on a higher bid being made for his office, without restoring to the first man the money advanced by him. We shall see, as we have before seen at Edlabad, two men appointed to the district and put into contention against each other by their charters. The forces of both parties being paid by the Government, and appointed

by that convention expressly to fight against each other. This, extravagant as it may appear, is the fact which no man here questions, and which can be proved. We shall see the troops of the Government stationed to maintain order in a district, employed by its orders, as we have seen at Oomraotee, to fight a battle to depose the man in office, and within a month to fight a battle with the incumbent to replace the deposed man, and so on ; to fight either three battles in four months, or four battles in three months, I forget which, siding with both parties. I have seen the orders of the Government given on these occasions to the commanding officer of these troops. Will the English Government, calling itself the paramount power, permit such a system of anarchy, so affecting human life, to prevail, when its interposition by advice may prevent it? If it be considered objectionable as being interference, let its motive not be forgotten ; it is to serve the Nizam himself and to prevent disasters. The Nizam's liberality and taste for expense are such that if to the twenty lacs of revenue or thereabouts now about to be restored to him, twenty lacs more were to be added to his privy purse every fraction of it would be spent in gifts and gratuities."

ENGLISHMAN, *March* 18, 1862.—The following is from our special correspondent at Hyderabad, Deccan, dated 8th March :—

"It was told about the 1st of March that some persons, foreigners, were employed in endeavouring to get up a rebellion here, as well against the Nizam as the English, and with that view had been distributing shawls to persons at this capital. Their apprehension was deferred to obtain evidence of facts on which to proceed against them, which at length was procured by the principal person among the conspirators giving fifty rupees to a Government spy, of course for a purpose which is not described. On the night of the 4th the police doing duty at the Residency was employed to capture the principal conspirator. This man had absconded, but a Gosaeen, residing in the Begum Bazar, the ordinary place of residence for Gosaeens —how connected with this conspiracy I do not know—was apprehended, and placed in the Residency prison, the fittest place for such prisoners both for security of the person and as enabling a more minute examination to be made. On the 5th of the month—I presume,—upon the information given by this man four more arrests were made, three by the Government Arabs at a Hindoo temple (endowed by an opulent *sahookar*, who it is impossible to conceive can be concerned in such a matter) which is a place of general resort, and in which devotees and Brahmins are permitted to take up their residence. These three men are, I understand, a Gosaeen, a Brahmin, and a religious mendicant, an Ae-awar. The fourth, a Poorbeea, was taken at the Residency. This last man gives the information that he accompanied a person calling himself Bala Rao, from whence it is not said, *viâ* Baroda and Poona to Hyderabad ; that Bala Rao had an escort of only ten men with him, and that he distributed shawls to various persons at different places on his journey, and to several persons at this place. Among these, two persons in the Hyderabad Contingent, a naique and a sepoy are particularized as having received shawls from Bala Rao. His principal dependence for getting up a rebellion was in the expectation that the Madras discharged sepoys would join him. What steps were taken by him in this direction are not known to me. It is questioned as to whether this is Bala Rao; if he has distributed many shawls, as he is said to have done, I shall lean to the opinion of this man's being the real Bala Rao. It is said that he resided with one Chownee Raja, of Poorbeea descent, a commander of about three thousand Nizam's disciplined infantry in the city. Others say that he resided in Buksheegunj, a southern suburb of the city, and visited Chownee Raja. This commander was called yesterday to the Minister's, at whose palace he still remains by order ; but as he is not placed under a guard or any sort of restraint, and is allowed to have his own military retinue about him, I conclude he is in no way criminated. The Nizam's Government has proclaimed a reward of a thousand rupees for the capture of the person known as Bala Rao and by several other *aliases*. He had resided for several days within, or in the suburbs of the city, and if he was actively engaged in his pursuit and in distributing shawls and money, which must have brought

an aggregation of persons about him, it does not speak favourably for the police of the city, with its numerous thannas and spies dispersed over it, that his doings escaped its observation. This Bala Rao, if he could have effected it, had selected the arena of his machinations judiciously. The combustibles are ready to any man's hand, and it only requires a spark to make it blaze. The operations of this man appear, as far as we understand it, to have been confined to the regiments of the Nizam, including the Contingent, composed of Poorbeeas. Why it was not extended to the Mussulmans, to whom in the grade of disaffection I would give a much higher place, I do not know. I have considerable reliance on the vigilance of the Minister and the Resident to avert tumult and disturbance. In regard to the Minister I had almost said on his personal vigilance; for he appears to me to be almost isolated in his attachment and fidelity to the alliance with the English. It is a curious fact that the outward manifestations of disgust towards us amongst the Mussulmans is scarcely less than what it was during their triumphs in the Mutiny. It had been repressed by the lesson we had set them for a time; that is forgotten, and it has now again reappeared. I am glad of it: this ventilation of their animosity, if it do not repress its force, at least gives us warning. Hyderabad must be carefully guarded. We are taught so by the success of the *pseudo* Bala Rao, and, if his knowledge is to be our guide, in the want of discretion with which he conducted his machinations.

"The sepoys of the Contingent above alluded to were arrested, nothing appeared against them, and they have been released. This conspirator was sheltered by Toolja Ram, the brother of Chownee Raja, who declares he did not know him to be a seditious person; but then has he told what his previous acquaintance with him was to dispose him to make him an inmate? and did he know nothing of, nor suspect anything from, the man's proceedings? Many arrests, I hear, have taken place; they do not wear such a form as to permit me to give credit to my information. In a day or two I shall write to you. Though upon the brink of it, there has been no *émeute*."

ENGLISHMAN, *March* 19, 1862.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 10th March:—

"I informed you in my last letter that the person calling himself Bala Rao had fled; he was traced to Narsinghee, a village ten miles distant from Hyderabad. He again made his escape, but a Brahmin, his servant, was captured there. This man says that the name of his master is Rama Rao; that he was a commander of five thousand men under Tantia Topee; that he had resided at Oojeyn, at Baroda, and for some time at Poona, and had come subsequently to Hyderabad; that he was now ill of fever and could not make long journeys. Whether reckoning upon this or some other information, the Government had sanguine expectation of his being captured; I, however, fear that the chances of escape, from the country being with him, are in his favour. But in all probability, he will not quit these territories, to which he seems to have looked as his final destination for his operations, and is consequently hiding somewhere in our neighbourhood. Ala-ood-Deen, the rebel of July 1857, lay concealed, if I recollect rightly, nearly two years, within twenty miles of Hyderabad. His concealment was the more remarkable, as he is said to have been a man of gigantic strength, conspicuous by his frame and stature. And that this Rama Rao considers himself favoured by the population of the Deccan is ascertainable from the very little precaution taken by him to conceal himself here. I am even told he was visited by persons who intended to join him. I can hear authentically of no suspicion being entertained of any man of note having been concerned in the machinations of Rama Rao, with the exception of Tooljaram, the brother of Imrutlol, better known as Chownee Raja. Regarding him, too, I suppose, no strong ground of suspicion exists, for, though he is still detained at the Minister's palace and ordered not to quit it, he is not in custody. Common rumour attaches suspicion to another man of note. A great many persons have been taken up for examination, though I do not hear that many have been imprisoned. It begins to be rumoured that this

Rama Rao brought letters of credit on the bankers of this place, and that, though they may not have engaged in the treason, he was known to them, and there has been misprision of treason on their part. If it be so, I hope it may appear; for every person here at all above the common ranks thinks himself privileged to act in all matters just as he pleases."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *March* 25, 1862.—We have been favoured with the following extracts from a private letter dated Hyderabad, Deccan, 19th March :—

"The rebel Ram Rao has not been taken, and, worse, his right-hand man, a Gosaeen, who prevailed upon the authorities here to take him into the country in quest of Ram Rao, though fettered, has escaped. The Seikh Jemadar, Tarasing, who had charge of him, has, with his whole party of Seikhs, some twenty or thirty in number, been dismissed. I suppose connivance at the escape is imputed to him; as this could only have been brought about by a payment, the prisoner could not have carried a sufficient amount of money about his person to tempt Tarasing to run the risk of punishment. Tarasing would not have accepted the man's draft, and if bribery has been used it has been through the medium of jewels. I do not know whether it is the practice of the Nizam's Government to search felons when they are captured; but I do not doubt but that their immediate captors, from natural good taste, search them on their own account. I have felt all along that Ram Rao would escape. If he be taken by any of the officers serving in the districts it will not be by any of the old *régime*, but by some man newly appointed by Salar Jung. A reward has been offered of five thousand rupees for his apprehension; at first one thousand rupees was offered, more weight has been given to the party, and four thousand rupees have been added to the original offer. This too will be no inducement. You have in the close union of the natives in such matters a strong proof of their fidelity. I am not disposed to consider it a virtue, looking to the motive. It proceeds from their intense hatred of the English people and their rule, giving us a good moral that vice in its result may become a virtue.

"I give you rumours. It is said that a Mootsuddee of Mundor Khan, a Patan Jemedar, who has been imprisoned for having been concerned with Ram Rao, says there is little use in taking up so poor a devil as himself. He can disclose the names of great people and will peach. As there has been no movement to indicate any such disclosure having been made, I am disposed to believe the rumour false. This is more likely than that any political consideration restrains the Government from punishing its higher servants. It is also rumoured that the rising was to have been on the 14th or 15th instant, the last days of the Holee festival; and that Colonel Davidson had directed a small detachment of the Royals and the Lancers to be ready to move at a moment's warning on those days. If this last be fact the other account would of course be correct. An opulent Sahookar was put under some duresse about his conduct; what it may be is variously told about the affair [*sic*]. As is their wont, the Sahookars would not celebrate the Holee. Of this last there is no doubt. I wish the Nizam's 'Government,' which is despotic, would understand that it is good policy not to permit the expression of opinions by such combinations. A small contribution levied on the Begum Bazar would do the Government service, and not much harm to the Sahookars. Long ago the Holee was celebrated riotously in the Karvan, there was no complaint before the Government, but it had good financiers, and Raja Muheeput Ram levied fines of thirty thousand rupees from the Sahookars residing in Karvan, for, as he said, 'you do not know what this riot may have led to.'"

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *April* 5, 1862.—The following is from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated the 31st ultimo :—

"One of the rumours at an early stage connected with Ram Rao's projected rebellion was that four lieutenants of the great Arab Chiefs had been brought over to join the conspiracy and had received each a pair of shawls from the Brahmin Ram Rao. This sort of presentation, called Khillut, marks the tender of service and allegiance by the one party and their acceptance by the other. This rumour had entirely ceased,

and I have reason to believe that minute investigations which were made in the matter had elicited no fact. It is now again revived with greater force with the addition that Raja Eswant Rao, the Sheristadar of the Arabs, the person employed to transact their business with the Nizam's Government, and from that circumstance possessing great influence and consideration with it, was concerned in the conspiracy and brought over four lieutenants of the Arab troops to join it. This new rumour is probably as groundless as the first—I certainly do not believe it in all its parts. Eswunt Rao is a man of ability, and his whole career has been marked by moderation and good conduct, and it is not likely, possessing wealth and a lucrative position, that he will place himself in a situation of hazard and difficulty both with the Nizam's Government and the Arabs.

"The rebel Brahmin is certainly lurking somewhere in our neighbourhood. If he possess energy he will not quit the locality, wherein alone he can hope to get up a strife of any moment. The Nizam's country is now the stronghold for rebellion if the Arabs can be got to join it. Without them it is the weakest of the weak. With the Arabs the whole country would rise. Of the Patans, the next in strength to the Arabs, there can be no doubt. This nation, however, is not such as it was when Sirdar Khan charged the English at Poona, meeting their bayonets and falling under them, and was so cut up that it was remarked there was not a house in Chunchulgoora or Musheerabad, suburban villages of Hyderabad in which the Patans reside, that did not go into mourning. The forces of the Patans that are now kept up by their chiefs, more for gain than from a spirit of military ardour, consist, with a few exceptions of men of their own class, of the refuse soldiery of the country; individuals among these of the better order would fight, but it cannot be expected that their horse would ever make a charge on unbroken ranks or attempt a diversion. The Patan military Sirdars, aware of their weakness, now protect themselves with Arab guards, as some of them before did, and, for what I know, may now do, with Rohillas. We have Beloochees and Scindhees: these too would take part against us, and are brave men. The Rathores are also brave, partaking of the character of Rajputs—perhaps a few degrees higher in every respect. The Poorbeea regiments of what we here call Linewallas of Chownee Raja would also take part against us, but are not of much, if of any, consideration, but as it regards numbers, being about three thousand strong or more. The other miscellaneous troops are of no value, and no place one way or the other can be appointed for them. The Seikhs were about twelve hundred strong here: their strength is now very much reduced. Perhaps they do not consist of more than half that number. Taking their colony at Nandair into account and those dispersed over the country, something near upon three thousand might be brought into the field. In case of a general insurrection here I suppose the English Government would take them into pay. They would readily join us. I do not know that they have much affection for us—how could that be? We are a distinct race and maintain a wide separation between ourselves and others; but this everybody knows, that they most cordially hate the Mussulmans. I hear it is their practice on one of their religious festivities, the Bhundara of Gooroo Nanuk, to stir up the common food with a knife having a hog's bone handle, as an expression of their contempt for Mahomedanism; and here at Hyderabad, even here, they have been known to disturb Mahomedans engaged in prayers at their mosques, much in the manner that in my school days boys used to disturb a Methodist meeting.

"It is believed that no man of note or military commander has colluded with the Brahmin Ram Rao. Common rumour, however, gives the names of some military commanders as concerned with this rebel. As I am, from circumstances, not disposed entirely to disbelieve this rumour, I do not give the names of the suspected parties. In all probability their collusion had gone no further than having been tampered with, and having cautiously refrained from taking part in a dangerous conspiracy, and at the same time evinced a friendly disposition towards the conspirators by keeping their secret.

"Mookhtar-ool-Moolkh would be to be pitied were it not that I believe his energy will surmount all his difficulties, great and many as they are. The whole may be

expressed by one question, Who is with him? Tarasingh, the *employé* by selection to apprehend the rebel, is in fetters for having betrayed his trust. Recent circumstances give you a sample (of the hatred of the people for you you wanted no test) of their folly. Hyderabad won't keep, it must be kept, and your administrators, Colonel Davidson and Mookhtar-ool-Moolkh, will keep it as they did before."

ENGLISHMAN, *April* 8, 1862.—The following is from our Hyderabad correspondent, dated 27th March :—

"Ram Rao, the rebel, is not taken ; he has had time enough, if moving, to escape the country. I, however, still hold to the opinion that he is sheltered somewhere in our neighbourhood, either in some temple to which there is a public resort for Hindoo devotees, or in some garden-house, in the vicinity of the city, possessing a temple with a similar right of resort. No Mussulman appears to have been concerned in this conspiracy. A crude suspicion, upon information now not credited, was formed that four lieutenants *(chaoos)* of an Arab chief were engaged in the conspiracy. Nothing more is heard of this, and if the Arab chief Abdoolla bin Ali knows such to be fact he will not deliver up his lieutenants, but I believe he will have the good sense to send them out of the country. He cannot possibly desire to break down his fortunes and the position of the Arabs here by becoming implicated in such matters. I am sorry to say that a rumour of a credible sort implicates some of our Sahookars in this conspiracy. One of these resisted the capture of some of the emissaries of Ram Rao who were living at his temple and garden, a place of public resort, in the character of devotees. He vindicates the part he took in refusing to give up the men by saying that it was contrary to usage, and a stigma upon him, to apprehend persons authoritatively on his premises without previously engaging his participation or obtaining his sanction. He further alleges that the common habit of the police of finding pretences for extorting money had led him to the supposition that their search on his premises was not warranted by authority. I conclude he is fully vindicated with the Government, for no manner of change has been made in his position, or in his reception at the Minister's. Not so with the other Sahookars. Ram Rao was traced to his hiding-place at a *gosain's*, once opulent, now a bankrupt but by no means destitute—one Nurbuddageer. He was protected in his hiding-place on his premises not by Nurbuddageer himself, but by his *chehla*. His concealment was disclosed to the Government ; there was pursuit, but the *chehla* had, most extraordinarily, information of it, and Ram Rao was carried by him, and found asylum through his means in a garden at Nampelly, in the vicinity of the Residency. He was traced and followed up. Here, too, information of the pursuit preceded the captors, and he was returned by the Kurnum of Nampelly, to whom he had been intrusted by the *chehla*, to Nurbuddageer's. He was again traced and escaped to the house of an opulent Sahookar, in one of whose adjoining houses he had found shelter.

"The history of his connection at this house is curious. The adopted son of the Sahookar, a lad of about thirteen years of age, was presented to Ram Rao by a Poorbeea sepoy doing duty at his adopted father's, and made his obeisance to Ram Rao by presenting him with a nuzzur of a hundred rupees and a mundeel. The boy, subsequently, as he had no authority to draw upon his father's cashier for money, obtained a thousand rupees from a Sahookar with whom his father had accounts and presented it to the Brahmin Ram Rao. If it be fact, it is a curious circumstance that so young a boy should have played so conspicuous a part in this conspiracy. The secret of the Brahmin must have been disclosed to him to dispose him to acknowledge his greatness by presenting him with a nuzzur and the thousand rupees ; and it is not a little strange that a Sahookar having accounts with his father should have given him a thousand rupees on his sole demand when his father's cashier would not have done so. It is difficult to believe that he received the money unaccredited by any person. It is said that it was here that Ram Rao purchased sixteen pairs of shawls in a lump, which could scarcely have failed to excite observation and suspicion. He was traced to this spot

also, but no information preceded him, for he had barely time to escape, the light in the room he occupied not being extinguished and his lair being still warm.

"It is said—I cannot vouch for the facts, though they are in everybody's mouth—and believed by Sahookars, that Tarasing, the Seikh Jemadar of the Nizam's Police doing duty at the Residency, was employed by the Minister for the apprehension of this rebel or conspirator. He was allowed to search in all places, but a demur was made by a gomashta of the Sahookars to his entering an especial chamber, on the ground that it was the apartment of the Sahookar's *miar*, who had gone into the country, and was vacant. Appearances in the chamber controverted this assertion, and it is said that the gomashta was soundly beaten by Tarasing. Here arises a difficulty, but incongruities here impeach no fact. Tarasing has not complained of the gomashta's evasion, nor, that I hear, has the gomashta or his principal complained of the sound drubbing bestowed on the former. The Poorbea, the introducer of the Sahookar's adopted son to the Brahmin, who was doing duty as sentry at the chamber, and the *miar*, have fled, and a small guard of the city kutwal is placed over the Sahookar pending the delivery of the Poorbea. As the kutwal's guard do nothing that I know of but eat, drink, and sleep at the Sahookar's, I cannot see in what the urgency of this pressure lies. The Brahmin was now traced to a garden-house of the said Sahookar at Narsinghee. He was followed; he escaped, but a servant of his was made prisoner. Investigations by one of two Moulvies are made daily in this affair. The depositions of the suspected parties who have been apprehended are taken, but I do not hear that many witnesses have appeared (some have) to convict them.

"Tarasing, who had done good service in the first instance, and had brought in as prisoner the *chehla* of Nurbuddageer, importuned the Nizam's Goverment to give him charge of this person, by whose means he expected to apprehend the prime conspirator. Having got charge of him he took him into the country, as in pursuit, and allowed him to escape. Tarasing is now in fetters. It is said he had a good harvest amongst the Sahookars. If Ram Rao should be lurking in our neighbourhood it is not unlikely that after the lapse of a considerable time, when this conspiracy is forgotten, he may reappear. These people, Brahmins especially, have considerable patience, and will quietly bide their time, and if the Sahookars have been concerned with him—a difficult problem to solve—and go unpunished they will be encouraged to renew their treason and to take an active and bolder part. Their influence would give greater extent to the conspiracy."

"P. S.—I wrote my letter yesterday. The whole of my facts have been confirmed by a person intimately connected with one of the principal parties. I have been further informed that, as the persons sent to apprehend the Brahmin were resisted by the people of a Sahookar in Begum Bazaar, as being fellows going about without authority to extort money, so being taken for dacoits, they were resisted at Narsinghee by the people of the other Sahookar. The guard posted at the house of one of these is not so ineffective as I have represented it to be. It has been decreed that after a certain period the Sahookar, unless he produce the Poorbea sentry, shall pay, commencing from the day that the guard was posted over him, one thousand rupees per diem. To a certain small extent this decree has been already carried out."

ENGLISHMAN, *April* 14, 1862.—The following is from our Hyderabad correspondent, dated 5th April:—

"I see that this conspiracy of the Brahmin Ram Rao will furnish an abundance of matter for the papers! I told you in my last letter that a *gosain*, who had been taken up as a conspirator, had fled from the custody of Tarasing, a police jemadar of Seikhs, under whose charge he had been placed. I believe, however, that I had not told you that this *gosain* had but two fingers upon his right hand, a circumstance which could not have failed to lead to his discovery had the people had a mind to take him. He was traced to Narain Khera, a village situated in the districts under charge of Shums-ool-Oomrah, and which had previously obtained

notoriety from giving asylum to bands of Rohilla marauders. He was pursued by a party under the command of one Hubeeb Khan, the kutwal of Begum Bazaar, was taken, and with him the *gosain* at whose house he resided was made prisoner. They were being brought down here, but when within twenty miles or so of the city the *gosain*, who had escaped from custody, having possessed himself (how I have not yet heard) of the dagger of one of his Seikh guards, committed suicide. His not being brought in living is a great disappointment to the Government, which expected to obtain valuable information from this man, known to have been an active emissary of Ram Rao, and his confidential friend. I am told the work of taking depositions has at last been accomplished, and copies have been sent to Colonel Davidson, whose advice this Government will take as to its future proceedings in the matter of these rebels ; and I suppose Colonel Davidson will take counsel from his Government. If there be any man of note engaged in this rebellion I hope nothing of his punishment will be remitted, and that it may be made an example to Hyderabad, which seems to have forgotten that persons in the higher stations can be punished."

ENGLISHMAN, *September* 4, 1862.—The following is from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated August 21 :—

"Information was received here that a man from Lucknow, Junwaher Hoosain, who had made over nine English persons, among whom was Mr. Hart, whom he had captured, to the Begum, by whom they were slaughtered, was in charge of the Collectorate of Koppauldroog, appointed to it not by the Nizam's Government, but by the Talookdar in charge of West Raiepore. A party of the Contingent Horse from Lingsoogoor was sent to apprehend him; he got intelligence of the movement and fled from Koppauldroog the day before the arrival of the Horse, on a mare borrowed of the puttel of that place on the pretence that he was going to buy timber. We are unfortunate in our attempts to apprehend principals in the first instance, and in the next to prevent their escape, which I ascribe to the sympathy of the leading members of the community with the rebels, and to the carelessness of all. The apprehension of this Junwaher Hoosain, made conspicuous by his riding a mare, cannot be difficult if the Talookdars lend themselves zealously to his capture.

"The Nizam's Government—that is, the Nizam's Minister—is making strenuous efforts to trace the circulation of the *jowaree* cakes to its source. Whether the zeal of the servants corresponds to that of the chief executive officer I do not know—I should say not ; and I do not expect that any reliable information will be procured by the search. We already hear of some five or six sources—from that very circumstance taking away credibility from all—to which the circulation of the cakes has been traced; though there may be difficulty to trace the cakes to its origin, there can be none to repress their future circulation, which might be provided by every man being charged with a penalty proportioned to his means, from eight annas to a thousand rupees, who had assisted in the purpose. The pretence for doing so is that they were told the Sahib Bahadoor had ordered it. Their prompt obedience might easily be tested by the Sahib Bahadoor directing them to make a propitiatory offering of eight annas on his account at the nearest Mussulman shrine or Hindoo temple, whichsoever might suit their convenience, or by issuing any order just as easy, or, if possible, easier still, of execution. The obedience to the mandate would be but small.

"22*nd*.—I am happy to have proved a false prophet; Junwaher Hoosain was followed by a naik, an especial appointment of Salar Jung, was overtaken and captured in the Dharwar district. A reward was offered by the Indian Government for this man's apprehension."

ENGLISHMAN, *September* 9, 1862.—The following is from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated 25th August:—

"I wrote to you on the 21st instant that the person who had fled from Koppauldroog and was captured in Dharwar was named Junwaher Hoosain. This

was a mistake, and I correct it because the person has considerable notoriety, as I understand, in Hindostan, a reward of ten thousand rupees having been offered for his apprehension. His real name is Tuhwar Hoosain; he was in the service of the Raja of Metowlee. He recommended himself to a man of some note in the service of this Government by showing him that he was intimately acquainted with his relations in Lucknow, and his new patron, in conjunction with another man of influence, procured him a situation from the Nizam's Government. He assumed here the name of Surfuraz Hoosain.

"This place has been properly stigmatized as the hotbed of intrigue and rebellion. I told you some days ago that two Mussulmans and three Brahmins had been taken up by the Kutwal. It was the story of the three crows. Only one Mussulman and one Brahmin have been taken up. Of the offence of the first I have no reliable account: it is said that he is taken up for being an alchymist, a *keemeagur*, that is, a transmuter of base metals into gold. The offence imputed to the other is that he is one of a set of Mahratta Brahmin conspirators, who are endeavouring to obtain *talookas*, *id est*, collectorates, from the Nizam's Government with the intention of getting up insurrections simultaneously in them. The papers found upon him appear to establish this fact.

"A party of the Nizam's Contingent which patrols the road to Bombay took up a man on suspicion, who called himself Vuzeer Khan, at Hoomnabad. The man produced a paper having Major Abbott's signature to it as his passport. It was found that the pass had been given to one Mahomed Hosain. The man was taken into custody in consequence, and has acknowledged that he is employed by two persons, Mattadeen and Daveedeen, to enlist men for them, and that the two persons named are at Nirmur in possession of two hoondees for twenty-nine thousand and nine thousand rupees respectively, with the intention of getting up an insurrection in that district to make a diversion in favour of Beni Mahadeo. We do not hear anything of this last-named person, and the story of the diversion is unintelligible.

"A Maharaj, Jeewunjee, built himself a large house within two hundred yards of the Residency on the highroad to the cantonment of Secunderabad. He had the sanction of Colonel Davidson for doing so, but he chose to add to it a *deval* and a *mut* within the enclosure of his extensive garden. This had not been expected. It is calculated, at any time and on any pretence whilst the *mut* or college was occupied by a number of resident Brahmins, to bring together large concourses of people. The Minister was requested to remove this man from this locality, and he has left it. This would hardly have been worth mentioning but that it points to the suggestion that there is always danger for us in assemblages of people, and that Brahmins are fairly entitling themselves to proscription.

"Your paper of the 13th August has just come in. You say that Gwalior is quite alive with rebels. I endorse this in regard to Hyderabad in so far as that the town is alive with men from Delhi and Lucknow, and from Hindostan generally. It does not follow that they are rebels, for their occupation in Hindostan is gone; but I wish some informers could be sent here from Hindostan to make a reconnaissance. The Nizam's country has many sins of its own, and it is due to it the more especially that it should be exempted from being saddled with those not its own. Major Abbott, of the Contingent Horse stationed at Aurungabad, has reported officially to the Acting Resident that he has traced the circulation of the so-called *chuppatees* to the Ahmednuggur district, though this might be erroneous; others have traced it to the Nagpoor country. There is no doubt that its origin is from outside."

ENGLISHMAN, *September* 15, 1862.—The following is from Hyderabad, August 30th:—

"You have lately been informed that *jowaree* cakes were in circulation, as the chappatees had formerly been. I have now to inform you that a basketful of dolls and children's clothes are in circulation and have reached Berar. Where they came from is known with as little certainty as their circulating predecessors. They are all said to come from the north, a written paper accompanies them directing

the village authorities to perform *poojah* and to send them on, adding others to them, to other villages, and it is thence considered that they are propitiatory offerings, an opinion in which I would concur were it not that I cannot understand why the Gooroo, the Sadho, the Burham Charee, or Muhapora who circulates them does not affix his name to the instructions he sends with them. This should be an object with him, it would give him celebrity, and celebrity to a devotee who subsists on the offerings of the pious is money. On the other hand, because he chooses to adopt a mystery there is great room for suspicion that no good is meant by it. Then, again, the circular of the doll, following so quickly upon that of the *jowaree* cakes, leads me to believe that it is done to excite and to frighten the English people. Much good may it do him! I do not expect the originator of these or other circulations will ever be traced; but punishment inflicted upon those who aid in the circulation would be effectual to stop it for the future. The English Government will require an enactment, perhaps, to make the circulation penal. But what precludes Native States, despotic in all their condition, unfettered by any rules, from punishing the abettors?

"The Kutwal has reported to His Highness that his prisons are not sufficiently large to contain all the prisoners. If the Nizam's Government would decide upon sending its felons to the Andamans it would relieve itself of an embarrassment, and the occasional accession of a hundred hands at the islands would contribute to clear the land for cultivation and improve the atmosphere; besides, as the prisoners are occasionally released to propitiate the godhead, on occasions of sickness and distress, it would prevent the worst felons from being again thrown free of restraint upon this country."

ENGLISHMAN, *November* 20, 1862.—The following is from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated 6th instant:—

"The Bombay papers have informed the public of the capture at Barsee of the Brahmin supposed to be the Rao Sahib of Hyderabad. His capture was effected by one Gujraj Singh worming himself into his confidence and then giving information about him to the English authorities. Previously to his doing so he obtained a letter from him addressed to one Oudenath Singh at Hyderabad, in which this person is informed that he has eighty thousand Rathores at Dharoor, who will, on an appointed time, simultaneously seize upon Poond, Ahmednuggur, and Sholapoor, and directs him to seize upon the Nizam and his Minister at the same time, and to confine them. I have not yet ascertained who this Oudenath Singh is. Gujraj Singh formerly served in the assigned districts."

ENGLISHMAN, *November* 21, 1862.—Oudenath Sing has been taken, and Gujraj Sing, the man who gave information against Madho Rao, is at Hyderabad. We hope one or the other of these parties, as well as the papers of Madho Rao, may render us full information of the treasonable practices of this place. If many are not proved to have been concerned in the plot, we shall consider these people discreet—a quality we have not heretofore been disposed to credit them with.

ENGLISHMAN, *February* 23, 1863.—The following is from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated 12th instant:—

"On the 7th instant a Mahratta Brahmin, said to be a conspirator concerned with the Rao Saheb in his insurrectionary movements last year, was apprehended by an Arab Jemadar, who was on his track and has now not only apprehended the man, but, it is said, possesses full proofs of his criminality. The Nizam paid a visit of three days to his Minister, which, of course, was a time of great festivity. His Highness returned home on the 9th instant, very much gratified by his Minister's attentions."

ENGLISHMAN, *March* 7, 1863.—The following is from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated 25th ultimo:—

"The Brahmin who was taken at Barsee has been recognized, by the people sent hence to identify him, as the person who was endeavouring last year to get up a rebellion at this place."

ENGLISHMAN, *July* 3, 1863.—The following is from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated June 22 :—

"I have always fancied that Madho Rao, who was captured at Barsee, tried at Sholapoor, and sentenced to transportation for life, was identical with the Brahmin who, under many *aliases*, was last year endeavouring to excite a rebellion here, and I have some idea that I had written to you to this effect. I now find, from one Kishen Rao being brought prisoner here with seven accomplices, that this is, and not Madho Rao, the individual who had made Hyderabad the stage of his operations for getting up a rebellion. He, with his accomplices, is now under trial. The apathy of the public about this matter, although the trial is likely to implicate some of the inhabitants of this capital, is rather surprising; the affairs of the house of Shums-ool-Oomrah engage their attention more. I can quite understand this: Kishen Rao's fate is sealed and leaves him impotent for good or evil, whilst those of the house of the great nobleman have many contingent dependencies, which in their progress and result cannot be without interest to that part of the community which seems alone to be the reflecting portion. I wish a narrative of Kishen Rao's proceedings, his travels through the country, the principal towns and cities which he attempted to raise, the circumstances which induced him to prefer those places, and the measures which he pursued to procure the coalition of parties, and on what section of society he depended for his success, could be obtained from him. We had heard that he had resided at many places, and had been profuse in his gifts to his accessories. As this man, by all accounts, had been very confidential with Gujraj Sing, the informer, his general revelations in respect to the communications made to him by Kishen Rao may lead, if properly managed, to useful discoveries. Kishen Rao must be an authentic source of information regarding the opinions which prevail in the principal localities and among the sects of India. I believe them to be well known to the Government, but we require confirmation from such sources to acquire full credit for them with our own public. If any revelation be made I hope it may not be considered necessary to make a sealed packet of it. I have a notion, not very distinct, that when Moulvie Saleem, eighteen or twenty years ago, was preaching here a holy war (*Jehad*) against the Seikhs, in which he had engaged the participation of Moobariz-ood-Dowla, own brother to the then reigning Sovereign, Nasir-ood-Dowla, his emissaries—I mean Moulvie Saleem's, probably accredited by Moobariz-ood-Dowla—had been sent to the towns principally inhabited by Mahomedans. Kishen Rao's actions have taken place most probably in Mahratta and Hindoo towns. As yet we have not heard that any Mussulman had been brought to take part with him; indeed, measures were not sufficiently ripe to have made it safe for any man to engage in them, and, though nothing has appeared, proposals may yet have been made and the confidences respected, and events waited for. There could be no difficulty in this; the time for reserve is passed, and any one man may give his confidence indiscriminately almost to any other man in a matter of high treason without any fear of betrayal. Out of the eight conspirators now under trial it will be hard if some of them do not 'peach' and 'make a clean breast of it.' I do not hear that Kishen Rao had used the precaution of making himself alone the depository of the engagements of others with him."

ENGLISHMAN, *July* 6, 1863.—The following is from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated June 23 :—

"I wrote to you some days ago that a native officer of the Subsidiary Force was under trial, and that an order prohibiting Moulvies preaching in the mosques of the cantonments and going into the sepoys' lines was published in connection with the above. I now hear that the Jemadar is dismissed. This part of my information is correct, but I have been told something in conjunction with it, of which the correctness is not equally well ascertained, that a Moulvie has been expelled the city. If so, something of a seditious nature must have appeared on the trial to make a reference to the Nizam's Government for the punishment of the Moulvie necessary. There is a loose report that the Brahmin Kishen Rao is not satisfactorily identified. It would appear from what is said that the prosecutor did not

bring a sufficiency of evidence to prove the identity of the accused, and that the dependence for proof now rests upon his former associates, of whom, such as have been produced, with two exceptions, deny all knowledge of him. The denial is allowed in the opinion of the people to counterbalance the affirmation. I do not know the modes of procedure practised in the Courts here, but whether that be efficient or not for its purpose there will be no mistake in the matter. I have entire reliance that the vigilance and care of the Minister and his Commissioners will in the end lead to a right result. They give due importance to this affair, and will neglect nothing within their means to come to a right judgment upon the subject. They cannot but see the necessity of guarding the State from the seditious practices of the numerous disaffected persons even now spread all over India."

ENGLISHMAN, *July* 27, 1863.—The following is from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated July 15:—

"I wrote to you lately that one Kishen Rao had been taken up at Barsee as the person who had endeavoured last year to get up a rising here, and had been brought a prisoner to this place with seven accomplices, having been recognized as the alleged conspirator by some persons sent from hence to identify him. I now hear from the best authority that this Kishen Rao is not the person for whom he has been taken; that he has never been at Hyderabad; and in short that he is no conspirator at all. A report is abroad that the persons sent from Hyderabad were suborned to identify him. This is likely enough, and I trust the suborners, with their accomplices, will be condignly punished. The observation will be too trite that we possess all the facilities you do for perjury and forgery."

ENGLISHMAN, *August* 11, 1864.—The following is from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated 30th July:—

"Sir Herbert Edwardes' summary of the trials at Umballa is very instructive. I would gather from it that the spirit of Jehadism had at no time become extinct since the days of Syed Ahmed. At Hyderabad it had a revival practically in the attempts of one Moulvie Saleem to get up a Jehad ostensibly against the Seikhs, and with the view to which he had procured the co-operation of Moobariz-ood-Dowla, an own brother of the late Nizam Nasir-ood-Dowla. The measures were taken with so little caution that, to inure this prince to fatigue, he was made to take exercise daily on a swift camel (*sarnee*) for hours within the precincts of his garden. Moulvie Saleem with eighteen confederates was brought to trial. He was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, and his confederates for other and different periods, and the prince Moobariz-ood-Dowla was confined till he died in the fort of Golconda. It is not to be supposed that Moulvie Saleem did not, like the Patna Moulvies, send his emissaries abroad to Mussulman principalities and Mussulman towns to excite the inhabitants to insurrection and co-operation with himself. We know that Kurnool took part in the rebellion, fought a small battle with the English troops, and was annexed. But if Moulvie Saleem did send forth emissaries, to this day there is neither proof nor knowledge of the fact. The eighteen men tried with him were conspirators, ready to engage in the Jehad, but not emissaries to excite others; that he had emissaries I have no doubt, and that they have not been detected I attribute to the habit of these people employing as their agents persons from the lowest classes, who, from that circumstance, pass unnoticed and unsuspected. I believe that most of our diplomatists are aware of the fact that persons of this class are ordinarily the agents to conduct the intrigues of the great, and to bear the burden of the punishment that may follow. I should have said that Moulvie Saleem was released at the expiration of the term of his imprisonment, and wished to reside in the city of Hyderabad, which the Minister would not permit, seeing that he could offer no obstruction to his preaching, though sectarian, Mussulman doctrines which being Wahabeeism lead to the certain result of, not exciting,—that is not necessary,—but of giving new vigour and life to the hatred of the Mussulmans against the infidel English, *par excellence* the dominant power. The Minister makes it a rule not to give appointments that carry with

them power and influence, to Wahabees. I wish the English Government would take example from him in this case. I believe it may have already made up its mind to this course, but it will not let it be seen. There is one piece of justice I am bound to do to the Mussulmans of this city. There is no accusation against them of having taken part in Kishen Rao's attempt to get up an insurrection, and what would further establish presumption of the fact is that one Mussulman alone of some note is suspected; but then Kishen Rao's rebellion was not a Jehad."

ENGLISHMAN, *August* 25, 1866.—The following is from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated 12th instant:—

"I understand that the person alluded to in my letter of yesterday is not Madho Rao, but is convicted of being the channel through which a seditious letter was communicated to some person at Hyderabad. He, however, denies it. The only evidence against him—I now write from common report—is that of a blind man, to whom he gave the letter to be conveyed to the party addressed. If this be fact, much circumstantial matter can surely be brought to bear upon the point. Report says that the purport of the letter was to have the English at Hyderabad killed. This will excite our vigilance, and it is necessary that that should be kept alive. The caution and close secrecy of the people preclude our obtaining knowledge in open day of their sentiments, but they are traceable in their children and youths, who occasionally repeat the opinions of their fathers, and may be sought for in their schools."

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *June* 19, 1857.—There has been a commotion in the city of Hyderabad, originating with some vagabonds of the baser sort; but we think we may safely assume that there is no cause whatever for supposing that it was anything else but a temporary ebullition of feeling, on the part of some miserable fanatics. A fakeer from Secunderabad was taken up on Friday last, put in irons by the Minister, Salar Jung, and sent to the Resident, as it appeared that he was endeavouring to organize a conspiracy against the British in the city; a confederate, similarly secured, is also said to be in the Minister's keeping, who is on the alert, carefully watching for any seditious movement, with a view to its immediate suppression. On Friday the 12th, the Mahomedan Sabbath, the Chief Moulavee was, during the performance of worship at the Mecca Musjid, called upon by one or two of the rabble to urge upon his hearers the duty of extirpating the Feringhees, and placards containing similar sentiments were found posted in several places. The people at the musjid were speedily dispersed, and the placards at once removed. As a measure of precaution, however, two guns and a squadron of cavalry from the Contingent at Bolarum, and three guns from the horse artillery at Secunderabad, were summoned to the Residency on Friday night, but the morning came and with it peace and quietness. Great praise is due to the Minister and his officers for the ready and active manner in which they checked the manifestation of a bad spirit; and we have every confidence in the Nawab Salar Jung's energy and zeal for maintaining order and tranquillity. The conduct of the Minister, and his arrangements, do him great credit, as well for the zeal with which he moves along with us as for the judicious precautions he has taken to prevent any tendency toward an insurrection. Arab guards have been posted at all the city gates, to prevent the ingress or egress of all suspicious people, and instructions have been given to the city police and all the station guards to prevent the assemblage of even twenty persons in any one place. One learned Moulavee at least has been warned to avoid entering into cabals, or propagating doctrines to excite insurrection. It is, we must add, credibly stated that seditious overtures were made to the Arab Chiefs, who rejected the proposal at once, stating that they had come to India to make money, and not to fight about religion.

Letters of the 14th, received yesterday evening, intimate that the cavalry and artillery were still on duty at the Residency, and they contain the gratifying assurance that although the temper of the factious may not be changed their zeal for raising the holy standard is much subdued. It could not be otherwise when the

Arabs, in obedience to their Government, fulfilling unmistakably its part as a faithful ally, are prepared to act against them. A rabble had also assembled on Friday night in the musjid, but were beaten and dispersed by a party of Arabs employed by the Minister, not, however, before they had put up a flag, which, as marking the degraded and vile position of the parties engaged, is described as a rag hung to a stick of no great height. Everything was perfectly quiet at Hyderabad, by the latest accounts.

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *July* 27, 1857.—An old and highly valued correspondent in the Deccan has favoured us with the following interesting communication, dated Hyderabad, 18th July :—

"Without waiting to ascertain further particulars, or to find greater precision for my facts, I give you early information of an attack that was made yesterday about 6 P.M., by a body of about 500 of the city Mussulmans on the Residency. Thirteen troopers belonging to the Rissala that had mutinied at Aurungabad, of whom several persons had suffered the extreme penalty of the law, deserted from Booldanah, where they were stationed, on hearing of the fate of the mutineers at Aurungabad. Among these was one Cheeda Khan, a Jemadar, who had taken so prominent a lead in the conspiracy that 3,000 rupees were offered for his apprehension. These infatuated men fled to Hyderabad to seek protection from its Government. I will not give any opinion as to what their reliance was upon this Government, which had heretofore acted with a subordination towards the English Government that could not admit of a belief that the arch-conspirators of a mutiny deeply affecting its interests would be sheltered by it. Whatever their reliance, you may depend upon it that many others share in it, by common opinion. The deserters were taken up by the Minister and sent to the Resident; it excited a general commotion, as if a sanctuary had been violated. Mahomedan Moulvies were busy in inflaming men's minds, and yesterday, being Friday, at about one o'clock we were startled by the troops and the guns at the Residency being placed in position to repel an attack. It would appear that a much larger congregation than usual had assembled at the Mecca Mosque ; it attracted the notice of the Government, and it was ascertained that their project was to carry four Moulvies along with themselves into the presence of the Nizam, and to have expounded to him by them the duties of a Mahomedan Sovereign, and to get him to obtain the restoration of the mutineers or to attack the Residency as a first movement. About 3 o'clock we were informed that the Minister had restored order, and that the guns and troops had returned to their former position. About half past 5 we were taken by surprise by a mob appearing much greater than I have stated it to be, as consisting, besides the insurgents, of numerous spectators assembling at the south-western extremity of the Resident's domain. In seven minutes every preparation was made for receiving their attack ; at half past 6 the insurgents broke down two of the Residency gates, when three guns opened upon them, and seven shots drove them away to seek for shelter behind the walls of gardens which almost on every side surround the Residency. There was a cessation of firing. At about half past 8 it was ascertained that with the exception of a party of Rohillas the rest had dispersed. These Rohillas were headed by one Toorabaz Khan, whom you may possibly recollect as the person imprisoned with a circle of wood round his neck to prevent his taking rest in a lying posture. This towards man was seen returning about 5 this morning, with about 20 Rohillas in his train, his dwelling in the Begum Bazar.

"The universal voice, and probability with it, goes to impute the rising to a man in whose service Toorabaz Khan is said to be now, as everybody knows he was before, and near whose house in the Begum Bazar he at present resides. I am able to say on the best authority, that at about 3 P.M., or rather somewhat later, the Minister had distinctly said there was no disorder in the city, nor likelihood of it. He was correct, for the tumult was not of the city, but from the Begum Bazar, a suburb. Four corpses were left on the field of action, the one of a lad between twelve and sixteen years of age, the other of a Brahmin in the ordinary costume of his caste, the third of an idiot, and the fourth of a Mussulman known to be the son

of the servant of a banker residing in the Begum Bazar. It would be a curious luck that would save the lives of the fighting men at the expense of these wretches. I conclude therefore, and the information of the neighbours goes to the same point, that the killed and wounded among the Rohillas were carried off by their friends. The people having boutiques where the insurgents were assembled say about 25 dead bodies were carried off. It was conjectured, as the Rohillas lurked about the Residency, that they expected reinforcements. Three Moulvies were amongst the ranks of the insurgents. One of them is known to be Moulvie Alla-ood-Deen, a man of extraordinary bulk, and who acted as standard-bearer.

" Colonel Davidson, with proper foresight, obtained a reinforcement of two companies of Europeans, three horse artillery guns and some cavalry from Secunderabad. The Nizam's Government was depended upon for sending Arabs; they came late, and in smaller numbers, I believe, than was expected. No blame is attached to the Minister, but the system of these Native Governments is bad, and its working tortuous and replete with delay. Colonel Davidson's conduct does him high honour. His attention was divided between a correspondence with the city, frequent and, I conceive, of heavy pressure, and the affair immediately on hand, important only from certain ulterior considerations. He was prompt to decide on either case, which he did with a judgment in no way swayed by the excitement of the moment, and in a manner which exhibited deliberation and decision, coolness in giving his order, without any of that haste and impetuosity and want of clearness, but too frequent in such situations. I cannot conceive a more arduous situation than his at the present moment. Our bark is surrounded with dangers and difficulties, but if he steer us safe through them too much honour cannot be rendered him. Our position here is highly important to the English Government, and there is no doubt that it will not neglect to take proper care that nothing in it now belonging to us be impaired."

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *August* 10, 1857.—Our highly esteemed correspondent at Hyderabad has favoured us with the following interesting communication, dated the 4th instant:—

" It is said, in reference to the escape of the Rohillas who attacked the Residency on the 17th ultimo, something to this effect—Why were they allowed to escape? In my opinion, any attempt to prevent their escape by employing detachments from the small force assembled at the Residency would have been attended with difficulty, and would have been injudicious. The grounds of the Residency are extensive, and the Infantry, a force of about 120 Europeans, and the Resident's usual escort, two companies of Native Infantry, of which a large number were employed on their ordinary duties, was insufficient to defend all the assailable points, and it was expected from the Rohillas lurking about the Residency that during the night they would receive a large accession to their numbers. It became a primary object not to break up this small force of Infantry into bits by sending detachments to surround the house which the Rohillas occupied. From its position, environed in one part by a dense mass of houses, in the other by extensive walled gardens and paddy fields, the Rohillas had their choice of four different outlets, all equally secure for their escape from cavalry. Hence in as far as it depended upon the resources of the military commander it would have been difficult to have cut off their retreat, and the danger of attempting to do so by leaving other points of the Residency accessible to other bodies of insurgents undefended during the night would have been hazardous, and ought not to have been risked. Nothing could be done during the night, but with the dawn an attack by our guns was to have been made upon the house in which the Rohillas had taken refuge. Besides, as the Arabs had engaged to post themselves so as to cut off their retreat, which they did not do, no necessity was felt for taking other measures; but what those other measures could have been, as the Rohillas left their position before day-dawn, which was not known at the time, and dispersed immediately afterwards, I do not know. After the dispersion of the mob it was reported to the Resident that 150 Rohillas remained lurking in the upper story of a house and in its garden; before dawn their numbers dwindled away to twenty, but this number

even was quite sufficient to defend, with some cost to the assailants, an unbreached upper story to which access could only be obtained by a narrow staircase, admitting one man at a time—and in these times nothing can warrant the sacrifice, without sufficient necessity, of our brave European troops.

"There was the utmost promptness, in all the different branches of the force, to meet the insurgents. They were in their ranks, and the guns placed in position, in seven minutes. The Artillery alone was brought into action; their conduct, to the extent it went, was entirely satisfactory, and was an assurance of what it would have been had more been required of it. The very best conduct was expected from the different arms of the force, and there is no doubt would have been rendered. A soldier talking to a gentleman said, 'We are sorry we were not let slip at them, Sir.' To his observation that their lives were too valuable to be thrown away in such an affair he answered, 'We are ready to lose them, Sir.' I ought to have observed that the Europeans, two squadrons of Cavalry, and half a troop of Horse Artillery, came as a reinforcement after the repulse of the assailants. I observe that fault is found because the mob was not charged by Cavalry. Now as the upper stories of the two houses before which the Cavalry must have passed, the road running right under them, were occupied, as it was said, by 150 Rohillahs, every shot from them must have told with effect, and emptied a saddle. A victory so obtained would have been worse than defeat."

EXTRACT from Colonel Malleson's *History of the Indian Mutiny*, Vol. III., pages 117-130, Book XIII., Chapter IV.:—

It will clear the ground if, before I record the action of the British generals which restored order throughout Central India, I deal with the events in a part of the country already slightly touched upon in the first chapter of this book, and upon the issue of which depended to a very considerable extent whether the rebellion would or would not extend throughout the length and breadth of southern and western India. I refer to the dominions of the Nizam.

Hyderabad.

Extent and boundaries of the Nizam's dominions.

Those dominions—called after the capital Hyderabad, the abode of Hyder—occupy a portion of India south of the Vindhya range, and enclose about ninety-five thousand three hundred and thirty-seven square miles. Measuring from their extreme point in the north-east, they extend four hundred and seventy-five miles to the south-west, and in their widest part they produce almost a similar result. On the north-east they are bounded by the Central Provinces, of which Nagpur is the capital; on the south-west by portions of the Madras Presidency, on the west by the Bombay Presidency, and on the north-west by a portion of the same Presidency, by the dominions of Scindia, and by the Sagar and Narbada territories. A consideration of this proximity to so many inflammable points will convince the reader how dangerous would have proved a Hyderabad in arms, how essential it was that tranquillity should be maintained within her borders.

The Nizam.

Salar Jung.

When the year 1857 dawned the Nizam was Nasir-ud-Daolah. This prince died, however, on the 18th of May, and was succeeded by his son Afzul-ud-Daolah. The Minister, Salar Jang, nephew of his predecessor, Suraj-ool-Mulk, had held the highest office in the State since the year 1853. He was a man of great ability, great intelligence, devoted to the interests of his country and his master. It was his pride to prove that the natives of India can be governed by natives, not only with justice, but with a regard to their habits and modes of thought such as he considered was impossible under alien rule. But, holding these opinions, he was nevertheless a sincere admirer of the British character, and sensible of the absolute necessity of an overlordship, which, while interfering as little as possible with the internal affairs of a Native State, should take from each the power to draw the sword against a neighbour. The British Resident at the Court of the Nizam in the early part of 1857 was Mr. Bushby. This able officer, however, died in February of that year. He was

succeeded by Major Cuthbert Davidson, an officer of the Madras Army, who had at a previous period held the office temporarily, and who had then shown that he possessed all the qualifications necessary for discharging its duties in quiet times. Major Davidson took charge of the office of Resident on the 16th of April. In a very short time an opportunity offered for him to show the stuff he was made of. I have already stated that on the 18th of May the Nizam, Nasir-ud-Daolah, died. His son, Afzul-ud-Daolah, was installed after the necessary ceremonies. But to the disaffected in Hyderabad the death of one ruler and the succession of another seemed to offer a mine of promise. The late Nizam had trusted Salar Jung. It was quite possible that his successor might refuse his confidence to that powerful Minister. At all events an attempt might be made to discover the actual lay of the situation. Accordingly, when the men of the city of Hyderabad rose on the morning of the 12th of June they found the walls of the city covered with placards, signed or purporting to be signed by orthodox maulvies, calling upon the faithful to enrol themselves and murder the Europeans. Major Davidson was not the last to receive the intelligence. He acted promptly and with vigour. He requested the General to parade his entire force in full marching order with forty rounds of ammunition per man. This parade impressed the disaffected immensely. On the morning of the 15th a second parade, not less imposing, was ordered. At this the Resident was present and addressed the troops.* By that time it had become known that the influence of Salar Jung was not less weighty with the new than it had been with the late ruler. That loyal Minister, on learning that a large mob had assembled near the mosque known as the Mekka Mosque, and had hoisted there a green flag sent down a corps of Arab mercenaries upon whom he could rely to disperse them. Subsequently he arrested the principal leaders of the movement, and for the moment the plague was stayed.

Major Cuthbert Davidson.

Tumult on the accession of the new Nizam.

Is suppressed by Major Davidson,

and by Salar Jung.

Only, however, for the moment. The information which poured daily from the outer world into the city, often in an exaggerated form, made every day a deeper impression upon the minds of the more bigoted of the population. They argued that whilst their co-religionists had risen for the faith in the north-west it was not becoming in them to sit idle in the south. They recalled to the minds of listeners likewise impressionable and fanatic that little more than half a century had elapsed since Delhi, the capital of the Muhammadan world of India, had fallen into the hands of the infidel ; that a supreme effort had now recovered it, and that if that effort were supported by the entire Muhammadan community of Hindustan the recovery would be made complete, the gain would become permanent. These were no idle words. They sank deep into the minds of the people of Hyderabad, a people that had never known European rule, and that had never welcomed its approach to their borders. In a few weeks they produced corresponding acts.

Bad feeling produced on the population by the news from the north-west.

A little before 5 o'clock on the evening of the 17th of July five hundred of the Rohilla troops in the service of the Nizam, supported by some four thousand of the mob of Hyderabad, rose in insurrection and marched on the Residency, demanding the release of thirteen mutineers and deserters, who, caught red-handed in revolt, had been made over by Major Davidson to Salar Jung. That Minister, who was not very well served by his agents, only heard of the outbreak just on the eve of its occurrence. He at once sent a special messenger to warn the Resident. Major Davidson, however, in anticipation of some such

Mutiny at Hyderabad.

Salar Jung warns the Resident.

* The garrison at or near Hyderabad consisted of a Battalion of Artillery, the 7th Madras Light Cavalry, the 3rd Madras Europeans, the 1st, 22nd, 24th, 34th, 41st, 42nd and 49th Native Infantry. The force was commanded by Brigadier (now Sir William) Hill.

movement, had improvised defences all round the Residency, had mounted guns on the newly-erected bastions, and had warned his Military Secretary, Major Briggs, to arrange the troops at his disposal in the manner best calculated to meet a sudden attack. Seven minutes then sufficed to send every man in the Residency to his post. The insurgents came on, in the manner of undisciplined fanatics drunk with excitement, without order, and without leading, properly so called. A fire of grape from the ramparts sent them reeling back. They came on again, only similarly to be received and similarly to retire. Staggered by this reception, they were beginning to recover from their intoxication, when a charge of the Nizam's troops decided them to flee in confusion. Many of them then took refuge in a two-storied house at the end of a narrow street. In this place it was resolved to allow them to stay till the morning. They did not, however, avail themselves of the permission. Mining under the floor, they escaped during the night. In their attack on the Residency several of the rebels were killed; in their flight from the Nizam's troops more were taken prisoners. Amongst the latter were the two ringleaders, Torabaz Khan and Maulvi Alla-ud-din. The former attempting to escape, was shot dead the latter was tried, convicted, and transported to the Andaman islands.

Major Davidson's previous preparations.

Repulse and defeat of the rebels,

and capture of their leaders.

The manner in which this wanton attack terminated produced a very salutary effect on the minds of the Hyderabad population. It showed them very clearly that their own rulers, men of their own faith, sided with the British. It needed but one word from Salar Jung to rouse the entire country. Not only was that word not spoken, but the fanatical Muhammadans were made clearly to understand that in the event of their rising they would have to deal not with the British only, but with their own Government as well.

Good effect produced at Hyderabad.

Still the situation grew daily more critical. The city of Hyderabad had ever been filled with military adventurers. The custom of importing Arabs from beyond the sea, and of forming of them regiments of peculiar trust, had long prevailed. But in addition to the Arab there used to come from every part of India those adventurous spirits to whom the sober administration of the British gave no avocation. From Rohilkhand, from the Panjab, from Sindh, from Delhi, and from the border-land beyond the Indus, men of this stamp had never been wanting. To them were added, in the autumn of 1857, adventurers more dangerous still. The mutinied and disbanded sepoys who had been unable to reach Delhi, or whose offers had been rejected by Sindia, poured in shoals into Hyderabad, combining with the other classes I have mentioned, and who gave them a cordial welcome, they helped to swell the ranks of the disaffected, and to impart to them a discipline in which the others were lacking.

The situation still critical,

by reason of the numerous adventurers

crowding into the city.

The presence of these men added not a little to the difficulties of Salar Jung and the Nizam. Every rumour which reached the city of misfortunes befalling the British arms roused feelings which might at any moment prelude an outbreak. If we think of all that was happening in those provinces—of the massacre of Kanhpur, of the long siege of Dehli, of the leaguer of Lakhnao, of Havelock's three retirements, of the events at Agra, at Indur, at Jhansi, at Banda—we shall cease to be surprised that this was so. It must be remembered, too, that every skirmish was magnified into a battle, every repulse into a catastrophe, that victories gained by the British were studiously concealed. When we think of the news of these disasters coming upon an inflammable people hating the English, armed to the teeth, and chafing under their forced inaction, we may well wonder that peace was, on any terms, preserved.

The effect of rumours

upon an inflammable people.

But peace was preserved—mainly owing to the excellent understanding between the Government of the Nizam and the British Resident. Whilst the former used all those arts which

Loyalty of the Nizam.

a powerful native Government has so well at command to check the fanatical ardour of the disaffected, the Resident, acting in concert with the Nizam, applied for a larger force of European troops to overawe the same class. In consequence of these representations Davidson received later in the year a reinforcement of a regiment of cavalry, a regiment of infantry, and some artillery.

Reinforcements arrive.

Whilst thus securing his base, Major Davidson was not unmindful of another means for employing the trained soldiers of the Nizam—the soldiers of the Hyderabad contingent, led by English officers, in a manner which might transfer the sympathies of the great bulk of the people, from whose ranks those soldiers were drawn, to the British cause. Acting in concurrence, then, with the Nizam and Salar Jung, and with the full approval of the Government of India, he formed towards the beginning of 1858 a brigade from the regiments of the contingent, and sent it to act in Central India. This brigade was composed of the 1st, 3rd and 4th regiments of cavalry, of the 3rd and 5th regiments of infantry, and of three field batteries of artillery. The splendid deeds of these troops will be recorded in their proper place. But I will not wait to record that the other purpose which had suggested this action to Major Davidson was entirely accomplished. The successes obtained by these soldiers elated the relations they had left behind them, and these came, in a very brief period, to regard as their own the cause for which their kinsmen were fighting. From that time forward all anxiety ceased in Hyderabad itself. In some parts of the districts the disturbances which arose were eagerly quelled, and with one exception no chieftain of rank showed the smallest inclination to question the wisdom of the policy adopted by the Nizam and his Minister.

Davidson suggests the employment of the troops of the Hyderabad contingent in Central India.

Successful result of Davidson's policy.

That exception was the Raja of Shorapur.* Shorapur is a small territory situated in the south-west angle of the Nizam's dominions. The Hindu chief who had ruled it had fifteen years prior to 1857 fallen into pecuniary difficulties so great that he found himself unable to fulfil his obligations to his suzerain, the Nizam. Certain arrangements, unnecessary here to detail, followed, which ended after the death of the Raja in the administration of the country falling for a time into the hands of the British. This arrangement lasted till 1853, when the country was handed over to the native ruler in a very flourishing condition. The young Raja, however, soon dissipated his resources; he became so embarrassed as to be utterly reckless. He was in this state of mind when the events of 1857 occurred. With the record of the disasters attending the British came whispers of the advantages which must accrue to him from a successful rebellion. The Raja had not the strength of mind to resist the temptation. Intoxicated by the promises made him, he called together the men of his own clan, and began to levy Rohilla and Arab mercenaries.

Shorapur.

Its condition antecedent to the Mutiny.

Character and conduct of the Raja of Shorapur.

He levies troops.

Full intelligence of the doings of the Raja was quickly conveyed to Major Davidson. Well aware that to prevent an outbreak, even by an extravagant display of force, was far wiser and far cheaper than to allow it to come to a head, Davidson at once took decisive measures. Acting in concert with Lord Elphinstone, who displayed on this occasion, as on every other, a far-sighted policy and a rare unselfishness, he called up from the Bombay Presidency a force under Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, consisting of a detachment of European troops, the Maratha Horse, the 15th Bombay Native Infantry, and a battery of Artillery. This force he located at a point equidistant between the Shorapur and the Southern Maratha country. At the same time he arranged that a force from the Madras Presidency,

Davidson takes decisive measures,

and surrounds the Raja's country.

* For a most interesting account of the Raja of Shorapur and the causes which led him to revolt I refer the reader to *The Story of My Life*, by the late Colonel Meadows Taylor, one of the most charming of autobiographies.

under Major Hughes, should watch the eastern frontier of Shorapur whilst he detached four hundred men and two guns of the Hyderabad contingent, commanded by Captain Wyndham, to occupy Linsugur, ready to act in concert with either of the other forces, as necessity might require.

Before these preparations had been completed Cuthbert Davidson, hoping to save the Raja from his own folly, despatched to his court, early in January 1858, one of his own most trusted assistants, Captain Rose Campbell. Campbell, however, only wasted his efforts. The Raja had given himself to the fanatical party. Not only did he continue deaf to all entreaties, but he was, it is believed, prepared to connive at the murder of his guest. This at least is certain, that Captain Campbell received an intimation from the Raja's own relatives and servants that his life was in imminent danger.

Detaches Rose Campbell to save him,

but fruitlessly.

It would have been fruitless to temporize further. Captain Campbell proceeded to Linsugur and ordered Wyndham to march on Shorapur. Wyndham started at once and reached Shorapur on the 7th of February. As he approached, the Raja, as is customary in such cases, sent his own servants to indicate a proper encamping-ground. The servants led Wyndham to the place selected—a narrow valley surrounded by lofty hills and rocks. But Wyndham, though but a captain, was too old a soldier to fall into the trap. He moved on to an open plain, where he was comparatively safe from danger of surprise.

Wyndham moves on Shorapur.

Sees through and avoids a snare laid for him by the Raja.

That night Wyndham was attacked by a force composed of the clansmen of the Raja, of Arabs and Rohillas, estimated at from five thousand to seven thousand strong. The attack continued all night, but its result was never doubtful. Wyndham, aided by Rose Campbell and the medical officer, Dr. Williamson, barricaded the position, and with the guns kept up a continuous fire. At 1 o'clock in the morning he was reinforced by one hundred cavalry of the Hyderabad contingent. The rebels then ceased their attack, and occupied the height near the town.

The Raja's troops attack Wyndham,

who repulses them.

Meanwhile expresses had been sent to Major Hughes and Colonel Malcolm. Major Hughes, with two companies 74th Highlanders and some Madras Cavalry, arrived first, early on the morning of the 8th, joining his troops to those of Wyndham. Hughes at once attacked the rebels. A squadron of the 8th Madras Cavalry, commanded by Captain Newberry, led the attack, and charged a body of Rohillas. Unfortunately Newberry and his subaltern, Lieutenant Stewart, better mounted than their men, dashed into the middle of the rebels before their men could follow them. Newberry was killed and Stewart was severely wounded. The enemy, however, were driven from the heights above the town. The city being very strong, the approaches to it difficult of access, and the walls and bastions crowded with defenders, Hughes thought it advisable to wait for Colonel Malcolm's force, which was expected that night, before attempting anything further.

Hughes arrives to the rescue,

and defeats the rebels,

who retire into the city.

But the Raja did not wait for Malcolm. Dispirited by the failure of his attack on Wyndham, and aware that reinforcements were approaching, he gave up the game as precipitately as he had entered upon it, and accompanied by a few horsemen, fled that night towards Hyderabad. Arriving there, with but two followers in his train, he made a fruitless attempt to gain the protection of the Arabs. Found, then, wondering in the bazar, he was apprehended and taken to Salar Jang, who made him over to the Resident.

The Raja flees in the night to Hayderabad,

where he is taken prisoner.

The departure of the Raja led to the immediate evacuation of Shorapur by the hostile bands. Colonel Malcolm, who arrived on the evening of the 8th, entered the town the following

Malcolm enters the town.

morning and found it almost deserted. Captain Rose Campbell assumed charge of the administration of the country.*

The tranquillity of the Dekhan assured in a great measure by

So ended the only serious attempt made to disturb the tranquillity of the Dekhan. The preservation of that tranquillity was essential to the maintenance of the British power in India. There can be no question but that the rising of Hyderabad, headed by the Nizam, would have been a blow struck at the heart. The whole of western and southern India would have followed. Central India, the dominions of Holkar, and Rajputana, could not have escaped; and it is more than probable that the communications between Calcutta and the north-west would have been severed. That this calamity did not occur is due to many causes. The far-sighted policy of Lord Elphinstone did much. The Governor of Madras, Lord Harris, contributed all that was possible for a man in his high position to contribute. Major Cuthbert Davidson displayed a skill, a tact, and an energy far above the average; he was well served by his subordinates. Colonel Malcolm, Major Hughes, Captain Wyndham, and their comrades executed with marked ability the tasks entrusted to them. But the efforts of these men, great and valuable as they were, would have been utterly unavailing had the Nizam and his Minister not seconded them. For three months the fate of India was in the hands of Afzul-ud-Daola and Salar Jang. Their wise policy proved that they preferred the certain position of a protected State to the doubtful chances of a resuscitation of the Delhi monarchy under the auspices of revolted sepoys.

Lord Elphinstone, Lord Harris, Major Davidson and the officers acting under his orders,

but mainly by the Nizam and Salar Jang.

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* The story of the Raja's end is tragical. He was sentenced to death, but the Governor-General commuted the punishment to four years' imprisonment for life, after which he might be restored to his territory. The very day the Raja received this news he shot himself, Colonel Meadows Taylor thinks accidentally—*vide Story of my Life*, Vol. II.

From Colonel Meadows Taylor's *Story of my Life*, Chapter XIII. :—

I had much anxiety at this time [1857], about many things, and one especially was the very severe illness of my father-in-law, Mr. Palmer, who throughout my life had been so steady, loving, and truly helpful a friend to me in all my doings. He recovered, however, very slowly; but his son, my assistant, was obliged to leave me and go to Hyderabad for advice about his eyes, which began to fail him terribly. He could now scarcely see to write his name, and was unfit for duty. I took charge of his subdivision myself, and, the travelling season being over, returned to Nuldroog by the close of May.

On my way to Nuldroog my assistant Baba Sahib had met me at Daraseo, and in course of a conversation which we held privately he told me that very disagreeable rumours had been flying about that disaffection prevailed in the British territory, and that it was reported an attempt would soon be made to turn the British out of India altogether.

I had heard this myself, but it had made no impression upon me. Who could or would think it could be true while the whole of India lay apparently in profound peace? Who could dream of any rising?

"Do you remember," said Baba Sahib, "the anonymous letter sent to you by the Bombay Government some time ago? I think it was in February; that was a warning, and kindly meant, though it sounded rude and insolent. Now the almanac for this year 1914 is most alarming; it goes back to the 'hundred years' of the battle of Plassey, and declares that the rule of the Company must come to an end in bloodshed and tumult. This is what is disturbing men's minds, and we must be very careful. When I saw the almanac for the year I had almost determined to write to you to have it stopped, and prevent the public reading of it if possible; but I knew that you would say such a step would give it too much importance. Do you not hear ugly rumours yourself?"

I scarcely liked to confess that I had; but since February I had been receiving several anonymous letters sent through the ordinary post, with various post-marks, all warning me, as a friend to natives, to take furlough to England and join my family, and leave the district to its fate. They were worded mostly in this way :—

"Although you have many friends, and the people worship you, you have still enemies who will approach you when the time comes, and you will never know who strikes you down."

All these letters were marked "private," or "to be read by myself," and, like other anonymous productions, which were common enough, I had read them and then torn them up. I had not the smallest fear of the people in my district; but these letters taken in connection with those which had been sent confidentially to Lord Elphinstone had more effect upon me than I cared to acknowledge.

The advent of 1914 had been preceded by frightful cholera and floods in Bengal, discontent about the greased cartridges, and the mutiny of the 19th Bengal Native Infantry; but such events seemed to have no possible connection with the general uprising of the people; and even if in Bengal they were suspicious of infringements of caste, what could that possibly have to do with the peaceful and apparently loyal farmers of the Deccan?

In Bengal, however, there now appeared to be real alarm. Lord Canning's proclamation of May 16th proved that there was, as there seemed to me to be, direct sympathy between what the people of Bengal were warned of by Lord Canning and what I knew was being felt all round me. I could only infer that the evil prophecy of the curious almanac, the same in purport everywhere, had in reality disturbed the minds of the unthinking and superstitious. What could be done? I heard the same apprehensive reports from Hyderabad. The Resident and others wrote to me about them; and from Ahmednugger, Sholapoor, Berar, and other localities came the same tidings : and out of all the letters which reached me and Temple there was scarcely one which did not make some reference to the subject.

I confess I was considerably relieved when I received an order to remit all the money I had in the treasury to Bombay for the Persian war. I felt in any case it was better to be without it.

I well remember the receipt of the "Extra" from Meerut of the 11th May. Who that was in India at that time can forget it? One could not but shudder at the awful news; bnt there arose a hope that it might only be a local mutiny which could be checked without spreading further, and that peace would soon follow; and yet, if common precaution had been taken at every station as early as February or March, before the evil wind of 1914 began to blow, many and many a valuable life would have been spared. Now it was too late, for throughout the Bengal army disaffection was widely prevalent, and was beginning to bear fruit almost day by day everywhere. Warnings had not been wanting. Friendly natives had endeavoured by many means to put Englishmen on their guard; but no hints were taken, no precautions used, and the blow fell at last.

The following letters were written home to my friends, though with no view to publication at the time; but for the convenience of my family and others interested in the subject they were printed and circulated privately without my knowledge :—

NULDROOG (WESTERN CEDED DISTRICTS, DECCAN), *June* 21, 1857.

No Government despatch that ever left India will be looked for with such anxiety as the mail which takes this. The close of the Affghan war was a period of intense excitement; but then it was for an army retiring, and one which could, united as it was, have borne down everything before it. Now the fear arises from the army itself. To say that a Bengal army exists is, I fear, hopeless. The list of regiments that have broken into open mutiny, or have been disbanded because of disaffection, has extended to more than half the regular regiments already, and who shall say how far it may not extend? How will it be possible to trust any

after this? Happily, as yet, no disaffection has been manifested in the Bombay or Madras armies, and the Native States are one and all faithful. There has been excitement at Hyderabad, of course, and one night a standard was planted, around which some rabble assembled; but the Minister sent a party of Arabs to keep order, and those assembled fled, nor has any attempt at sedition been renewed. Davidson has a small detachment and a few guns at the Residency—more to assure the people of the Residency Bazaar than aught else; and all is quiet. There had been suspicion of communication between disaffected parties in the native regiments and the city rabble, but no trace could be found; and such reports have been common at all times for the last twenty years in any periods of general excitement. The Minister and Nizam are steadily with us; and it seems they have the Arabs *in hand*, which perhaps some doubted. Of course the general interest is now centred in Delhi; and I think and hope that you will hear of its fall by this mail. News, by electric telegraph, to Davidson, of the 2nd from Delhi said that a breach had been made; but the most material was that the king had thrown himself on our protection, and that the mutineers were divided among themselves. They had been defeated with great slaughter outside the walls by our troops under General Barnard; and the results of their two attacks on the outpost of the Meerut post on the Hindun were also slaughter and defeat. That the whole will be quelled, and speedily too, I have not the least doubt; but meantime it is a period of intense anxiety and excitement, as you may believe. It is most satisfactory to see the *people* of our newest provinces—the Punjaub and Oudh—as yet unmoved by what is going on. Those of the North-West have not been loyal, and more plundering has been carried on by the rural population about the large stations than by the mutineers. Here we are all perfectly quiet, and I trust in God may remain so. With a purely agricultural population there are no elements of excitement; and unless it be among any of the chiefs in the Southern Mahratta Country no chance of disaffection exists on this side India.

* * * * * * *

It was hoped the Mutiny would be confined to Bengal; but very early in June the regiment of cavalry stationed at Aurungabad, or a portion of it, was decidedly in a mutinous condition, and was perhaps only checked by the attitude of the infantry and artillery, who were loyal. Application had been made to Ahmednugger for assistance, and the General marched at once upon Aurungabad with part of a dragoon regiment and some horse-artillery. Hearing of their approach, some of the native cavalry broke away at once, and proceeded to Hyderabad and Hominabad, exciting much alarm throughout the country. The dread was great lest the whole Contingent might be infected with the spirit of the army of Bengal, for most of the Contingent infantry were from Oudh, and thus their example might have spread to the Madras army; happily, however—most happily and providentially—the Contingent remained otherwise firm.

The re-establishment of a new empire at Delhi would not at all have suited the Nizam; for his ancestors had declared themselves independent when the empire had fallen into decadence. And this consideration alone, had others been wanting, would have preserved his loyalty.

It was impossible not to feel great anxiety at Nuldroog. After the mutiny among the cavalry was known abroad, and, I think, when the mutineers arrived at Hominabad, they must have had some communication with those who were with me. They seemed uneasy for several days, and the native officer who was in command seemed uneasy too; but the men professed entire loyalty when I went among them; and as they were quartered in the town they could not do much harm to any one. They were watched carefully by the police. Eventually three of the troopers broke away at night and went towards Hominabad—the rest remained at their post. I had no means of pursuing the fugitives—indeed my doing so would not have answered any good purpose; and even supposing the cavalry had come to Nuldroog, on account of its treasury, and attacked it, as it was reported they intended to do, I had ample garrison inside the fort, in

police and infantry, to have repelled them. The great gate was the only mode of communication with the interior, and the approaches on all other sides were defended by inaccessible precipices. Sholapoor, too, where the troops were quite loyal, lay within twenty-six miles of us, and a reinforcement could be obtained in twenty-four hours at any time if needed; but the stout old fort no doubt induced a feeling of security which might not have been felt in less well-defended quarters.

Idem, Chapter XV., 1858 :—

The Rajah of Shorapoor was a prisoner in the main-guard of the "Royals" at Secunderabad, and I went three times to see him. He had deliberately rebelled against the British Government, and was to be tried for his life by a military commission, which would shortly assemble. As may be imagined, he was deeply affected on first seeing me, and he threw himself into my arms, quite unable to speak for some time. Even the honest fellows of the guard were moved, and much surprised that my appearance should have so sudden and extraordinary an effect upon their prisoner. In appearance he was much improved—he had grown stouter, fairer, and more manly; but, though handsome, his features bore unmistakable signs of dissipation and excess, which I was sorry to see. Now his face was so distorted with his emotions that it was difficult to judge what it would be in repose.

"O *appa*, *appa!*" was all he could cry, or rather moan, as he sat at my feet, his face buried in my lap, and his arms clasped tightly around me; "O *appa*, I dare not look on your face! I have been so wicked—oh, so wicked! I have done every crime—I have even committed murder! Oh, if the earth had opened and swallowed me up it would only have been just. I cannot tell you all now, *appa*. My throat is parched, words will not come; but to-morrow, *appa*, you will come again—do come, and then I will tell you all."

It was useless to remain then, and only painful to us both. So I promised to return on the morrow, and went away,

It was a sad case, and I feared there was no hope for him—none whatever. His unwarrantable disaffection began with that of the Southern Mahratta Country, where some of its chiefs had, as was proved afterwards, laid their plans for a general insurrection, in connection, no doubt, with Nana Sahib, and the general mutiny in the Bengal army; and the vigorous conduct of General Jacob alone prevented this rebellious movement.

The Rajah of Shorapoor had been early inveigled into these intrigues, and was an active promoter of them. He was invited specially, as an ancient feudatory of the Peshwahs, to join again the Mahratta standard, and, owing to his reputed wealth and the numbers of his clan, was not a chief to be overlooked by those disaffected.

If he could be induced to take the field with ten thousand men, the Beydurs of the Raichore Doab, of Bellary, Dharwar, and Belgaum, as well as those also of Mysore, would rise and follow him as their leader, and could plunder as they listed. His vanity and cupidity were excited, and he fell an easy prey to these representations.

Even after the Beydurs of the Southern Mahratta Country had received some very severe checks, the attitude of the Shorapoor Rajah was considered threatening and suspicious. He had collected Arabs and Rohilla mercenaries in addition to calling his own clan together, while he was more than suspected to hold communication with foreign mercenaries at Hyderabad. Those were anxious times, and it was impossible to allow any known conspiracy to exist without watching it very narrowly. A strong force was sent under Colonel Malcolm and placed about equidistant between the Beydurs of Shorapoor and those of the Southern Mahratta Country; Colonel Hughes, with a Madras force, watched the eastern frontier of Shorapoor; and the Contingent troops at Linsoogoor lay, as it it were, between, ready to act in concert with either force, according to necessity.

The Resident, however, was very anxious to save the Rajah, and to rescue him from his evil counsellors, feeling a peculiar interest in the boy, who had for so

long been a ward of the British Government; and early in January 1858 he despatched his assistant, Captain Rose Campbell, to Shorapoor, to remonstrate with the Rajah, and endeavour to bring him to a sense of his danger, and his promised allegiance to the British Government.

This considerate kindness was, unfortunately, thrown away. The Rajah was in the hands of the worst fanatics of the country, on all sides—even from Mysore and Arcot—and would listen to neither warning nor advice; and at length, when Captain Campbell received an intimation from the Rajah's own servants and relatives that his life was in serious danger, the force from Linsoogoor was ordered to support him, and arrived at Shorapoor on the 7th February, encamping near the town. A narrow valley, surrounded on all sides by lofty hills and rocks, was pointed out as the camping-ground; but Captain Arthur Wyndham, who commanded the force, was too wary to be misled, and moved on to an open plain, where he was comparatively safe from any danger of surprise.

At night he was attacked by the Rajah's whole force of Beydurs and foreign mercenaries; but he held his position bravely, and early in the morning Colonel Hughes, who was at Deodroog, twelve miles distant, and to whom a special messenger had been despatched, arrived with all his troops. It was very plain that had Captain Wyndham remained on the ground first pointed out to him he would have endured very heavy loss, if not total defeat. As it was, his force suffered but little, but he had inflicted serious damage on the Shorapoor rebels.

Colonel Hughes arrived early on the morning of the 8th, and he and Captain Wyndham, with their united troops, drove the Beydurs and others from the hills into the town with severe loss. Unfortunately Captain Newberry, Madras cavalry, was killed in a charge against a body of Rohillas, and his subaltern, Lieut. Stewart, badly wounded. As the city of Shorapoor was very strong, the approaches difficult of access, and the walls and bastions crowded with defenders, they did not attack it at once, but waited for Colonel Malcolm's force, which had moved close to the western frontier of Shorapoor, and who had been requested to come on with all possible speed.

When this reached the ears of the Rajah, and he heard also that Colonel Malcolm's force had with it a large proportion of English troops, who, together with two companies of the 74th Highlanders under Colonel Hughes, made a sufficiently imposing array, he saw that there was no chance of escape except by flight; and in the evening, accompanied by a few horsemen, he left Shorapoor, and proceeded direct to Hyderabad.

He believed me to be at Nuldroog, and intended to have given himself up to me there; but hearing on his northern frontier that I had been removed to Berar he changed his route, and made for Hyderabad, where he arrived with but two followers left. There, having made a fruitless attempt to gain the protection of the Arabs, he was found wandering about the bazaar, was apprehended, and taken to the Minister, Salar Jung, who at once sent him on to the Resident.

As soon as the Rajah's flight became known all the Beydurs and mercenaries left Shorapoor during the night and dispersed, whereupon the English forces marched into the city unopposed, and found it almost deserted.

Such is an outline of the occurrences that took place, and I hoped that when I next visited the Rajah he would disclose to me all the particulars of his rebellion and the causes that led to it. I found him much calmer during our second interview, but very reserved on many points.

"Do you remember, *appa*," he said, "that the day before you left me you warned me of the evil people who were about me; and you said if I did not dismiss them and lead a steady life I should not hold Shorapoor five years; and I promised you I would send them all away, and look after my own affairs?"

"I remember it well," I replied, "and how you wrote to me and told me that you were in trouble, and would come to me; and I sent you word to do so at once, for that I should now be near your border. But you never came, though I was there nearly a month, and I expected you."

"No," he said, "they would not let me go to you, *appa;* and if I had gone

it would have been no use; you could have done nothing. What was to be has come to pass, and I must bear my fate now, whatever it may be. When that evil wind blew, the people came and said it was the time to rise. The English had lost everything in the north, and were beaten everywhere; they could not keep the country, they said, and were flying to England as fast as they could get to their ships. This was told me, *appa*, by Brahmins and others from the south, from Poona, from everywhere.

"They promised, by their incantations, to raise me to be Rajah of all the country—from Shorapoor to Rameshwar—and if I marched at the head of my twelve thousand they said all the country would rise, and we should be conquerors. Then Mahrattas from Poona, from Sattara, from Kolapoor, from Mungoond, from Bheem Rao, who had secured all the disaffected people of Raichore, persuaded me to join them, and offered me what I pleased if I did so; but still I did not go. I was still true to the English and to you. I knew I was right. I did not move a man; nor did I allow one of my people even to go to the assistance of the Beydurs of Hulgully, their brethren, many of whom were slain. And then my people rebelled against me and called me a 'coward and a fool,' because I would not let them go. Arabs and Rohillas now came around me, and one man, worse than all the rest, swore to me on the Korán that the Arabs and Rohillas of Hyderabad, and all the Mussulmans, had declared a crusade against the English; that the Madras troops would not fight, and they would all come and join me if I would rise. And these men and my own evil companions gave me brandy, and made me drunk, and they took my seal and used it, and led me into evil which I could not help, and did not know.

"When Captain Campbell came to me with the letter from the Resident, ask him whether I did not receive him with all honour and respect. But the people about me and the Hyderabad men said he was a Kafir and a Feringhee, and that he must die. Had not all true men put to death any English they could find? And they told me about Cawnpore and Jhansi, and Delhi, and how all the English had been slain—even women and little children; and I thought of you—and of your children—girls too,—and I was grieved; but they made me drunk again, and they determined to murder Captain Campbell the next time he came; but I sent him private warnings, and this I could prove to you. Ask my uncles; ask ——, and ——, and others; they will tell you. Ask Captain Campbell if they did not warn him. I speak no lie, why should I? my life is not worth saving now. I have done too much crime to live; I dare not tell you all; you would not touch me or let me come near to you. O *appa*, *appa!* why did you leave me? If you had stayed with me, all would have been well! I tell you, if Captain Campbell had come to me again, no one, not I myself, could have saved his life; the men who were to cut him down were standing ready: but he attended to my warnings, and was saved.

"Then the troops came, and when I heard the first gun fired at night I knew all was gone. I had no faith in my people's courage, although I had not been able to stop their madness, and I went up to a bastion and stood there all night. They told me—what a lie it was!—that the Linsoogoor troops had lost their officers and fled! but when I saw, as day broke, the whole force, and the English soldiers driving all my people before them into the city, and a shell burst close to the bastion where I was, killing some, and wounding more—ah! why did it not kill me?—when I saw this, I say, I knew there was no hope left, and I thought to myself, 'I will go to *appa*, and give him up the *Sumusthan* to do with as he pleases.'

"I told Rungama (the eldest wife) to hide herself, and to tell the others all to hide for the night, and get on as well as they could to Nuldroog to you. When I got to Narribole I heard you had gone to Berar, and I turned through the hills and across the jungle to Hyderabad, riding the horse you bought for me. This is all my story, *appa*; it is true, all of it. If I can remember any more you ought to know, I will tell you. I wish you to know everything."

Hours had passed while he poured out this tale; hours of intense suffering to

him, and bitter self-reproach. Sometimes he would stop and throw his arms round me passionately; sometimes kneel beside me, moaning piteously; again he would burst into loud hysterical sobs which shook his frame. I did my best to soothe him, and gradually he gave me the details narrated above. I have given only the heads, which I took down for the Resident's information. It would be impossible to remember his wild incoherent exclamations, his sudden recurrence to old scenes when he had played as a child about me, with his sisters; of the enjoyment they had had in the magic lantern I showed; of the little vessel on Bohnal Lake, and the happy expeditions there: and all those recollections of his innocent early life, made the scenes through which he had lately passed the more grievous and full of reproach.

I asked him if he would like to see the Resident, who had promised to accompany me, on my last visit to him, if the Rajah wished it. To my surprise, he drew himself up very proudly, and replied haughtily—

"No, *appà;* he would expect me to ask my life of him, and I won't do that. Tell him, if you like, that if the great English people grant me my life I and mine will be ever true to them; but I deserve to die for what I did, and I will not ask to live, like a coward, nor will I betray my people."

I think this speech, which I reported word for word, pleased the Resident better than anything he had heard of the Rajah before.

"The poor lad has spirit in him," he said; "and I will not forget all you have told me of him."

I went once more to see the Rajah, the day before I left for Shorapoor. I should soon see his wife and his other relations, and I wished to know whether he had any instructions or messages for them. He was calm, though he could not repress his old loving ways to me—but very quiet. I told him I was going by *dâk* to Shorapoor. "What could I do for him there?"

"*Appa*," he said, "you remember once I said to you that the British Government should have Shorapoor if I left no heir; and I have none. I only wish now I had written this down; but at that time I had hope still: and I wish now to say that I want you to have it yourself; the people love you, and you must never leave it. I will write this with my own hand, if they will give me pen and ink and some paper."

"No," I said, "it could not be as you wish; and, besides, the Government may pardon you when all is known."

"And spare my life? No—I will never ask it."

"That would not save it," I answered. "If Government is merciful, they will give you your life freely, without your asking it."

"What do you think, *appa?* Shall I have to die?" he asked.

"I think so," I said. "It would be wrong in me to give you any false hope, or to raise the slightest shadow of one in your mind. Many have been false who should have remained true, and you were a child of the English."

"Why do you reproach me?' he asked sadly. "You know all; it was not of my own will, when I was in my senses, *appa.*"

"I do not reproach you," I said, "for I do know all; but those who will try you do not. Speak the truth before them boldly, and exactly as you have done to me, and send for me if you think I can help you."

"I will surely tell all," he answered calmly; "but if they press me to disclose the names of those who excited me I shall be silent. Government is powerful enough to crush them if they rise. But what can they do? Was I not the strongest among them? And yet where am I now? Shall I, who have to face death, be faithless to those who trusted me months ago? Never, *appa!* I would rather die than be sent over the black water, or shut up in a fortress always. Suppose they sentence me to that, I could not bear it. No; the meanest Beydur could not live if he were imprisoned—and shall I, a Rajah?"

"If you have to die," said I, a good deal moved, for there was much nobility in his speech, "die like a brave man."

"I shall not tremble when they tie me up to a gun," he answered, gravely.

"If you could be near me to the last I should be happier. Only one thing, *appa*—do not let them hang me. I have done nothing to be hanged for, like a robber. Tell the Resident that is all the favour I ask. Promise me to tell him." And I promised.

"I have nothing now to give you, *appa*," he continued. "They have all I had, even my amulets; but take what you will at Shorapoor, in remembrance of me. As to all my people in the palace, they are yours; and you will care for them, I know. I shall never see them again, now. I ask nothing more."

Then, throwing himself into my arms, he clung to me for a long time, silently; then kissing me gently on the forehead he said—

"Go, *appa*—go now. I shall never look upon your face or hear your voice again; but I am thankful to have seen you. Tell them all that you have been with me, and that I was not a coward."

And so I left him, among the men of the guard, who looked on with kindly, wondering eyes.

"He was very fond of you, sir," said one of the sergeants, as I passed out, "and before you came was asking for you constantly. You must have been as a father to him."

"He was like a child to me," I said, "till evil people came between us, and temptation proved too strong for him. Now, I fear, it is too late to help him."

I told the Resident all that had taken place, on my return, and all the Rajah had said, especially about his not wishing to make any disclosures that would implicate his associates; and he respected the poor boy's reticence on these points.

"We will save him if we can, Taylor, when the time comes," he said. "Just now things must take their course. But I am sure there is good stuff in the lad; and if we can save his life he will be all the better for this experience."

My bearers to Shorapoor were laid; my servants and baggage had preceded me by some days, and they would, I hoped, have all ready on my arrival.

Mr. Palmer had no hope of the Rajah's life being spared, but he took a great interest in him, and only feared that his death might be considered necessary as a warning to all the plotters in the South, of whom, no doubt, there were many, though there had been no actual rising except the unimportant one at Hyderabad, and the intrigues in the Southern Mahratta Country before mentioned.

I bade all Hyderabad friends farewell on the 30th March in the evening, and went on by stages to Shorapoor, putting up in the villages during the day, for it was too hot to expose myself to the sun. The nights were, fortunately, cool and pleasant still, and I hoped to arrive at my long journey's end by the 3rd April, when I should have travelled over 500 miles.

I reached the Bheema river on the morning of 3rd April, long before it was light, indeed not long after midnight, hoping to get into Shorapoor soon after daylight; but it was quite impossible. I found the river-bank crowded with people, from all the villages round, come to welcome me back again to my old scenes, and I had to wait to exchange greetings. Very warm and affectionate they were. "Now," they said, "they would have no more fears; all would take up their lands and go to work quietly, so long as I remained with them;" and I assured them I should remain. All the head-men, *patells*, and *putwarries*, all the principal farmers and traders, assembled to give me the first greetings; and they told me the road was lined with crowds from all the countryside. Many had been waiting for days, as it was reported I should arrive sooner than I did. When I could get away from these, I passed on in the same manner from that village to the next, always with crowds running beside my palankeen, and a blaze of lights carried by the village torch-bearers. Now I had to stop while some old friend dismounted from his horse or pony to embrace me or kiss my feet; and again when village authorities came out to meet me with their simple offerings and libations of water. I could, in truth, have dispensed with the crowds, for the dust rose heavily in the air, and there was no wind to scatter it, and the torches increased the heat perceptibly, while to sleep was out of the question. When day

broke the throng seemed greater and greater—men, women and children pressing on my palankeen to touch my feet, or even my clothes—and as I neared Shorapoor vast numbers, apparently thousands, came out to meet me, and my bearers could only advance at a slow walk, often being obliged to halt altogether. So through the first suburb and up the steep road to the city, amidst shouts of the old cry of "Mahadeo Baba," the scream of pipes and Beydurs' horns, and thumping of big and little drums, I was conducted into the first street, where further progress was clearly impossible.

I had never before seen even this excitable people so frantic; women weeping passionately, grasping my hands, kissing my clothes, or touching my feet—crying, "Oh, you are come again; we see you; we shall suffer no more!" They raised their children above their heads and showed me to them, showering blessings on me the while.

The terraced house-tops were full likewise, and the shouts and cries quite indescribable. It was now eleven o'clock, and my slow progress through the town occupied almost an hour more. The sun was blazing hot, and I was faint and wearied out; still the showers of garlands, the handfuls of sweet powder and dyed rice, thrown on and over me, continued till I was close to the palace guard, when my bearers turned in, and I was free.

Captain Wyndham and all the officers had been most anxious, especially when the shouts were heard as I entered the streets; and my delay was so unaccountable that they feared I had met with opposition, till they were assured I was only "being welcomed," and therefore abandoned their idea of sending a troop of cavalry, which they had ready, to my assistance.

I had never dreamed of such a welcome. It was intensely gratifying, and I was deeply affected by the feeling displayed by all, which could not be mistaken. Captain Wyndham and others had seen something of my reception from the roof of the palace, and had wondered not a little, as I had myself. It proved, at any rate, that I was not forgotten; and I thanked God for this from my heart very gratefully. The English officers congratulated me very warmly.

I was very glad of a refreshing bath and a substantial breakfast, which had been got ready for me; and then I lay down to have a sleep, which I needed much after the night's work. When I awoke, several old native friends were waiting for me. We were located in the new palace I had built for the Rajah, which afforded good airy shelter for us all. The large upper room was the "mess" and public room, and soon all the male members of the Raja's family and state officers assembled there—Pid Naik's sons, their uncles, and great-uncle.

All were as much concerned as I was at the unexpected events which had led to my second arrival at Shorapoor; but they told me that for more than a year past they had lived in perpetual alarm at the conduct of the Rajah, who seemed to have become quite deranged by constant intoxication.

In the evening I went to see the Ranees, who had assembled at the house of the father of the eldest Ranee, close to the palace. As may be imagined, it was a sad and trying scene for us all. I could not either console them or hold out any hope that the Rajah's life would be spared. They had, too, lost all they possessed except the few ornaments they were. When the Rajah had desired them to escape the night he fled they had gone out by the northern gate on foot, and made the best of their way to villages, where they were sheltered by the people. Some few women-servants followed them; but when they heard the Rajah had gone to Hyderabad and was a prisoner they took advantage of a proclamation issued by Captain Campbell and ventured back to Shorapoor—not to the palace, as that was occupied by troops and soldiers, but to the house where I found them. Some of their clothes had been sent to them, but everything valuable was declared prize property, and was confiscated.

When the ladies grew more calm I told them about my interviews with the Rajah, and the various messages he had sent them. They had almost expected to have heard before now of his public execution.

"I could not save him, *appa*," cried Rungama, the chief Ranee, whom I

had petted as a child—"I could not save him; he was quite mad of late, drinking brandy those horrible men gave him constantly, which made him furious. Then when he was quiet he used to lay his head in my lap and call for you, and tell me he knew he should lose the *Sumusthan*, but that he would die like a soldier at the gates if the city were attacked. Again and again we all implored him to go to you, but we did not know you were so far away; and he always said if he left the Rohillas and Arabs would plunder the city, because he owed them so much—and so he stayed."

According to an arrangement made with the Resident, I issued a general amnesty to all except certain persons who had been leaders and exciters of this most miserable rebellion. The people of the city and of the suburbs were still in the villages to which they had fled; but now they returned. All the shops were opened; and in a few days the markets were full, and firewood, fruit, and vegetables were as plentiful as ever. Captain Wyndham's company occupied the palace, and were ordered to secure all valuables as "prize." My house was tenanted by a company of the 74th Highlanders. The troops of all arms had entered the city; but though property of every kind had been summarily looted the people had remained unmolested.

In the treasury there remained nothing except a few state jewels; others had been hurriedly secreted, but were returned by those who had them in charge. I do not think a single article was missing; and any coin found had become prize-money. I deeply regretted that all the old records had been either burnt or destroyed,—letters from former kings of Beejapoor and Beeder, Rajahs of Beejanugger; of the Emperor Aurungzeeb, with the impress of his large hand dipped in sandal-wood; of the Peshwahs, and others. Great portions of these I had already translated, and had intended to continue when I should have leisure, hoping to complete a very interesting historical State paper; but all were gone now.

The Resident allowed me to draw on the Residency treasury for as much as I required, and I got bills cashed as they were wanted for current expenditure. Many of the *patells* and heads of villages came in during the first week and assured me as to the cultivation of the country, and that such of the newly-cleared land as could be managed would be taken up at once; so altogether there seemed a fair prospect of revenue.

The investigation upon the occurrences which led to the rebellion was cut short as much as possible. There was no good in raking up old scores, especially as the Rajah, as chief of all, had been the one responsible, and he was on his trial at Hyderabad. There was one man, a Mussulman of Hyderabad, who had preached a holy war at Shorapoor, and had been the instigator-in-chief of much trouble, and who, in concert with a wicked Brahmin whom I remembered, Krishna Shastree, pretended to miraculous power and divination. These two had, by their false prophecies and mischievous counsels, deluded the Rajah more than any others, and, as dangerous characters, were worthy of death, or at least transportation for life.

The Brahmin eluded all pursuit, and disappeared. The Mussulman, however, was apprehended after some time at Hyderabad, and sent to me for trial, when evidence was produced conclusive as to the projected murder of Captain Campbell, in which he was to have taken an active part; and his own treasonable conspiracies being distinctly proved he was condemned to death. The sentence was confirmed by the Resident, and he was publicly hanged at Shorapoor.

The great interest of the time was centred in the Rajah's fate. There was no doubt had he been taken in arms during the attack by Wyndham's force that he would have been at once tried and summarily executed—and even now there seemed but small chance of his life; but the Resident wrote to me saying he thought, if I asked it, the Rajah's life might be granted, especially if I explained with what ruffians he had been surrounded, and how misled.

I sent an "express" at once with an earnest appeal for mercy.

A few hours after my arrival in Shorapoor the old Brahmin priest came to me privately.

"Do you remember, Sahib," he asked, "what I once told you, and what the Ranee said when we were with her at her bedside?"

"Perfectly," I answered; "you said the Rajah would not live to complete his twenty-fourth year, and that he would lose his country."

"Yes, Sahib," he went on; "part of the prediction is already fulfilled, and the rest will surely follow—it is quite inevitable."

"Do you think the Rajah knew of the prediction?" I inquired. "If he did, it may have made him reckless."

"I do not think he knew it," replied the old priest; "for the last time I saw the box it was in the treasury, with the seals unbroken, as you left it."

(Captain Wyndham had secured the box, and kept the horoscope with the rolls of calculations as a curiosity, not knowing their purport.)

"We cannot say," I continued, "what may yet happen; the proceedings are not over, and the Resident and I are both determined to save the Rajah's life if we can."

"It is no use, Sahib," returned the Shastree, shaking his head mournfully; "your intentions are merciful, but you are helpless before his fate. He will die—how, we may not see; but he must die—he cannot live. You, Sahib, and I, are the only two living that possess this secret, and you must be so good as to tell me directly you know his sentence. I cannot believe that the Government will spare him. I firmly expect that he will be blown away from a gun."

When the Resident's letter came I sent for the old Shastree and read it to him, and also my own strong appeal in reply. "I hope the Rajah's life is now safe," I said. "Listen to what I have written. The Governor-General, who is kind and merciful, will scarcely refuse this request, supported by the Resident."

The old man shook his head sadly. "Till the last day has passed to which the calculation extends I have no hope," he said; "it cannot be wrong, and but little time remains. It grieves me, Sahib, to go over the figures again, but the present aspect of the planets is very calamitous to the Rajah, and all through next month the combinations show extreme danger. We cannot help him, and you have done all you could; you can do no more—only wait." So we did, anxiously.

From the time I had quitted Shorapoor no regular accounts appeared to have been made up; but I had been joined by my old head accountant, Seeta Ram Rao, now Assistant Deputy Commissioner, to whom I could offer better pay, and who was rejoiced to serve again under me. He knew all about the revenues of Shorapoor and could help materially. A schedule of the whole period of the Rajah's administration was drawn out, and the result was that three and a half lakhs, or £35,000, of new debt had been contracted, while every rupee of the former surplus had altogether disappeared.

We had much to do in revising district accounts; but all was progressing well, and my life was a very pleasant one. I had charming companions in Wyndham and his wife, who became my very dear friends, and our love and friendship will continue while life lasts. They were interested in all my doings, and it used to be a great delight to me to show them all my roads and the improvements I had made during my residence at Shorapoor. The roads were sadly out of repair, but we scrambled over them on horseback, and I soon had them put to rights again.

I could not get back my house while the 74th remained; but I held my *cucherry* in the hospital, and was constructing a large, airy, thatched barrack for the soldiers.

At last the news came.

The Rajah of Shorapoor had been sentenced to death; but the Resident had commuted his sentence to transportation for life, which was the most his power admitted of. This sentence had, however, been still further commuted by the Governor-General to four years' imprisonment in a fortress near Madras (I think Chingleput). In addition, the Rajah was to be allowed to have such of his wives as he pleased with him, and his own servants. If he showed evidence of reform and steadiness his principality was to be restored to him.

I sent off at once for the Shastree.

"Listen," said I, "to the gracious and merciful determination of the Governor-General. The Rajah's life is safe; and if he is quiet and steady for four short years he will regain his State! What could be more considerate or more lenient? What becomes now of the prophecy? This letter proves it is false."

"I wish I could think so, Sahib," he sighed, "and that my poor young master were really safe; but, alas! he is in the greatest danger. Nay, it seems closer than ever now; but we shall see, Sahib. Sometimes a merciful God puts away the evil omens just as the fulfilment of them is imminent. I will go and tell the Ranee this good news. I only wish the time were past, and that I could be happy in it too."

The Ranee would hardly believe the message I sent her. She and the other Ranees were to join the Rajah almost directly, and were to make their preparations at once.

The head Ranee, Rungama, asked me to come to her; and when I entered, quite regardless of etiquette she threw herself into my arms, and danced about in the wildest glee. She had expected the news of her husband's death when she saw the old Shastree come into her rooms, and the revulsion of feeling was almost too much for her. She and one other Ranee were to go. The third was no favourite with the Rajah.

A few days after, the Resident's order finally came that the ladies were to be sent off on a certain day to meet the Rajah at Kurnool. Everything had been already prepared; there need be no delay; and I intended them to start that very afternoon. I took leave of them both in the morning and had settled down to my work after breakfast was over. It chanced to be a day set apart for the arrangement of yearly allowances and gifts to Brahmins, and all the chief Brahmins were present, and the old Shastree among them. Several were seated at the table with me, assisting me, when suddenly I heard the clash of the express-runner's bells coming up the street. I thought it might be some message from Linsoogoor, or some new arrangement for the Ranees' departure. The runner entered the palace court, and his packet was soon in my hands. It contained a few lines only, from the Resident:—

"The Rajah of Shorapoor shot himself this morning dead, as he arrived at his first encampment. I will write particulars when I know them."

My countenance naturally changed; and the old Shastree, who was beside me, and had been reading over Sanscrit deeds and grants to me, caught hold of my arm, and, peering into my face, cried, almost with a shriek—

"He's dead! he's dead! I know it by your face—it tells me, Sahib, he's dead!"

"Yes," I said, sorrowfully. "Yes, he is dead; he shot himself at the first stage out of Secunderabad, and died instantly."

Then ensued a sad scene of weeping and wailing; and one of my friends in the adjoining room, hearing the tumult, rushed in, crying, "Thank God, you are safe! I feared something terrible had happened. Why are these people so agitated?"

"It is terrible enough," I answered. "The Rajah has shot himself, and the news has just come by express."

"Ah!" said the old priest, as soon as he could speak, "he could not escape his fate, and the prophecy is fulfilled."

It was, indeed, a strange accomplishment of the prediction. In a few days more the Rajah would have completed his twenty-fourth year; and now he had died by his own hand! I sent for the Ranee's father, and bade him break the news gently to his daughter. I could not bear to see the poor girl's misery, and I should have to visit her later; so he and an old friend of his departed to perform the sad task.

The day after, I heard by another express the particulars. The Rajah had been told of the Governor-General's commutation of his sentence, and was very deeply grateful for the mercy shown to him. He had promised earnestly to try

and deserve the consideration which had been extended him, and was particularly pleased that he was to be allowed the society of his two Ranees, speaking joyously of the prospect of meeting them at Kurnool.

He had travelled in a palankeen, with the officer commanding his escort near him, all the way to their camp.

When they arrived the officer took off his belt, in which was a loaded revolver, hung it over a chair, and went outside the tent. While washing his face a moment afterwards he heard a shot, and, running back, found the Rajah lying on the ground quite dead. The ball had entered his stomach and passed through the spine.

Was the act intentional ? I think not. He had a trick always of taking up and examining everything lying near him, more especially if it were new to him ; and he had had this habit from childhood, and I had often checked him for it. I do not think he could ever have seen a revolver—and such a weapon would be too tempting to escape notice ; he would be sure to snap it, or meddle with the lock, and the pistol may have exploded without his intending it at all. No one was with him—no one saw him,—so that only conjectures could be raised about the event ; but I, who knew him well, do not believe it was suicide.

Whether accidental or intentional, the result was the same. The Rajah was dead, and his kingdom was lost, ere he completed his twenty-fourth year ; and the grim old prophecy deduced from the horoscope was literally fulfilled !

Idem, Chapter XVI., 1858-59 :—

Towards the end of May Lord Elphinstone and the Resident had both been extremely anxious in regard to Shorapoor and its Beydur population.

It had transpired at the Rajah's trial, and had previously been suspected, that certain chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country had formed a plan for insurrection ; but as the Rajah had refused to give any names, or to implicate others in any way, no action could be taken ; and the Rajah simply pleaded in his defence that he had refused to join the rebellion when invited and pressed to do so. General Jacob had taken the precaution, very wisely, of disarming Meeraj, a very strong fort ; and his admirable check of formidable rebellion at Kolapoor, and the active measures he used, effectually crushed the hopes of the insurrectionists. I have little doubt that had the Rajah gone to the assistance of the Beydurs of Hulgully when they asked his aid the whole of the Southern Mahratta Country and Raichore would have joined him in far greater force than they afterwards displayed when they rose at last on the 29th May 1851, under the chief of Mirgoona [? Nurgoond], and openly murdered Mr. Thomson [? Manson], a Bombay civilian, who had ventured to remonstrate with them.

The force was afterwards attacked by Colonel Malcolm and utterly routed on the 2nd June : their chief was captured, tried, and executed.

Another rising was planned by one Bheem Rao, formerly a Government collector at Bellary, who with 250 men took up his position in the fort of Kopaldroog, but was pursued and killed by Major Hughes and a detachment from Linsoogoor. The remainder of the rebels were taken prisoners, and either hanged or shot.

There were many such parties in the Deccan : and I confess that when I heard of these troubles I wondered what my Beydurs would do ; but they had received sufficient warning in the fate of their Rajah and in the prompt discomfiture of their rebellious neighbours, and not a man stirred or showed the slightest sign of insubordination. They even assisted me materially in guarding the frontier, and the ferries across the Bheema, against the insurgents who tried to pass through Shorapoor. The Arabs of Hyderabad employed by the late Rajah were satisfied that the Beydurs would soon join them if they could only enter the country, and were not a little discomfited to find these very people guarding their country against their entrance. So, finding they could get no sympathy, all disturbance ceased, and we were more at peace ; and I could assure Lord Elphinstone, with whom I had been in private correspondence, that no apprehension of the Beydurs being induced to join the rebel party need be entertained.

The victories won by Sir Hugh Rose, that of Gwalior, and the death of the Ranee of Jhansi, the capture of the Nawab of Banda and his treasure, Sir Hope Grant's proceedings in Oudh, and the seizure of Tantia Topee—all these went to prove that the power of the Mutiny was broken, and that India would soon be at peace in all its borders.

How earnestly I had looked forward to this year as the one in which I should again see all my dear ones in England! but now leave was impossible to obtain, and indeed no one would have asked it, except it were urgently needed for health's sake. Fortunately I was in too good condition to ask for a medical certificate, though at times I had much suffering. My father proposed to bring my children to me; but in my present position I felt it would hardly do. I had no home for them; my work was of a very unsettled nature, and the country was still very much disturbed. I consulted the Resident; but he earnestly begged me not to risk such a step, adding that he knew I sorely needed change, and it was better to wait another year, when leave could be obtained without difficulty. I felt he was right, and a very serious fit of illness in September warned me that I should soon need rest from work; but I recovered, and went on as usual again.

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I laid out a new road into the town, which was about 24 feet wide and about a mile long, leading from the alley up to the north gate. Its deepest gradient was 1′ in 25′, and along it carts and pack-bullocks could travel easily. My plantations of mango and tamarind trees were generally thriving, and the oldest ones were now bearing fruit. Bohnal tank required no repairs, and was quite complete in all respects; but as to the others nothing had been done, except a little at Kuchaknoor. No outlay upon public works had been permitted since I left.

By June all the arrangements of estates and pensions were reported as finished. There were objections to the Ranees receiving their estates back again, for the present at any rate; but an allowance of £1,000 a-year was settled on Rungama, and pensions on the other ladies in proportion. Rungama was very grateful; she did not expect half so much. I often paid her a visit, and she was gradually growing more cheerful and resigned.

The year closed pleasantly to me, though I could not get leave to England; but as soon as ever the prohibitions were withdrawn I was prepared to ask for it. The survey in Nuldroog was to be carried on according to my plan, as an experiment, although my present duties did not admit my taking up the surveyorship.

The Governor-General was pleased to record of me that "Captain Meadows Taylor has been deputed to Shorapoor, where his past experience and local knowledge make his presence most invaluable."

It was not yet decided who should take my place at Nuldroog. Mr. Maltby had been obliged to go to England, and my friend Bullock was acting for him—without any hope, however, of obtaining the appointment permanently, as it was far too good for an "uncovenanted servant" to aspire to! We had all hoped that the gracious proclamation issued on her Majesty's assumption of the government of India, which I had the pleasure of reading in Oordoo and Mahratta to the people of Shorapoor, would have extended to us, and done away with the invidious distinctions "covenanted" and "uncovenanted;" but it was not to be so.

At the close of the year I had a visit from the Executive Engineer in the Raichore district, who came to look at my contemplated works, and checked the levels and surveys of the great Kuchaknoor tank. There was a slight error of fourteen-hundredths of a foot detected in the outward bench-marks of the embankment; but in all other respects my work, even with the imperfect instruments I had used, was entirely correct. I proposed to go on and complete the tank; but until some decision was come to about the principality no public work of magnitude could be attempted. The Resident had gone up to Calcutta to confer with Lord Canning, and perhaps the fate of Shorapoor would be decided by them. However, in the end, it was left uncertain.

A very unpleasant affair had taken place at Hyderabad. At a reception which

the Nizam had held, and at which the Minister and the Resident had both been present, a man had fired a loaded pistol either at the Resident or the Minister, who were coming out together. It could not be determined for whom the shot was intended. Fortunately the ball missed both, but wounded the Minister's foster-brother. The ruffian then drew his sword and made a cut at the Minister, which an attendant received upon his arm, and the villain was immediately cut down by Captain Hastings Fraser and others standing by. The scene had been exciting and disagreeable, and showed plainly that the germs of treason were not yet destroyed. There was, however, no further disturbance.

I could get no satisfactory answer to my application for furlough to England, being answered that as soon as the question of the Shorapoor State was decided I should know my fate ; and meanwhile, if it were at all possible, I was to hold on.

At the beginning of May 1859 I had finished my tour of the district, and made a settlement for the current year. The country was in a wretched condition. A great mass of the cultivation had been thrown up the year before. The farmers had been deprived of their best lands by the Rajah, who had given them to his favourites. There were no proper accounts, and the whole was in worse confusion than when I had first taken over charge. Numbers of families had emigrated in disgust. I could give very little assurance to any as to future settlements ; and, indeed, I was forbidden to do so, for Government was still silent as to the destiny of the State.

I did what I could, but it amounted to very little. The people would not invest their capital unless the country were to remain under British rule, and I could not conscientiously counsel them to do so. "Directly you went away the last time," they said, "the men about the Rajah chose the best of our newly-cleared lands, and they were taken from us and given to them. True, you have now given them back to us ; but can you assure us that the same won't happen again if your back is turned? Let us wait and see what will happen."

No change occurred in my position until August, when, in addition to Shorapoor, the whole of the Raichore Doab was put under my charge ; and as Raichore had been deeply disaffected I was desired to report upon its condition specially. I did not relish this employment ; and I began to fear, too, that this accession to my duties would prevent my going to England, as I had hoped to do, the year following. I was now by no means strong, and I looked to the future with grave anxiety. With Raichore and Shorapoor combined I should have a country quite 20,000 square miles in area under my jurisdiction, and a population hardly under, perhaps exceeding, two millions. There was but one English assistant, with four native assistants, in Raichore ; but my assistant in Shorapoor, Seeta Ram Rao, was a host in himself, and I could trust that province to him with every confidence.

It appeared, too, that I was to receive no additional pay for my extra work ; but there was no help for it. The order came, and was obeyed with the best grace I could command.

I went to Linsoogoor for a few days, and there performed the sad and painful task of reading the burial service over a dear friend's wife, who had died suddenly, and who expressed a wish that I should be the one to perform this last sad office for her. I could not stay long, but simply took charge of the province, returning again to Shorapoor to investigate a trial for murder—a very difficult and complicated case, which no one but myself could dispose of. Captain and Mrs. Wyndham accompanied me, and remained till October, when we moved out to Bohnal, to begin my tour.

It was a delightful time, cold and pleasant. There had been a good monsoon, and the lake was full and running over. We had charming rides every morning over the roads, both old and new, and which were now as smooth as gravel-walks.

After a fortnight spent at Bohnal, where the schooner was in capital order and in constant use, we set out for the western frontier, so as to visit the great falls of the Krishna, which I wanted to show my friends. I took them also to the cairns and cromlechs I had discovered, and we all enjoyed our holiday at the falls most thoroughly.

Here the great river Krishna leaves the table-land of the Deccan, and falls, by a descent of 408 feet in about three miles, into the lower level of Shorapoor. The fall itself is not perpendicular, but becomes a roaring cataract half a mile broad when the river is in flood. The scene then is indescribably grand, an enormous broken volume of water rushing down an incline of granite with a roar that can be easily heard at a distance of thirty miles, and a cloud of spray dashing up high into the air; while the irregularity of the incline, its huge rocks, and the deep holes which the waters have excavated, increase the wonderful effect of the cataract, and brilliant rainbows flash through the spray, changing with every breath of wind. Finally, the water falls into a deep pool, which becomes a whirling mass covered with billows that, rushing in every direction, clash and break against each other, sending up great piles of foam. As a Beydur standing beside me said, "It is like all the white horses in the world fighting together, and tossing their manes into the air." Nor was the simple fellow's illustration without point.

I had never seen such a sight during my life, and perhaps few cataracts in the world can surpass it, when in flood, for sublimity and beauty.

I believe few English people have visited this spot. I, at least, have never met any traveller who had heard of it. When we were there the water was lower than on my first visit; but the effect of the fall, the rocky gorge below clothed with wood, and the grand old fort at the end, partly Hindoo and partly Mussulman, was very beautiful.

Our route lay across the ford, which was a memorable spot in history, when the Mussulman army crossed to engage that of Beejanugger in the battle which was fought on the south bank of the Krishna in 1565. The ford had been carried by a bold stratagem. The Mussulman leaders marched slowly up the left bank of the river for two days, watched by the Hindoo troops, who left the ford almost unguarded. The Mussulmans then doubled back, carried the defences of the ford by storm, and the whole army followed. By this utter defeat of their opponents the Mussulmans gained possession of the city of Beejanugger and the whole of the northern portion of the kingdom.

We found the remains of the defences still quite traceable at the ford, and corresponding in all respects with the description given by Ferishta. From hence to Linsoogoor was only an easy march, and we returned into cantonments.

At the end of October I started on my first march to Moodgul. I dared not loiter longer, and felt I must see with my own eyes, and hear with my own ears, before I could report specially upon the district.

I found a good road to Moodgul, and the canter in the fresh morning air was delicious. Moodgul is a fine old fort, built upon a group of granite rocks rising perhaps 100 feet above the plain. It had been a bone of contention from the earliest times of the Bahmany dynasty, and alternately fell into the possession of the Hindoos or the Mussulmans, whichever chanced to be, for the time, the strongest party. Now it was considerably ruined, but most picturesque, and I explored it thoroughly.

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I hoped next to visit the grand old city of Beejanugger, and to add some sketches to my collection. At the town of Kanakgherry the Rajah came out to welcome me, and entertained me most hospitably. Here I saw the finest Hindoo temple I had yet visited. The interior was supported by huge pillars of granite in the form of horses on which female figures were mounted; the frieze and ceiling were richly ornamented in carving. I do not think it is much known, but it well repays a visit. After breakfast the Rajah came to me, and Shorapoor and its affairs were the subject of discussion. "Could I give any hope," he asked, "of its being restored to the family? would the British keep it? or would the Nizam have it?"

I could say nothing, for nothing had been determined upon. My friend, whom I had often before seen at Shorapoor, deprecated the idea of the Nizam having Shorapoor.

"Why should the people suffer more oppression?" he said. "Of course I

would wish to see it given back to the family—my relatives; but if that may not be, why should the Nizam get it? The 12,000 Beydurs would far prefer the just rule of the English, and would not revert to their evil ways under you."

Such was the old gentleman's opinion, and I agreed with him perfectly; but I had no hope of the restoration of the family being allowed. Pid Naik's eldest son, who was the next heir, was steady, sensible, and thoroughly loyal, having opposed his cousin, the late Rajah, in all his insurrectionary movements; still I thought the British Government would eventually annex the State as an example and a warning to all others.

From Kanakgherry I went on to Anagoondy, where the lineal descendant of the great Rajahs of Beejanugger resided. He had sent me a very pressing invitation to come and visit him, and volunteered to show all the marvels of Beejanugger to me on my arrival. Anagoondy, "the Elephant's Corner," had once been a suburb of Beejanugger, and proved to be one of the most curious places I had ever visited. To the north was a perfectly inaccessible range of bare granite hills, surmounted by piles of fantastic rocks, along the tops of which ran high walls, with bastions at intervals, in the Hindoo style. The only entrance to this labyrinth of rocks was through a very narrow gorge on the eastern side, also strongly fortified by double walls and large bastions. Passing round the corners of these walls the ground opened out to some degree, and was cultivated, affording a lovely view of the rugged hills on the south side of the Tungabuddhra, a rough brawling river rushing through the valley.

The Rajah had made a good road through his estate, and showed me many points which afforded exquisite views of wood, rock, and water, with the mountains in the background; and he always stopped the carriage at these places, to show me the prospect, with evident enjoyment. He was driving a handsome light phaeton, and met me at the barrier. He was a fine active young man, with a very pleasing and intelligent countenance, and we were soon good friends. He had prepared the porch of a temple on the bank of the river for me, and I found an ample breakfast provided, and his own servants in attendance.

The situation of the town among these most picturesque piles of rock was very curious. I went to return the Rajah's visit in the afternoon, when he proposed to take me to his island in the evening. I willingly agreed. I found his reception-room nicely furnished in the English style; and we sat chatting pleasantly for a long time. He seemed pleased to find me acquainted with his family history—their wars with the Mussulmans, and their final gallant struggle with the crusade against them in 1565.

"Ah!" he said, "my ancestor Ram Raj alone would have beaten them back; but the coalition of four kingdoms of the Deccan proved too strong for him. They are all gone now, and have left no trace except these cities—not a soul to pray for their manes, or light a lamp in their name; while I still am here, and represent my great ancestors as their lineal descendant. I have only the 'Elephant Corner' of the great city to live in, it is true; but I am quite content, and the Nizam allows me this corner and its dependencies, while the English have granted me some lands on the south bank of the river, and a pension."

In the evening he came quite alone, poling a small basket-boat.

"I always go down to the island by myself," he said; "it is such good fun shooting the rapid; but I have men there to paddle me up again in a bigger boat."

I got into the little craft, and he pushed off into the stream, striking as directly across it as the current would allow. We were soon drawn into the rapid, and dashed on for a quarter of a mile at great speed—the Rajah with his long bamboo pole fending the boat from rocks on either side very skilfully, and evidently intensely enjoying the excitement.

At the end of the shoot we entered the still water, where the island was situated—a richly-wooded spot, laid out as a garden in the English style, well stocked with fruit-trees and a profusion of roses and gardenias, whose scent filled the evening air with perfume. In the centre was a pretty pavilion, also in the English style; and this was, the Raja told me, his favourite resort. There

were numbers of tame pea-fowl; and at his peculiar call some cranes and flamingoes, with geese and ducks, all came flocking round us to be fed—a motley and curious collection. "These are my pets," said the Rajah, "and my children's too."

When it was growing dark his gardeners brought a large basket-boat to the landing-place, and six stout fellows paddled us up the rapid to my resting-place. I had spent a very interesting day, and my host pressed me much to remain some time; but this was impossible—my tents had already gone on to Humpee, on the south bank of the river, where the old city commenced, and I had much to see there. "If you really must go," said the Rajah, "I will take you there myself in my large boat, and you will then see the views from the river, which are very striking, and more interesting than those on the road; but I wish you could stay—you are the only Englishman with whom I ever felt on easy terms of friendship; and none of your people seem to know or to remember who I am."

The Rajah was punctual to the time appointed next morning, and brought a stout crew with him, as we should have to paddle up several rapids; and before sunrise we were off.

It was a lovely voyage of several miles. At each bend of the beautiful river new prospects opened, and new piles of granite rocks, some of them 500 feet in height, came in view, fringed with trees and brushwood, which softened their grim outlines, and rendered the effects of light and shade most charming. I took many sketches from the water, while the Rajah looked on wonderingly, and longed to be able to do so likewise. At last the "Gate of the River," as it is called, came in sight, where the stream lessens to a very narrow pass, bounded by piles of rock of the most fantastic forms imaginable; and leaving our boat at the landing-place we walked up to the courtyard of the great temple, in the cloisters of which I found my servants had taken up a comfortable position, instead of pitching my tents.

"If I can I will come to-morrow," said the Rajah; "but in any case you must not go till I return. I must be with you when you go over the great temple."

I promised I would stay, and he took his leave.

After breakfast I ordered my palankeen, and wandered over the western portions of the city. I saw that the barriers of rocks extended to the south, forming a strong line of defence, the only aperture being a pass between them and the spurs of the Raman Mullay mountains. This was the pass by which the Bahmany king Mujahid Shah entered the lines of defence in 1378, and endeavoured to take the city; but owing to the neglect of one of his generals, who had been directed to occupy an eminence to the west of the city, which was the real key to the place, and who failed in his duty, the king could only penetrate the first line of defence, where a huge image of Hunooman, the monkey-god, stands alone, carved out of a great granite boulder.

The king on seeing it surrounded by Brahmins charged and dispersed them; then dismounting he struck the image with his steel mace, breaking off a portion of the right leg.

"For this act," cried a dying Brahmin, "thou shalt die before thou reach the city"—a prophecy strictly fulfilled; for king Mujahid was assassinated on his march to Gulburgah. In Ferishta a vivid description is given of this battle; and the positions occupied by the contending parties are so exactly mentioned that they are, to this day, easily traceable.

I spent all the day sketching. The Rajah's sleeping-palace was a curious conception of Mussulman-Gothic architecture, the upper rooms of which would make a delightful residence if purged from the bats, swallows, and wild-pigeons' nests. The fine tower, with a Gothic pavilion at the top, from whence there is a glorious view; the elephant stables and treasury, still perfect; and the ruins of the Rajah's palaces, and their courtyards, which are very extensive, with a host of other picturesque scenes, and masses of ruins—gave me more than enough to do with my pencil and my brush. Beejanugger is well described by the Nawab Abd-ul-Ruzzak, a Persian merchant, who visited the city in 1443, and resided there. His account of the population and general aspect of the city, the religious ceremonials, and the splendour of the king's court, are very graphic and eminently

truthful. The journal has been translated for the Hakluyt Society, and well repays perusal. I have described the temples in a volume published by Mr. Murray on the "Temples of Western India," and I endeavoured to extract my information from the most authentic sources.

Idem, Chapter XVII., 1859-60:—

After breakfast the Rajah arrived in his chair, which he insisted upon my using, while he took my palankeen instead; and we set off for the temple, which had been built by his ancestor Achoot Rao in 1534-36. Anything more exquisitely beautiful, or so wondrously finished, could hardly be conceived—except, perhaps, the temple of Nundidroog, which even excels this in some particulars; but that of Kanakgherry, which I had considered very marvellous, sinks into insignificance before this.

Lofty pillars of granite support the roof, carved out of solid blocks of stone; some of these are fashioned like horses or lions; on the horses' backs ride female figures: others have rows of slender figures round them, cut away from the main stem, giving a graceful airy effect, which is very charming. Every portion of the interior is covered with rich, minute carving, and some parts were polished like glass.

Outside, the basement consists of rows of elephants; above these run several courses of different ornaments of elegant patterns. The projecting eaves of the cornices are likewise elaborately carved; and the whole presented an appearance of extreme lightness and grace, which I had not before noticed in any Hindoo edifice. Tippoo Sultan, when encamped near Beejanugger, had had a mine sprung in the roof, in the hope of destroying the building; but it had only made a small hole, and Tippoo then said he had been warned in a dream not to attempt to destroy the holy temple. The deity to whom it was dedicated was "Withul" or Krishna, and it had been the intention of one of the Rajah's ancestors to have removed the holy image from Pundharpoor to it, as being a more appropriate dwelling-place; the god, however, refused to stir, and, in consequence, the building has never been fully consecrated.

Close to the exterior of the temple there is what appeared to me to be a richly-ornamented triumphal car, to be used on festivals; but this proved to be also of granite—a great boulder having been wrought as it stood into the perfect resemblance of a car, the wheels of which seemed only to require a push to make them turn, so well was the carving executed.

I had felt ill all day, and at last, in the middle of my drawing, such violent fever and ague came on as obliged me to give it up, very unwillingly; and as the attack lasted some hours my sketching came to an untimely end, and I was unable to see the remainder of the temple or the east side of the city.

However, before the fever began, I had managed to ascend the "Matun Purwut," a stupendous pile of rocks, by the stone steps which had been cut in them; my bearers easily carried my chair, and from the top—an elevation probably of five hundred feet—I had enjoyed a magnificent view. The whole area of the old city lay spread out before me—the noble temples, and their lines of building—the ranges of fantastic rocks piled on all sides—the course of the river for miles above and below the "Gate"—and the blue Raman Mullay mountains, and their varied spurs, stretching away to the south.

The Rajah pointed out to me all the objects of interest—the battle-fields of Mujahid Shah, and the Lake of Cumlapoor, glittering in the bright sunlight. It was indeed a magnificent panorama, and one never to be forgotten.

I was very sorry to say farewell to the Rajah, whose genuine and most courteous hospitality and agreeable manners had made a great impression upon me. I had been told I should find him haughty and repellent: on the contrary, he was entirely free from presumption, full of information and intelligence, active and manly in his habits, and of very prepossessing appearance—in every respect a "gentleman,"—and I was glad I had gone out of my way to visit him.

I stayed a day longer to recruit after my fit of fever, and went again to the great temple, and to the avenue of pilgrims' cloisters, and so round to the palace

of the kings and its surroundings, all of the highest interest. The palaces could never have equalled those of Beejapoor: there were no arches, and the roof had evidently been made of wood, covered with concrete, and supported on wooden pillars. These had either been destroyed on the spot or carried away, as no vestige of them remained. There was nothing to compare with the fort at Beejapoor. The defences of Beejanugger were mean and weak in comparison; and the ancient Rajahs, who had built the city, had evidently trusted more to the natural strength of the position than to the work raised by men's hands.

One Cesar Federicke, a Venetian merchant, gives a very interesting description of the city in 1565, after the residence there of the victorious Mussulman kings for six months. He says:—

"The city was not altogether destroyed, but houses still stand empty, and there are dwelling in them nothing but tigers and other wild beasts. The *enceinte* of the city is about four-and-twenty miles, and within the walls are several mountains. The houses stand walled with earth, and no place, saving the palaces of the three tyrants and the pagodas, other than made with earth."

Evidently, therefore, the city was exactly the same as the Hindoo habitations of the present day—the walls of houses being of mud, or clay and stone, and the roofs of clay beaten down—very substantial as long as the roof is good, but which crumbles away on the percolation of water.

In the large volume which illustrates the "Temples of Western India," which I have before alluded to, many fine photographic illustrations of Beejanugger will be found, and the views of the temple of Withul or Wittoba are especially worthy of examination.

From Beejanugger I ascended the pass through the Raman Mullay mountain by a beautiful road constructed by the Madras engineers, at an easy gradient the whole way up. I was well enough now to ride, and enjoyed the lovely scenery to the full. At the top I found a nearly level plain, and a total change of climate from India to Europe. Ramandroog is, I believe, about 4,000 feet above the sea-level, and its climate is delicious throughout the year. Even during the hottest season the sea-breeze makes its way up, and there is no oppressive heat. Here there is a sanitarium, and I had sent word to the medical officer in charge that I was coming up for advice. I well remember we had to have a fire lighted that evening as it was so chilly, and that we sat over it till a late hour most thoroughly enjoying it. How I slept that night! All the evil demons that had been tormenting me—neuralgia, rheumatism, and all their doleful train—vanished as if by magic with the change of air. The doctor said I had been too long without a thorough change and rest from work, and that there was nothing for it but to take furlough and go home to England as soon as I could. He would not answer for my life, he said, if I remained at Shorapoor through another hot season. I enjoyed some days at Ramandroog very much; my strength and appetite returned; I felt fresh vigour and renewed help, and could take a good long walk without fatigue. However, I might not stay; time was precious, and I set off again to my work.

I went to Koorgah, where my tents were pitched, and where there was a fine ancient weir for irrigation, which required repair on my side, the authorities of Bellary having already restored their portion. The old Rajahs of Beejanugger had been great constructors of irrigation works from time to time, had thrown several dams across the Tungabhudra river, and had diverted the various streams so as to employ them extensively for the cultivation of rice, sugarcane and cocoanuts, ginger, turmeric, and other produce. At Koorgah the constructor had been Achoot Rao, and the inscription bore date 1537. This dam consisted for the most part of large loose blocks of granite, placed together on a broad base in a triangular form, and which had gradually become consolidated by silt. Many noble tanks, too, had been constructed by the Beejanugger dynasty, the largest being nearly three square miles in area.

My district work now fairly began, and was fearfully heavy, while the petitions against one grievance or another became almost too numerous to attend to or settle at all as I could wish. Here the fever returned, and I could only do my

work lying on my bed, for I was too weak to sit up much, and I began to fear I should soon fail utterly.

For change I went further north to Kopaldroog, a marvellous fort indeed, being entirely impregnable. It consists of two fortifications, one encircling the town, which had been remodelled by the French engineers in Tippoo's service, and all the bastions and cavaliers fitted with embrasures, and ramparts for heavy guns; the other fortification being of the great granite rock within the *enceinte*, the batteries of which command every portion of the land below on all sides to a great distance.

This hill-fort must be upwards of 500 feet high, and is inaccessible except by a flight of very rude rough steps which wind in and out among the rocks, and are in some places extremely narrow and unsafe. How many guns were ever carried up it is impossible to say, but there were several old ones in the upper batteries. I went up this rock once, my bearers having contrived a light conveyance out of an arm-chair, and I travelled along easily. Had the insurgent Bheem Rao confined himself to operations against villages he would have done much mischief, and roused the people, who seemed ripe for insurrection; but he got possession of Kopaldroog by a stratagem, and found himself there in a trap. He could not hold so large a place, and his party betook themselves to the steps of the fort, where many, including the Rajah himself, were slain, and the rest were forced to surrender at discretion, for they had no food. I found the summit of this rock was composed of a large circular battery, and below it some deep cisterns in the naked rock contained beautiful clear water. About three miles south of Kopaldroog lay another rock-fort, if possible even stronger and more difficult of access, but not so high, and equally well provided with water in the same manner.

At Kookanoor, near the border of the Dharwar Collectorate, I found a very beautiful Hindoo temple dedicated to Siva. The pillars of the porch and hall were of polished greenstone, and seemed almost as if they had been turned in a lathe, the different circles of ornamentation were so exact; and the designs were cut out as sharply in this tough hard stone as if they had been chased in metal. Near the town was a curious monolith of sandstone thirty-five feet in height, richly decorated, and having a figure of a cock on the top. There was a long inscription on the pillar, apparently in ancient Canarese, and I regretted very much that no one was able to decipher it. A little further on I found another superb temple; the ornamentation of its pillars was truly exquisite, and the designs so delicate that the various patterns were copied by the goldsmiths of the country for gold and silver ornaments.

This was the limit of my district, which contained, in addition to the foregoing, many illustrations of the Jain and Hindoo architecture, dating from A.D. 76 to the 13th century. Many of their works are represented in the volumes before alluded to, but very many more certainly remain comparatively unknown. Had I been originally appointed to the Raichore District I should have delighted in making myself acquainted with all these wonderful and very curious and beautiful buildings; but, as I have recorded, my lines fell in other places, and now I had not the time to devote to them as I wished. The archæological features of Raichore would have supplied a noble field for research. It had been the battle-ground of the ancient western Hindoo and Jain dynasties, as well as the Mussulman and Hindoo, and each in succession had left their distinctive marks of occupation.

I pushed on to Gulburgah and Humam Sagor, once a great city, as was apparent from its ruins, which spread over a large area. There was nothing, however, remarkable in them. Here my friend the Rev. Mr. Keis, of whom I have before made mention, paid me a visit, as he happened to be in the neighbourhood on one of his tours, and we had a pleasant talk over old times. He had succeeded well in his work since our last meeting, and one whole village community had become Christians; they were weavers by trade. He was travelling about in his old fashion, a true missionary, going from village to village ministering to and teaching the people as he found occasion—everywhere welcome, and everywhere respected; for the people saw his earnestness, and his pure, humble, godly life, and loved him for his simplicity and his benevolence.

I visited the fort of Gujundergurh, which belonged, with its dependencies, to a Southern Mahratta chief, and also a remarkable place of pilgrimage near it on the side of the mountain, which proved exceedingly picturesque. Almost half-way up the hill, and at the foot of its precipitous sandstone top, is a cavern in which an image of Siva is placed. This is approached by steps, wide at foot and narrowing to the last gallery. The cavern is a natural aperture between two enormous blocks of granite; and on further examination of the hill I found that the whole of the flat upper portion, which was upwards of 300 feet in height, with precipitous sides, rested upon granite, which had been raised from the plain around by some subterranean upheaval. The fort was built on a portion of this elevation, and as its chief had been implicated in the late insurrectionary movements, and his loyalty was still very doubtful, part of the walls and gates had recently been blown up, and the fort thereby rendered untenable.

I had now done what I could in the Raichore Doab, and I have not described my work minutely, as it was of the same character as that I had previously been employed upon, and there would be no use in multiplying details. The fever had again returned, with neuralgia and other trying accompaniments, and I felt that something must soon be done. I could not hold on much longer. It was no use attempting anything more in Raichore, because it now transpired that the province was to be restored to the Nizam, and Nuldroog also; and that, as the revenues had largely increased, and were more than sufficient for the purpose for which the original cession had been made, the assignment would now be restricted to Berar, the whole of which, without any reservation, was to be retained, along with some portions to the south and east, which had not been included in the previous agreement.

Evidently the time had come when the Commission would be remodelled, but how it might affect me it was impossible to tell. Had my health continued good I should never have dreamed of leaving India, for I loved the country, and I loved the people; but I felt I could no longer stay now. I had no wish to retire from active work, and hoped to return to live and die, if God willed it, among the people. And I thought in any case I could take leave and go as far as Malta, where my father would meet me, and I could bring back my children with me, and by that time the new arrangements would be completed, and I should know what position I would occupy when the new treaty with H. H. the Nizam was concluded.

I was obliged to admit now that work was growing very difficult to me. Medicine seemed powerless to check the perpetual ague and fever, and debility and want of energy came over me which I could not struggle against. The doctor at Linsoogoor told me very plainly that I had no chance of recovery in India, and that if I stayed my illness must go on from bad to worse. I sent up his report upon my case to the Resident, at the earnest entreaty of my friends, who thought me very ill, and made an application for two years' leave of absence, which was all I could hope to get under the rules.

I gave over charge of the Raichore Doab to Mr. Ricketts, my only Assistant, and, taking a sad farewell of my friends, whom I never then thought I should see again, I went to Shorapoor to try and close my work there.

The treasury was in a prosperous condition, and I was allowed to take from it the price of my house, for which I fortunately held the late Rajah's note of hand. I was very thankful for this piece of good fortune, although I had of course to put up with the loss of interest on my money.

At Shorapoor the utmost anxiety prevailed as to the ultimate destiny of the State, but I could give no opinion whatever; and its fate remained yet uncertain. There was much dread that it would be made over to the Mussulmans, their old hereditary enemies; and I found this fear was disturbing the people very much.

"We shall no longer be true Hindoos," was the general cry. "Cows will be killed in our precincts, and the flesh will be sold in our streets. Hundreds of years have passed since this indignity has been offered us, and now we dare not resist it."

What could I say? or what assurance could I give them that such would not be the case?

I grew better at Shorapoor. I went out to Bohnal, and had a last sail on the beautiful lake. I left instructions for the completion of Kuchaknoor, in case it should ever be found practicable to go on with it. I looked round all the roads and plantations, and saw them in a satisfactory condition. I settled all estates belonging to individuals on a more permanent basis, and recommended that the Ranees should have theirs restored to them.

My last farewells to all the people were very trying. They saw I could not stay, and had little hope they should ever see me again. On the 25th February they asked me to preside at a last *durbar*, and presented me with the following address, which is literally translated :—

Translation of a Mahratta address, presented to Captain Meadows Taylor, Deputy Commissioner of Shorapoor, by the Inhabitants of Shorapoor Territory, February 26, 1860.

(After compliments.)

"We, the undersigned Pundits, Alims, Rajah's relatives, Government servants, merchants, Wuttundars or hereditary State servants, Jagheerdars, soldiers, ryots, and others, residents in and belonging to Shorapoor Principality, respectfully beg to subscribe the following address to you, in the sanguine hope that you will accept it as a token of our respect and esteem towards you :—

"1. We unanimously beg to state that on account of your being in readiness to return to England we are plunged into much grief; but your health having declined, from your residence in this country for the long period of thirty-six years, engaged in the arduous service of Government, protecting and benefiting thousands of people with much care and benevolence, you are disabled by over-exertion from continuing any longer to perform your very laborious duties for the benefit of the country and its people, without some relaxation ; therefore, you have necessarily determined to go home, and remain there, among your relatives and friends, and thus return with renewed vigour to support thousands of people in this country. But this, we hope temporary, separation has overpowered our minds with sincere anxiety, and we have only one alternative to allay it—in the hope of expecting your happy and safe return amongst us soon, and humbly to pray to the ever-blessing Almighty to restore happiness upon you, your beloved father and daughters, kindred and friends.

"2. Since your arrival in this country you have done great things to secure happiness to the people ; and though they are too numerous to be enumerated here, yet by recapitulating some of them, as far as our abilities will allow us, we trust they will enable us to pass our time in joy, by frequently refreshing our hearts with their recitation until you return to this country. With this desire, we have ventured to intrude upon your precious time, in the hope that you will kindly pardon us, and permit us to say what we feel on this occasion.

"3. The cause of your first coming to this district was this : certain unsatisfactory circumstances having occurred, which threatened the welfare of the State and its Prince, in reference to their relations with the State of Hyderabad, the considerate British Government became a mediator between the two States, and appointed you Political Agent in this principality, in the year 1842. From that period until 1852 you administered the country very judiciously, and according to its requirements, and brought it into a very prosperous condition, both as regards the public revenue and the improvement of the morals of the people. All this is not only known to us who have this day assembled here, but it is patent to the world.

"4. In this district certain crime-thirsty wretches used, before your arrival, to commit atrocities to the injury and suffering of the people. But you, with the weapons of your judgment and discretion, extirpated their vices, and led them to pursue virtuous paths of life, thereby affording true security to life, honour, and property ; and the country prospered day by day. In any country where courts of justice are established and justice is properly administered, that country does not acquire a bad reputation. So the misrule which prevailed in this district before

1842 was speedily annihilated by the awe of your prompt and impartial justice, just as darkness vanishes on the appearance of the sun.

"5. By introducing wise measures into the revenue affairs of the State from 1842 to 1852 the people fearlessly cultivated waste lands, and thereby the revenue doubled in ten years. This advantage was not only secured to Government, but to the people; because during their former administration the people did not know the value of continuously holding any lands from which they could derive profit for their labour, whereas they now cultivated considerable quantities of land in excess of their former means, thus contributing to the public revenue as well as adding to their profits. Hence in 1852 about one and a half lakhs of *beegahs* [150,000 acres] of lease expired, and cleared fields were ready to yield full assessment in the following year, in addition to the ordinary cultivation of the State.

"6. From the increase thus obtained, works of public utility and remuneration, viz., roads, state buildings, tanks, wells, &c., were constructed, and avenues, gardens, groves, &c., were planted. This is one of the reasons by which your name and fame have become popular and everlasting in this district.

"7. At this healthy state of affairs, the late Rajah of Shorapoor having attained majority, you considered it advisable that the management of the country should be intrusted to him, and Government having, on your recommendation, sanctioned the measure, you made over the principality to him, giving him your friendly and full advice in regard to his future conduct in his responsible and dignified position, and as to governing his people; and then you proceeded to join your new appointment of Deputy Commissioner at Nuldroog. There, too, by your amiable disposition, generosity, benevolence, ingenuity, and zeal, you created abundant security and happiness to the people of that country, and profit to Government. You built there new tanks, constructed roads, and other works of public utility, and thus became entitled to the respect and gratitude of the people. Convinced of your abilities, the Government sent you as Deputy Commissioner to the district of Berar.

"8. Here, in this principality, for two or three years after the Rajah's assumption of independent management of his country he conducted his affairs tolerably well; but at this period he was unfortunately surrounded by a band of designing and capricious men, who took advantage of his youth, imbued him with bad notions, and, misusing his name, committed atrocities with impunity. This becoming known to the Resident at Hyderabad, he deputed his Second Assistant to Shorapoor for the purpose of ascertaining the true state of affairs, and dispersion of all ill-advisers.

"But while things were in this state the Rajah's intriguing band unauthorizedly fired at the Government troops who were encamped below the town; then the young Rajah became alarmed for the consequences, and fled to Hyderabad to seek refuge with the Government itself. The inhabitants of the town, beholding these things, fled for their lives, accompanied by their wives and children, abandoning their homes and property, lest worse things might happen to them. Immediately after the Rajah's flight the British troops took possession of the town, and plundered it for three days, thereby making it desolate and deserted. At this unhappy period we, of this place, were praying to God to send His messenger in your form for our relief; but as you were in a higher appointment, and in a distant country, we had not much hope of your coming at all. But lo! when God pleases and blesses, the very impossibilities become possibilities at once. So, according to the heartfelt desires of the people of this country, the Resident, by God's will and influence, suddenly thought of sending you here, and took the necessary measures accordingly. With what joy and thankfulness the population, old and young, great and small, received the intelligence of your nomination to this place (because we had our long-cherished hopes and confidence in your magnanimity and justice) is beyond all description. And our anticipations of good from you were greatly strengthened when we knew of your true feelings for the Rajah when you saw him at Hyderabad. Your feelings were so affected and plunged into grief at the sight of that unfortunate Rajah that it was hardly possible even for his own parents to grieve at his misfortune more bitterly than you. Thus have you continuously

manifested great interest and kindness towards this principality and its rulers; and this being universally known to the people, even before your arrival at Shorapoor, those who had abandoned their homes in despair and anxiety speedily returned without apprehension. All this, of course, depended upon your kind and humane disposition and goodwill towards the people.

"9. On your arrival here you caused all the anarchy and misrule that had taken place to disappear. You introduced new regulations, and secured a proper and correct system of management. From this much good and advantage have accrued to the people. By your constructing good roads around the town much comfort and convenience have been enjoyed by the trades and people in general; and the praises which are merrily sung to your name by the travellers, old and young, on these roads are indeed gratifying and pleasing to the hearers.

"10. The thousands of mango-trees planted by you in and about the town during your former administration of this country are now bearing abundant fruit; and as you are now again planting thousands of trees, with great pains, for our benefit, we humbly pray to God that He will likewise ordain you shall be present here when these infant trees shall similarly bear fruit.

"11. You have used your full powers in securing and continuing various rights, perquisites, *meeras* or hereditary lands, and allowances, &c., which were enjoyed by the people; and if, in spite of your generous endeavours, any unfortunate person's expectations were not realized, it is no fault of yours, but his own misfortune. Consequently, we are all content with what you have done for us, and are under great obligations to you.

"12. When sedition and rebellion occurred here in 1858 certain senseless persons were concerned in them, and they were liable to heavy penalties; and if you had punished them, notwithstanding the proclamation of amnesty, you would not have exceeded the requirements of the law, nor their deserts; but, not considering their past violent and intriguing acts, you have saved their lives and honour from destruction. For this singular kindness these people should be grateful and thankful to you for ever; and this assembly ardently believes they will be so.

"13. Another, the principal, request and prayer of this assembly is that this principality should be restored to the family of the late Rajah, in compassion for their misfortune, and the maintenance of charitable and other ancient institutions which have existed and have been enjoyed for centuries. To attain this end we trust you will accord your support; but we are aware it depends mainly upon the future good conduct and loyalty, as also destiny, of the expectants of this dignity. It is the duty nevertheless of this assembly to pray constantly to the Almighty that Government will, in their exalted generosity, pardon all past misdemeanours, and indulgently protect the remnants of the late chief's family.

"14. That your projects for constructing a series of new roads and a market-place, and for lighting the town, as well as for erecting travellers' and strangers' homes, sinking wells, building tanks, &c., for the use and benefit of the people, as well as for improving the public revenue, should be carried out after your return, in renewed health, is the heartfelt prayer of this assembly.

"15. All your acts being of benevolence and for the good of the people, there is very little time to recount them all here; and it is likewise hardly possible to give preference to any one of them. We, therefore, most respectfully beg to entreat that you will kindly accept what we have briefly stated above, as a sincere expression of our feelings towards you, and we crave that you will pardon us for our rather long intrusion upon your time.

"16. It may only be known to the light of the world, the Sun, if there were any persons like you on the face of the earth; but, as far as our experience goes, we know not a more kind-hearted, equitable, painstaking, skilful, and benevolent gentleman than you; and we are constrained to think that your qualities have no parallel save in you.

"17. We are afraid that you may have tired of our loquacity; but, our hearts being full with heavy anxiety at the thought of our approaching temporary separation, and being unable to bear it without giving utterance to our feelings,

we have ventured to occupy a good deal of your time, for doing which we have already craved your pardon.

"18. In conclusion, we most ardently hope that, by the blessing of the Almighty Protector, you will happily and safely reach your country, and meet your most beloved and endeared father, daughters, brothers, and all who for a series of years have been intensely longing for your return, and cause them to rejoice. And we further heartily and sincerely pray to the Lord of the Universe to bestow upon you abundant longevity, renewed health, greater grandeur, and higher powers, and safely and happily bring you again to this country, in order that thousands of people may find a ready asylum in you for their protection, and so your fame and glory may be greatly aggrandized; and, by the grace of God, we confidently hope to realize these our desires and expectations.

"Again tendering our warmest, sincere, and affectionate but respectful thanks to you for the cordial support and courtesy you have usually evinced towards us, according to our respective positions in society, during your former and present career in this principality, we are proud that you carry with you our heartfelt gratitude and good wishes. May God bless you and yours for ever!

"We beg to remain, with the utmost respect, dear sir, your most obedient, faithful, obliged, and humble servants and well-wishers,

(Signed) "RAJAH VENKETAPPA NAIK, sen.,
RAJAH VENKETAPPA NAIK JELLEEPALLEE,
RAJAH KRISNAPPA NAIK,

and 987 others of the Rajah's relations, Pundits, Jagheerdars, and other principal inhabitants of Shorapoor."

(True Translation.)

"J. SEETA RAM RAO,
"*Extra Assist. Commissr.*"

I cannot describe the scene; but its passionate character can be imagined from the purport of what is recorded above in the quaint, simple words of the people. None of them had been strangers to me; many had grown up from children under my sight, and had now children of their own about their knees; others were old and greyheaded; and many whom I had known had gone to their rest. It was not an easy task to leave them all; but I had to go, and I do not think I am forgotten there even now. I intended to depart quietly in the night; but I found the chiefs of the Beydur clans assembled in the streets, and it was as difficult now to reach the north gate of the city as it had been to enter it two years before—only, instead of a clamour of joyous welcome, there was now sad wailing of women, while the men walked by me in utter silence. Now and then some one would exclaim, "We have no one now to care for us; but our women will sing of you as they grind corn in the morning, and will light their lamps in your name at night. Come back to us; oh, come back!"

It was very sad and very solemn, and can never be forgotten. At every village the people came about me, the mothers holding up their children for me to put my hands upon their heads and bless them; and it was all so simple, so earnest, and so heartfelt, one could not but feel its sincerity. People ask me what I found in the natives to like so much. Could I help loving them when they loved me so? Why should I not love them? I had never courted popularity. I had but tried to be just to all, and to secure to the meanest applicant consideration of his complaint by allowing unrestricted communication with myself.

Thousands wished to have signed the address had time permitted it; but there are quite enough signatures to show the attachment of the people to the only Englishman whom most of them had ever seen, and certainly the first who had exercised any authority over them. At Nuldroog the sincere love of the people was shown in the address before given; in Berar I accepted the loyal and peaceful demeanour of the population as a marked proof of their attachment to me in the most trying crisis of the great rebellion.

In all I had ruled over 36,000 square miles of area, and a population of upwards

of five millions of a most industrious and intelligent people, not only without a single complaint against my rule, but, as I think and hope, with a place in their affections and respect, gained by no other means than by exercising simple courtesy and justice to all. I was often told by various friends, "You do too much for people who will never thank you." I do not think so: I did not do half enough, and I could have done more had I had more help. God is my witness, I tried to do as much as I could, and heartily regretted being obliged, through physical inability, to leave undone many a measure of progress and advancement which I hoped to accomplish.

I travelled slowly to Hyderabad, for I could not bear long marches now, and stayed at the Residency, where there was still much to do before I could leave. Even now furlough to England was very difficult to obtain, and but for the Resident's private intercession with the Governor-General I should not have got it at all.

I was very glad to be able at this time to render my friend Colonel Davidson, the Resident, an essential service in writing a series of letters to the "Friend of India" in justification of his conduct in remaining at the Residency after the officers commanding at Secunderabad had thought it desirable to leave it, and also in sending away the Contingent troops to act under Sir Hugh Rose. Both these acts of the Resident were severely censured, and deemed "worse than rash;" but I considered that the complaints made were totally unfounded. Had the Resident gone into Secunderabad the desertion of the Residency would have been looked upon as a sign of fear, and the loyal Minister, Salar Jung, would have been left to his fate. What might have happened had he not been able to control the fanatical element of Hyderabad, or had the British all entrenched themselves at Secunderabad, who can say? By remaining firm the Resident showed the Minister that he had every confidence in him—a confidence which has been fully merited and never abused by Sir Salar Jung.

I regarded the march of the Contingent, too, as a triumph of will over disaffection. No one denied that many of its members had trembled on the verge of mutiny, and no doubt in their cantonment they were sorely tempted and chafed by inaction. The effect, however, of the Nizam's troops having joined the English cause, while Scindia's soldiers coalesced with the rebels, soon became known and apparent to all, as the Hyderabad Contingent fought, as Lord Strathnairn himself has told me, more like Englishmen than natives. The honours they gained in the field kept them quiet, and as their loyalty was now beyond question the whole of the Nizam's territory kept quiet also; nor with the one exception of the insurrection at Hyderabad was there a single instance of treason to the English during the whole of that most trying period.

My letters were upheld and supported by the "Friend of India," and I believe produced a good effect in England, although the opposition party was a very strong one. I pressed Colonel Davidson very earnestly to come home with me, for he was very ill; but he would not leave his post, and died there the year following.

I left Hyderabad at length, and as the road *via* Hominabad and Nuldroog was now finished I went by it as far as Sholapoor; then there was the railway. At Nuldroog I had left my plate and various articles in the treasury; but, alas! some one had, during those troublous times, broken open the plate-chest, and several articles had been abstracted, most of which, however, I afterwards recovered; but I was much grieved at the loss of a small bag containing all the autograph letters I valued most, and a few little ornaments which my wife had always worn. They were of no value to any one intrinsically, and must have been taken for the sake of the bag, which was prettily embroidered in gold thread.

On the road I reached one of the stage bungalows for travellers, and, being very weak, was being lifted from my palankeen by one of my servants, when two gentlemen came forward to help me. "Was I Captain Meadows Taylor," they asked, "who was anxiously expected at Malta?" "Yes, I was;" and they told me they had been fellow-passengers with my dear ones, who were awaiting me there, and gave me many particulars of them. Going home seemed at last to be growing a reality.

I passed a day and a night at Sholapoor with my dear friend Abingdon Compton, and he urged me if I missed the steamer, which seemed very probable, as I was too weak to travel very quickly, to go up to stay with his wife at Mahabuleshwar ; and indeed, he said, I had better not go to England till the next steamer, as he knew Lord Elphinstone was at the Hills and wanted to see me, and, in any case, it was no use my waiting a fortnight in the heat at Bombay. I promised to go if I missed the steamer ; but I was in time, having just two days to spare before it sailed. How strangely events happen! Had I missed that mail I should have gone to Mahabuleshwar, and should, as I afterwards found, have been offered by Lord Elphinstone the "Directorship of Jails," an appointment which I could have held, worth £2,500 a-year! He had kept it for me ; but finding I had gone home on sick leave was obliged to bestow it elsewhere. I should have stayed in India, and have taken up my appointment, telling my father to come on at once. I could have remained at the Hills, would have entered a new department of the service where there was no press of work, and where I could travel as I pleased. But luck was against me! Yet why should I say this? I might not have been able to stand the Indian climate longer, even at the Hills and with lighter work. At all events, God willed it otherwise. I heard before I left that Nuldroog and Raichore were to be restored to the Nizam, and that Shorapoor was to be given to him as a token of the appreciation of the British Government of his faithfulness and loyalty in the Mutiny. So what would have become of me without Lord Elphinstone's kind offer was not apparent, and I should have at once accepted it had I remained in India.

I had a pleasant party of fellow-passengers ; one poor fellow, who had been badly wounded by a bullet in the lungs, was specially consigned to my care, although, as his father said at parting, "You do indeed look fearfully ill yourself." And so I was; the relaxing heat of Bombay, and all my final journey and preparations, had exhausted me terribly, and I had grown so fat and unwieldy that to move about was a trouble to me. I asked one lady on board, whose husband had been Political Agent in Miniawar, why they had not come to me when obliged to fly. "We dared not," she said, "go to Berar. We were told you were a marked man, and dangerously popular. There would be no hope for us—nay, we heard you were already murdered!"

Yes, we had almost all in that ship been through trying scenes and many dangers, and a merciful God had brought us out safely from the land.

PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR, AND INCIDENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR, AND INCIDENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

TIMES OF INDIA, *September* 7, 1875.—Our contemporary defends its telegram about the "refusal" of His Highness the Nizam to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as well as it can. It admits that there was no "refusal" in the case, but says that its telegram was nevertheless substantially correct. As the whole gravamen of the telegram was contained in the word "refuses," and as it is conceded that there was no refusal, controversy upon that point is spared us. But it is contended that the little Nizam might very well come to meet the Prince, even though His Highness is "of a scrofulous habit of body," for a long and toilsome journey would perhaps do him good, and the omission to undertake it will do Hyderabad harm. It is mischievously asserted that the "unfortunate boy" is "probably" being made "the tool of the conservative old Mahomedan nobles who oppose all progress;" and it is said that "perhaps" these truculent old noblemen would as soon have their right hands cut off as permit the Nizam to go on "the errand" of visiting the Prince of Wales. It is also assumed that the medical attendants of a boy of ten should be called his "medical advisers," and not the advisers of his guardians—a theory broached doubtless in order to show that the latter should not be guided by the advice of the doctors, but that all advice should be given to the little Prince direct, who would of course disregard it. All this is very foolish, and we can only regret that an Anglo-Indian paper should stoop to such a tissue of misrepresentation and absurdity in order to bolster up the credit of a telegram which was an evidence not of the bad faith but of the imperfect information of its correspondent. The fact is that the little Nizam is notoriously delicate. He is an amiable boy, intellectual and impressionable, and like most boys of that type, whether princes or commoners, easily excited, to the danger of his health. Those who are responsible for his well-being are naturally anxious that he should not be exposed to the risks inseparable from a long and fatiguing journey, followed by the anxieties and emotions consequent on maintaining the "foremost position amongst the sovereigns of India" in welcoming the Prince of Wales. The apprehensions entertained upon the point are very real; they are not confined to old noblemen who are Mahomedans; they are shared by the medical advisers whom the Prince's guardians consult, and we believe that the English tutor of the Prince concurs with them in the opinion that His Highness in going to Calcutta to take part in the festivities in that capital would incur a serious risk. And it may be said without indiscretion that the Government of India is itself aware that the reasons to which we refer are valid, and that the state of the little Prince's health is not such as would justify the fatigue and prolonged excitement of a visit in state to Calcutta to meet the Heir-Apparent. This is conclusive. The Viceroy sees no insult "to the representative of the ruling race" in a matter which sets the patriotic blood of our excitable contemporary on fire. His Excellency is aware of the facts, and that makes all the difference. Besides there are other susceptibilities to be taken into consideration. The population of the State of Hyderabad know well that their destiny is closely entwined in that of their boy-Nizam. They like to feel that he is in their midst, and if he were to leave the country they would be thrown into a fever of anxiety about his safety. If illness or accident were to befall him in his absence, the Ministers who counselled his departure would be held to have incurred

a responsibility which, to speak mildly, would be excessively difficult to bear. The reasons, then, for the non-appearance of the little Prince at the gatherings at Calcutta appear to us, as they appear to Government, quite sufficient. No disrespect to the Prince of Wales is involved in the fact that the boy remains at home under the tuition of an English officer, and in the care of his own family. If the Prince of Wales could find time to visit Hyderabad His Royal Highness would undoubtedly be received there with the greatest enthusiasm. When it was expected that the Prince would honour the Deccan capital with a visit the most splendid preparations for his reception were at once set on foot. It is not the fault of the Hyderabad Government or people that they have not an opportunity of receiving His Royal Highness with a splendour that would have manifested their sentiments of respect and loyalty in a manner that could not be misunderstood. The pretension that the Nizam or any other Prince is *bound* to go to the capital to see the Prince of Wales, no matter what reasons may exist to render the visit unadvisable, is quite inadmissible. Visits of the Princes and Chiefs of India on such an occasion should be voluntary expressions of friendship and good-will, or they would be quite valueless. To threaten a native sovereign with future mischief if he elects for good reason—or even for no reason at all—to remain away is a coarse and clumsy way of promoting loyalty and affection amongst those who should be the pillars of our Empire in the East. Such threats are not uttered by the Government, which is too sensible to commit a blunder of the kind; they should not be uttered by any one who desires that a feeling of confidence and good-will should cement the relations of the British Power in India with the Native States.

TIMES OF INDIA, *September* 9, 1875.—From an occasional correspondent, dated Secunderabad, 6th instant :—

"The true state of the case anent the 'Nizam's refusal to meet the Prince of Wales,' of which so much was lately made by one of your contemporaries, appears to be briefly this. The little Hoozoor, as his subjects call him, is for his age (a little more than nine years) rather weak and small, as is often the case with children of an excitable disposition and quick intellect. His face has only been seen twice by the ordinary public, the first occasion being his visit to the Residency in August 1874, and the second the durbar which His Highness held on the occasion of the opening of his railway, eleven months back. The universal remark on each of these occasions was that he was an unusually intelligent-looking boy with an interesting bright face, already showing signs of firmness in the sharp clean-cut lip, and of keen eye. At the Residency, after a trying journey on an elephant, and what was almost a scramble up the steps, he had to retire to rest for some hours before his return home, but at durbars his little Highness sits on his musnud like a king, though this even is only for a short time in the early morning. He reads English daily for an hour or two, and every effort is being made to develop good qualities, both of mind and body. But he is far from strong, and the parents of many a strong English boy of nine or ten years old would not be anxious for him to take a railway journey of 400 or 500 miles, and at the end of it to go through a period of the most intense and unusual excitement. Even on such occasions as a sister's or brother's wedding absence at a distant school is frequently and gladly considered by wise parents a good pretext for sparing a child's excitement, which must at best interrupt regular progress, and if a parent is thus prudent, *à fortiori* would one be so who was merely acting as guardian in the place of a deceased or absent parent. This is precisely Sir Salar Jung's position at the present minute. As the chief guardian of the Nizam—for the Amir-i-Kabeer rarely interferes with the proceedings of his more active colleague—he found himself in a position of the gravest responsibility. The young Nizam's life is not less precious to his subjects than that of the Prince of Wales's eldest son to His Royal Highness and the Princess. The Minister believes, and this belief is supported both by the other guardian and by Captain Clerk, the Nizam's tutor, that the excitement and fatigue of such an expedition would be excessively bad for his little ward, who is in anything but ruddy health. The responsibility nominally shared with his colleague rests, unfortunately for him, on

his own shoulders. Were the Nizam to suffer from the effects of the journey all Hyderabad would be in arms against him, and apart from this the Minister regards the fatherless little sovereign with sincere affection, and cannot see that the advantage of a peep at the Prince of Wales counterbalances the risk attendant on a tiring journey of about thirty hours, and the fatigue and excitement of rubbing shoulders with the Chiefs and Sirdars of Western India. Disrespect to the royal visitor was never dreamt of."

TIMES OF INDIA, *September* 22, 1875.—The *Friend of India* says :—"Almost every week seems to furnish fresh proof of the weakness of our Foreign Office administration. Thus instead of foreseeing the difficulty that was sure to arise from any proposal to make the young Nizam take part in the reception of the Prince of Wales its occurrence seems to have taken the Government quite by surprise. And yet what are the facts? The Nizam is a nervous, delicate child of nine years, who has never been away from his mother or made a long journey in his life. The health alike of the mother, grandmother and child make such a journey as that to Bombay or Calcutta out of the question, while the poor child, from all accounts, is about as fit to endure the fatigue and excitement into which the Government would drag him as any other delicate and nervous child of his tender age. And instead of seeing all this at a glance, and itself suggesting that the child should be represented by the chief nobles of the Court, very considerable pressure, it is understood, has been placed upon the Hyderabad Ministry to force the child away from the palace and compel him to meet the Prince at Bombay. We are truly the stupidest nation on the earth. By our incredible awkwardness we shall contrive to set abroad an impression that the Nizam is too high and mighty a potentate to dance attendance upon the Prince of Wales, whereas the thought of the poor child's meeting him, except by a deputation of his Ministers, should never have been entertained for a moment. The Foreign Office should itself have suggested this course, when the Prince might with perfect grace and condescension have been made to get a sight of the child somewhere in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad. Our *gaucherie* is, we say, at times incredible. All India should understand fully that the Nizam is too young and too delicate to have duties of state of any kind thrust upon him as yet, far less such duties as those that were contemplated in the present case. And if ill-conditioned writers will persist in making mischief out of the simple event, we suppose they must. It was an act of downright stupidity to have invited the child at all."

TIMES OF INDIA, *September* 22, 1875.—Startling news flashed across the Eastern wire the other day, and fell like a bombshell at the India Office. The Nizam of Hyderabad positively declines to "do honour" to the Prince of Wales on his visit! Why the Viceroy has yet to reveal. Does the Nizam regard it as beneath his princely dignity to meet the Heir-Apparent? Is he jealous of the loyalty it may evoke? Is it simple pettishness, a studied insult, or a portentous demonstration of the hostility of the native princes? Had the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda indulged in a freak so disloyal to the British supremacy less importance would have been attached to his vagaries. But the Nizam is a mighty power in India. By far the largest of the States ruled by native princes, Hyderabad is about equal in dimensions to Cashmere, Gwalior, and Indore combined ; and the Nizam's subjects compass nearly a third of the entire population of the native dominions under British protection. What wonder, then, that consternation should reign in Downing-street and at Abergeldie Castle? Cannot Lord Northbrook's influence overcome the Nizam's scruples? or would His Highness delight to mar the royal tour ?—(This canard has since been contradicted.)—Extracted from "*The World.*"

TIMES OF INDIA, *October* 7, 1875.—The Secunderabad correspondent of a Poona contemporary writes :—"I have been credibly informed that the Prince of Wales has accepted the invitation from His Highness the Nizam to Hyderabad,

and will do so on His Royal Highness's return trip to Bombay. Preparations and presents on magnificent scales are being got ready for the occasion ; carriages, jewellery, and other novel trinkets of Hyderabad manufacture are being prepared for presentation to Prince Albert. The city of Hyderabad is—so to speak—alive with workmen of every description ; nothing seems to be wanting on the part of the Prime Minister, Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., to do homage to our future King and Emperor on behalf of his young master, H. H. the Nizam. Sir Salar Jung, together with a dozen other Nawabs and chiefs, will leave Hyderabad by 'special train' on the 3rd November for Bombay. A portion of the escort (400) with followers will leave this by special and ordinary trains for Bombay from the 29th instant. Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and suite will, it is said, accompany His Highness on the 3rd proximo."

VANITY FAIR, *October* 23, 1875.—*The Way to treat a Faithful Ally.*—It is now known that the alleged "refusal" of our faithful ally the Nizam of Hyderabad to meet the Prince of Wales was a wicked invention, though, as usual, it was seized upon by the Indian press for a series of those minatory diatribes which when directed against our feudatories are so eagerly welcomed by the despotic officials of the Indian Government.

Let us, then, as the topic is now free from bitterness, consider how the matter might have stood if our "faithful ally," instead of being as now of Persian-Mussulman training, with a strain of remote Tartar descent, had in his composition, or that of his advisers, a dash of the combative vivacity of the Latin races, or a touch of our own Saxon faculty for constitutional resistance. It is tolerably notorious amongst those who understand these matters that we have been hard on the Nizam. Though all has been smooth on the surface, there has been heavy pressure, financial and political, put on the Hyderabad State by our Indian Foreign Office. What is worse, this seems to have been, as it were, "on principle," proceeding from some perverse, malign, and purblind spirit, in the effects of which on the Nizam and his friends no personal trait in any of our last three or four Viceroys seems to have permitted any mitigation. The stern and close-fisted Sir John Lawrence, the jovial Lord Mayo, the cautious Lord Northbrook—with these it has been all alike to the unfortunate Nizam and his long-enduring Minister. One steady, unrelenting course of denial, repression, and pressure has been the secret but real history of our relations with the Nizam during the last seven years and more. And now, even under the rule of Lord Northbrook, the self-respect of the Nizam's Ministers, the long-enduring patience of Sir Salar Jung, must have been sorely tried. It is also not unsuspected that the political sagacity usually displayed by Lord Salisbury towards the allies and feudatories of our vessal empire has in this instance been wanting. But there is none to declare these things, and to care when they are made known. We will nevertheless give a few hints of the wrongs that have been inflicted on the last great Mahomedan State of India, and which await exposure and redress. To begin with : For nearly twenty-five years we have had "assigned" to us, and held full possession of, the most fertile province of the Nizam. We have administered it entirely, and enjoyed its patronage without stint. The military expenditure—on a small but complete army under one chief, stationed in the Nizam's dominions—for which the revenues of the province in question are a material guarantee has been kept up beyond the requirements of the present time. The prestige of the Nizam and the scope for employment of his crowded court and impecunious retainers have been seriously curtailed by our long-continued occupation of this fine large Naboth's-vineyard. It is only of late years that we have rendered accounts of its revenues. In course of last year there occurred a crisis as regards our constrained [?] occupation of this important territory. It was the earnest wish of the late Nizam and his Minister, Sir Salar Jung, as it is still is of the latter in behalf of the minor Prince and the Hyderabad State, to have the province restored. To this end a formal offer was made to the Government of India to lodge in its own keeping as many millions of its own stock as would suffice to redeem or guarantee the debt and military obligation, as excuse for which we hold

this fertile country. But this reasonable request and humble petition, that the Hyderabad State might receive its own again, was met by a stern though evasive refusal. So that affair still stands.

Within a few miles, indeed little more than a cannon-shot, from the Nizam's capital we have stationed—of course on territory granted by him for the purpose—a considerable British army, sufficient on occasion, with the aid of a few native regiments, to sweep not only the Nizam's dominions, but the whole of Southern India, from mountain to sea. It was thought an excellent thing if we could have this great military centre brought into connection with our railway system, and still better if this could be done at H. H. the Nizam's expense. Sir Salar Jung was anxious "to open up" the country, and—it being at first proposed to make a light line, adapted to the poor commercial prospects and sparse population of the route—the scheme was accepted. Our "faithful ally" was thenceforth exposed to incredible annoyance and pecuniary embarrassment. For, as soon as "sanction" was obtained for this semi-military public work at the expense of another exchequer than our own, it was seen that it would be an eminently convenient thing to make the railway on the same big gauge as our own trunk line, and thereby to use up and dispose of a lot of our surplus rolling stock and other stores. Thus the first cost was immensely above Sir Salar Jung's anticipations; and presently the prospect of paying returns was seriously affected by the Government of India insisting that the line should take a course which, while specially adapted to suit our military cantonments, was certain to miss the fertile and well-peopled country through which it would otherwise have passed. It had at first been anticipated that the Sirdars and other nobles of the Hyderabad State would subscribe most of the capital for the railway. With that view the Minister had appointed as financial secretary to the undertaking a Scotch or English gentleman who, having been in charge of the only Anglo-Indian bank in Hyderabad, had acquired the confidence of the Hyderabad capitalists. But this gentleman had previously trodden on the toes of some influential official connected with the Government of India; therefore an ancient treaty by which the Governor-General has a veto on the employment of any Europeans under the Nizam's Government—a power which by its very existence does infinite harm to the Hyderabad State—was put in force; the financial secretary was eliminated, the capital account of the railway became embarrassed, and the Nizam's treasury had to be heavily drawn upon in order to complete the line. At a later period, in order to relieve the pressure this caused on their current finances, the Nizam's Government sought to raise a loan in the English money market at six per cent. As our readers may remember from the advertisements, the business was in most respectable hands, and (according to our information) the half-million asked for was subscribed and ready to be remitted. What followed seems almost incredible. It is stated that at this juncture the Government of India, or the Secretary of State on its behalf, stepped in, and prevented the bonds being taken up or the subscribed money remitted. There have been many other strange amenities in the Government of India's dealings with our "faithful ally," but these will suffice for the present. We have said sufficient to show that if the Hyderabad State had been other than an ultra-submissive Oriental Power there would have been a refusal to send its Sovereign many hundreds of miles to meet the Heir-Apparent, which would have been worded so as to make the ears tingle of those to whom it was addressed.

PALL MALL GAZETTE, *October* 27, 1875.—*A Storm in an Indian Tea-Cup.*—A few weeks since some commotion was excited by the question whether the little Nizam of Hyderabad could or could not, would or would not, make a journey out of his own territory to pay his respects to the Prince of Wales. It is now announced that the medical advisers of the young Prince have positively pronounced His Highness to be too delicate to undertake the journey to Bombay.

From first to last, this matter has been a subject of bitter heartburning between the Indian Government and the Nizam's advisers, also of extremely bad management on our own side. Before us lies the correspondence between Sir

Salar Jung and our Resident at Hyderabad ; some account of it will be found both interesting and instructive.

The day after a conversation on the subject with Sir Salar Jung, our Resident (Mr. Saunders) expresses a wish to know, as early as possible, for communication to the Viceroy, whether it will be more convenient to the Nizam to visit the Prince of Wales at Bombay or at Calcutta. Sir Salar Jung replies that after consultation with his colleagues he can form no other opinion than that already known to Mr. Saunders, namely, "that the proposed journey of His Highness the Nizam would be fraught with great risk to His Highness's health, and that for this reason we could not incur the responsibility of recommending it." The Nizam (he is a child of eight years old) is "weakly and excitable." The honour of the invitation is acknowledged ; the indulgence of the Prince of Wales and of the Viceroy is craved ; and it is proposed (at the outset of the correspondence) that, instead of a visit from the Nizam, a deputation shall wait upon the Prince at Bombay. Skipping a letter from Mr. Saunders in which, with the bluntness of a true Briton, he intimates that a colleague of Sir Salar Jung's is shamming illness to avoid discussing the subject, we come to a courteous letter from the Viceroy's secretary, expressing a hope that Sir Salar Jung will reconsider the matter, and declaring that the proposal to send a deputation to wait on the Prince is "not to be entertained." In reply Sir Salar Jung repeats "that we should all have been greatly honoured" could the Nizam have waited on the Prince of Wales, but the doctors forbid the notion. "We have taken the opinion of his medical officers, who have been in professional attendance on His Highness for the last seven years, and who are all men who have obtained diplomas of the Medical College at the Residency." And this is their report :—

"The constitution of His Highness the Nizam is very delicate and nervous, and apt to be affected by exertion, and, though apparently strong, is really weak. He has a scrofulous habit of body, in consequence of which his bones in infancy were so weak that the calves of his leg became bent (bandy-legged). His Highness is frequently subject to the ordinary diseases, such as fever, catarrh, and bowel complaints, which are easily overcome in other children ; but with His Highness, when suffering from such diseases, his brain also suffers, and his whole system is affected. If he is obliged to keep awake on any occasion his health suffers, as has frequently occurred. Even the exertion of a durbar, &c., affects him physically ; and after every trip into the country some complaint or other generally follows. The change of the seasons generally produces pain and soreness of the throat, which are with difficulty removed. For the above reasons it is not advisable to take His Highness out any distance, and doing so is not without risk. It would be like walking on the parapet of a bridge."

This report was enclosed in a letter from Sir Salar Jung, in which he says he is surprised and grieved to learn "that our motives, in begging His Highness the Nizam might be excused from waiting upon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to pay his respects, were liable to misconception, and that it could be supposed we imagined His Highness the Nizam's dignity would in some way be compromised by his waiting on His Royal Highness. Such an idea, I can assure you, never entered our minds. So far from it, we, on the contrary, cannot but think that such a visit would reflect honour on His Highness and his country. We trust that at the end of four or five years hence, when His Highness will be older and, as we hope, stronger, he will—to make up for the loss of this opportunity —pay his personal respects to the Viceroy, Her Majesty's representative in India."

To this appeal our Resident replies with a copy of the *Bombay Gazette*, containing (apparently) a telegram to the effect that the Nizam simply refused to meet the Prince of Wales, and also a leading-article in which that resolution was called a display of pride and spite. Mr. Saunders commends Sir Salar Jung's "earnest attention" to this powerful and portentous copy of a newspaper, and impresses upon him [here threat begins] "the absolute necessity, in the interests of His Highness the Nizam, and of your own reputation as the able and enlightened administrator of this Government, of your silencing all invidious and hostile criticism

by at once giving a distinct and graceful contradiction to the very natural but at the same time highly injurious remarks, which will be repeated in the columns of every journal in the country, by forthwith accepting, in the most graceful and appropriate terms, on behalf of His Highness the Nizam, the courteous invitation given him by the Government of India." To this Sir Salar Jung answers by declaring the *Bombay Gazette* telegram to be false, and its leading article not a subject for diplomatic correspondence. He vows that he has told the truth, and has not lied about the little Nizam's feebleness, his scrofulous temperament, &c.—"though it is a delicate matter to mention." "We have told you the plain, simple truth, and given in detail our reasons; and if we are disbelieved it will be a misfortune beyond our control. It would be impossible for us, I beg to repeat, to incur the responsibility of subjecting His Highness to the risk of the journey. We should incur the lasting reprobation of all His Highness's subjects should any evil happen to His Highness, and not escape the censure even of the British Government. We do not say that His Highness *refuses* to go on any plea of his dignity or rank, or asks for any *condition* on which to go; but, entirely on account of his tender years and delicate constitution, we solicit the British Government only to excuse his attendance for a time."

Our Resident's reply to this letter again points out "the gravity of the interests involved in your coming to a sound and judicious decision on the question, as already pointed out in the leading article of the *Bombay Gazette*." This brings Sir Salar Jung to a display of a little more domestic detail, for the British Resident's information:—

"The matter stands thus: Supposing the Nizam is taken to Bombay, the question will be whether we should take him *alone*, or with his mother and grandmother. His Highness's attachment to his mother is so great that nothing but actual force would compel him to go without her. Any such force would cause the greatest excitement in the palace and outside, accompanied by great crying in the zenana; and this would make His Highness himself cry, as he is much given to crying when anything puts him out or his feelings are hurt, which might prove injurious, besides the after-effect of separation from his mother. In the other case, His Highness's mother is not in good health, having been suffering only a few days ago from painful scrofulous swellings. She is now better, but it is very doubtful whether she can be prevailed upon to go at all. The grandmother is very old, and subject to rheumatism, from which she is always suffering. Besides, you are aware these ladies have never travelled out of the country, and the very mention of the journey would fill them with the greatest alarm. The ladies could not be compelled to go, even if we went the length of forcing the Nizam. If threats or persuasion could prevail with the ladies, then all would be right except the risk to His Highness's health; but if they persistently refuse to go, then the only alternative would be to take His Highness by force, and of the consequences that may follow I leave you to judge yourself."

Sir Salar Jung adds, "You know that I am not over-anxious about matters of etiquette, and therefore any notions about His Highness's dignity and so forth are not worth alluding to." But "I am at times compelled to urge upon you what I consider to be just and proper in my opinion in business matters, but am always anxious to be the means of increasing and strengthening the friendship between the two Governments, and as I find myself placed in a very critical position with regard to the present question I have thought it best to lay the most delicate points before you."

At this point the Resident's heart seems to soften. He writes a few hurried lines to Lord Northbrook, "deprecating any action being taken by the Government of India" without further advices; he acknowledges the difficult position in which Sir Salar Jung is placed with reference to "zenana influence," and also the Indian Minister's anxiety at all times "to meet the wishes of the British Government." "I feel confident," says Mr. Saunders, that 'the step you have now taken and its motives will be fully appreciated by His Lordship, and will undoubtedly prevent the adoption by the Government of India of any course of policy which might prove

distasteful or embarrassing to your Government, or detrimental to the interests of His Highness the young Nizam." [What was to be done to the child if he did not or could not go to Bombay does not appear.] At the same time our Resident thinks that as the Nizam's extreme delicacy of constitution has been alleged, all along, as the sole reason for declining the invitation, Lord Northbrook may not feel disposed, "excepting under the guarantee of competent medical authority, to relieve you of the responsibility of coming to a decision on the point by assuming it himself." But before he gets to the end of this letter Mr. Saunders says he is now really in hopes that he may be permitted to announce to the Viceroy without further delay that the invitation has been accepted; and he intimates an opinion that he himself can manage His Highness the Nizam's mother; he allows, however, that the grandmother, with "her age, her infirmities, and her rheumatic affections," had better be left untroubled. Upon this Sir Salar observes that these ladies may not be so easily dealt with as Mr. Saunders imagines, and adds—"When I referred to the risks of His Highness's health *I meant* in the company of his mother; and of course without her those risks would be greatly increased." Further he says—"I was sorry to find you still refer in your letter to the opinion of medical authorities, when I have already furnished you with the certificates of four of His Highness's attending physicians, men who hold the highest diplomas of a college superintended by your own officers, and who are therefore trusted by us for professional ability and honour. On the opinion of any doctor who has not been in attendance on His Highness we can place no reliance, as he must necessarily be ignorant of His Highness's habit of body and antecedent medical history." But Sir Salar gives in—

"If after perusing my explanations, all tendered in genuine good faith, His Excellency the Viceroy is of opinion that a non-compliance with the proposal will prove detrimental to His Highness's interests, notwithstanding the possible risks to his health, and that he *must* undertake the journey for his own and his country's well-being, then His Highness must go to Bombay under any circumstances, and at all hazards."

In a following letter Sir Salar Jung writes especially to say that if the Viceroy says the Nizam shall attend the Prince of Wales, "then, of course, nothing more is needed, as all responsibility will be removed from us"—his Ministers. But this is a responsibility which the British Government refuses to take. Against his own judgment Sir Salar Jung must do what the Viceroy wishes; he must do it or bring his country to grief; if he does it, and if any ill consequences follow from his enforced consent, then nobody but Sir Salar Jung must be blamed for those consequences. Our Resident says:—

"It is my duty plainly to inform you that, in accordance with the line of policy you have taken up, there are but two courses available for adoption by His Excellency the Viceroy, should he be called upon, under pressure of the responsibility which you most injudiciously and unbecomingly seek to impose upon him, to decide the question of His Highness's visit to Bombay, and that neither of the two courses open to him to select can prove otherwise than detrimental and embarrassing—not to say disastrous—to His Highness's interests, and to the welfare and reputation of your own Government; and it is both my duty and my earnest desire to avert, by all means within my own power and influence, such unpleasant consequences, which a continued persistence in the line of conduct you have taken up must entail upon the youthful Sovereign, and his at present flourishing country. You have deemed it becoming, in spite of what I have already written to you on that subject, to throw upon His Excellency the Viceroy the invidious task of determining whether or not compulsion shall be brought to bear upon His Highness, by an order being issued directing the attendance of His Highness the Nizam at Bombay."

Further, Mr. Saunders threatens that, unless he can get a more satisfactory answer from Sir Salar Jung, the Nizam's most responsible governor, he will see what can be done with "others who are interested in the welfare of His Highness the young Nizam by ties of consanguinity;" in other words, he will go behind the Minister and see what can be done with the zenana. Moreover, our Resident doubts—in diplomatic language—whether the doctors' certificate is not "all a hum"—

"can attach no importance to it whatever" as long as Sir Salar declines to submit it to "such a test as can alone satisfy the Government of India as to its real worth or the reverse."

To this hot and threatening letter the Indian statesman replies by saying, "Let your Dr. Wyndowe, then, see the Nizam, and give his opinion regarding his health, and whether he considers His Highness fit to undertake the journey to Bombay." Thereupon our Resident answers, "I decline your proposal, because you have already said that you can place no reliance on the opinion of any doctor who is not well acquainted with His Highness's constitution;"—Mr. Saunders forgetting that it was not for Sir Salar Jung's satisfaction, but for the Viceroy's, that Dr. Wyndowe was to be called in. "Besides," says our Resident, "I consider the question is not one which it is at all necessary in its present state to submit to the arbitrament of the doctors, but is essentially a political one, and such as cannot be solved in any other way than that which you gave me to understand when I left you yesterday that you had fairly and fully resolved upon adopting." (For on that occasion, it seems, Sir Salar had promised that the child should make the journey required of him.) If (says Mr. Saunders, in continuation) you keep to that resolution, then "I shall have great pleasure, if judged advisable, in deputing Dr. Wyndowe to wait upon His Highness the Nizam, not only now, but from time to time until November next, when he would be in a fair position to certify as to the effect which a journey to Bombay, with all its attendant circumstances, would be likely to produce on His Highness the Nizam. Indeed, I would hold myself bound before His Highness left Hyderabad to use every means which might approve itself to your own judgment and mine for the purpose of my being enabled to satisfy His Excellency the Viceroy that His Highness's health would not be exposed to undue risk on the occasion in question."

This letter settles the matter. Sir Salar Jung acknowledges that he did promise, "as it then appeared to be the only course left open to me. But on carefully reading through the letter which heralded your visit I found the burden of responsibility thrown on my shoulders so great that I was desirous of lightening it a little. I was also anxious to satisfy you, if possible, with respect to the value of the opinion of His Highness's attending physicians, by placing it within your power to apply to it the test which in your letter you insisted on deeming necessary. . . . Your present communication, however, so materially alters the aspect of the question that I have no hesitation, after the cordial assurances contained in it, in sending you at once an acceptance of the Government of India's proposal." Here the correspondence virtually closes; the rest is diplomatic leather and prunella.

And now, little more than a month afterward, we see our Government taking off its hat to the Indian Minister, and acknowledging that he was not shamming; that he really did tell the truth; that the poor little ricketty prince of eight years old is not in a state to be bullied into a journey to Bombay. So the telegram of yesterday must be read—unless, indeed, the ladies of the zenana have proved too much for our Resident, after all.

DAILY NEWS, *October* 28, 1875.—The Princes of India, Rajahs, Nawabs, Ameers, and chiefs of every degree are vieing with one another to give the Prince of Wales a brilliant reception, and next week Bombay will see assembled more representatives of native States of India than it ever contained before. So far there is only one exception to the eagerness of the reigning Princes of India to welcome the son of their common Sovereign. Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, Nizam of the Deccan, will not be at Bombay when the Prince arrives there, nor is it likely that he will see him at all in India. The announcements made on this subject during the last six weeks have been numerous and contradictory, and it is not the fault of the Indian Press if the journey of His Highness has not become a first-rate political question. The territory of the Nizam forms now by far the largest and most important of the native States of India; and when we say that for the last two-and-twenty years it has been administered

by Sir Salar Jung it will be unnecessary to add that its affairs have been conducted with remarkable ability. It would have been gratifying to the Prince of Wales to see the representative of the Tartar dynasty founded by Nizam-ul-Moolk, the occupant of the only throne in the Deccan which dates from the Moghul times, and to assure him of his good will. But if this could not be, what then? The Nizam must do without such assurance. And there the matter should have ended. So much would have sufficed for this subject if Mir Mahbub Ali Khan had been a fierce bearded warrior, delighting in warlike exercises and passing his time in training his army. In fact, he is a very delicate child of eight years old. With our Western ideas it is difficult to imagine by what process the appearance or non-appearance of so tender a princeling at the receptions of the Prince of Wales could become an affair of state; but as Englishmen who stay at home are always assured that they do not understand India it may be well to observe the manner in which this affair has been nursed into importance.

Some two months ago a leading Bombay newspaper announced that the Nizam had refused to meet the Prince of Wales, and that he had done so out of pride and spite. A little before then the British Resident at Hyderabad had inquired officially of Sir Salar Jung whether it would be more convenient to the Nizam to visit the Prince of Wales at Bombay or at Calcutta, and had received from that Minister the answer that in his opinion and that of his colleagues the journey to either place would be fraught with great risk to His Highness's health, and that as he was weakly and excitable they could not recommend it. Sir Salar Jung acknowledged the honour of the invitation, prayed the indulgence of the Prince of Wales, and proposed that a deputation should wait upon the Prince from Hyderabad. At this stage of the business Lord Northbrook's Secretary intervened, writing to Sir Salar Jung that the matter must be reconsidered, as the proposal to send a deputation to wait on the Prince was one not to be entertained. This communication called forth a reply from Sir Salar Jung, in which he enclosed a remarkable medical report on the state of the Nizam's health, ascribing to the poor boy almost every constitutional frailty that can afflict humanity. There is much in this personal report which we cannot reproduce here. The Nizam, it was affirmed, is nervous and scrofulous, and his brain is liable to suffer from slight causes. He cannot keep awake for a long time, or if obliged to do so he becomes ill. Even the exertion of a durbar affects him physically, and after every trip to the country some complaint follows. Thus to take him out any distance would be "like walking on the parapet of a bridge." In forwarding this report Sir Salar Jung found it necessary to express his regret that his motives in begging that the Nizam might be excused from waiting on the Prince of Wales had been misconceived, as if he had imagined that the Nizam's dignity would be compromised by such a visit, an idea which he emphatically disowned. This appeal was answered by Mr. Saunders, the Resident, who went the length of impressing upon Sir Salar Jung the "absolute necessity, in the interests of His Highness the Nizam," of forthwith accepting the courteous invitation given to the Nizam by the Government of India. Sir Salar Jung's reply shows that he was touched in his personal honour, and in it he asserted the entire truthfulness of his earlier communications. Summing up his own case, he said that the Nizam did not refuse to go to Bombay or Calcutta on any plea of dignity or rank, or ask for any conditions, but his advisers solicited the British Government to excuse his attendance for a time, entirely on account of his tender years and delicate constitution. But Sir Salar Jung was not to be thus let off, and a further communication from the Resident compelled him, having previously described the Nizam's ailments, to set forth a number of domestic considerations which made the Nizam's journey impossible. The Nizam would not go without his mother; nothing but actual force would compel him to do so, and this would cause great crying in the zenana, and His Highness himself would cry, "as he is much given to crying when anything puts him out." Then his mother is not in good health—and here her ailments have to be particularized—and if she were better it is doubtful whether she could be induced to go at all. Then the grandmother has to be considered, and this leads to a notice of her age and liability to rheumatism.

Even after this we find Mr. Saunders, the Resident, pressing upon Sir Salar Jung the necessity of sending the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales, and that Minister replying that the Viceroy has only to say that the Nizam must go to Bombay and he will go, but upon the responsibility of the Indian Government. Mr. Saunders rejoins that this attempt to fix responsibility upon the Viceroy is both injudicious and unbecoming. The question, he says, is not one to be decided by doctors, but is " essentially a political one," and under this pressure Sir Salar Jung gives the assurance that the Nizam shall go to Bombay. For all that he is not going. The doctors' certificates have apparently a value at Calcutta which they had not six weeks ago. The Viceroy consents to the Nizam's absence, and a deputation of Ameers is to supply his place at Bombay. The official zeal or uncontrollable enthusiasm of the persons concerned in preparing for the reception of the Prince of Wales is very commendable, but the calm opinion of the public at home will be that in this matter they have pushed their importunities a great deal too far. The Prince of Wales could not be honoured if, under any circumstances, the Indian Government were to beseech or command a Nizam of Hyderabad to pay a visit of compliment to him. The family of the Nizam owes its present position far more to good fortune and the benevolence of the British Government than to any merit of its own, not having produced a single ruler of even ordinary capacity. At the close of the last century Lord Wellesley rescued his territory from the rapacity of the Mahrattas, and it is as large to-day as it was then. But we need not fall back upon considerations of this order. The tender age of the Nizam and his delicate health were quite sufficient reasons why the excuses of his Minister in declining the invitation should have been accepted. It was beneath the dignity of the Indian Government to enter upon a dispute with one of the most respectable of the native Indian Ministers upon the details of the health of a child. Especially is it to be regretted that Mr. Saunders should have told Sir Salar Jung more than once that the interests of the Nizam would be likely to suffer if, in accordance with the dictates of medical prudence, he remained in his territory while the Prince of Wales was at Bombay. Sir Salar Jung repeatedly acknowledged that the Nizam would be the honoured party if he were permitted to visit the Prince in India, and he ought to have been believed when he gave credible reasons for not advising the Nizam to make the journey. Even if there were grounds for suspecting that the Nizam was sulking, it was beneath the dignity of the British Government to betray any such suspicion. It was the duty of the Indian Government to invite the Nizam to Bombay or Calcutta, but if for any reason he would not proceed thither the loss was his and his only, and it is because the course taken by the Indian Government in its communications with the Court of Hyderabad has been of a character to obscure that fact, and even to suggest the contrary, that we are compelled to regard it with regret.

HOME NEWS, *October* 29, 1875.—*The Nizam and the Indian Government.*—The last telegram from India would seem to settle the question of the young Nizam's ability to meet the Prince of Wales at Bombay. After the explanations lately given regarding his delicate state of health, we are not surprised to hear that his medical advisers have positively pronounced his little Highness unfit to undertake so long a journey ; and the Viceroy's assent to his absence from the Bombay gathering of Chiefs and Princes could not therefore, with reason, have been withheld. If the Prince of Wales must not go to Hyderabad, it would have been simple cruelty, as things are, to insist on the Nizam's attending him at Bombay. And yet there is but too much reason to believe that pressure unfair to the Hyderabad Regency, and unworthy of the Paramount Power, has been brought to bear on Sir Salar Jung, in order to compel the attendance of his sickly little ward at a ceremony which would go on quite as well without him. If the letters which have passed on this subject between the English Resident, Mr. Charles Saunders, and Sir Salar Jung have been correctly reported, the latter has good cause to complain of the overbearing tone adopted towards him by the Viceroy's diplomatic agent at Hyderabad. With his own share of the correspondence no fault is to be found. In

all courtesy he points out the real objections to the proposed journey of a little ricketty child of eight to meet and do honour to his future Sovereign. The doctors at the Court, "who have been in professional attendance on His Highness for the last seven years," all agree that the risks of such a journey are too great, that to the young Nizam "it would be like walking on the parapet of a bridge." Sir Salar therefore craves the indulgence of the Viceroy and the Prince of Wales, declaring that "we should all have been greatly honoured" if the visit could have been carried out, and expressing a hope that four or five years hence His Highness will be strong enough to pay the Viceroy his personal respects. But the Resident will not be satisfied with these fair excuses. In ungracious, not to say insulting, terms he hints his suspicions of underhand motives for a very natural and intelligible act, makes light of the opinions of the Nizam's own doctors, rebukes Sir Salar Jung for throwing obstacles in the way of a great political project, and vaguely threatens him and his country with the consequences of his resistance to the Viceroy's will. Sir Salar Jung replies with studied courtesy that he has told the truth, and done his best to save his little ward from needless risk, but if His Highness must go to Bombay, "then, of course, nothing more is needed, as all responsibility will be removed from us." This transfer of responsibility the Resident will not accept, and after some more pressure he extracts from the Nizam's Minister a promise that the Nizam shall go to Bombay. Thus far, therefore, the diplomatic victory rested with the Indian Government. But it was a victory gained apparently by brute force with a reckless disregard of common decency and fair play, a victory which reflects small honour on those who won it, and cannot possibly serve any good political end. People who do not pretend to see through stone walls will look on the Resident's share in this matter as a lamentable blunder, and an unprovoked insult to one of the ablest and most loyal of Indian statesmen. To call his truthfulness in question on a point of no manifest importance, in the face of very good reasons for believing him, was not the way to secure the future loyalty of the largest native State in India. And the result shows that Sir Salar Jung spoke simple truth in pointing out the Nizam's unfitness to share in the pageant preparing for the Prince of Wales at Bombay.

EXAMINER, *October* 30, 1875.—*The Prince and the Nizam.*—The relations of the Indian Government to the Native Princes of India seem lately to have entered upon a new and by no means a healthy phase. In the years immediately following the Mutiny it was the avowed policy of Lord Canning and Lord Canning's successors to court the rulers of the Native States, and to attach them by the golden ties of interest to the system that had so nearly been shattered by the revolt of the Bengal sepoy army. The traditions of Lord Dalhousie's stern and strenuous government were repudiated in high places; Viceroys and Secretaries of State vied in doing honour to the Princes of the Native States which acknowledged allegiance to the "Empress of India," and the records of the Order of the Star of India embrace the history of this period of conciliation. But now, as it seems, we have gone back again to the simpler methods of an earlier time. It is no doubt a difficult task to play the game of conciliation with Orientals, who are apt to mistake forbearance for weakness, and to abuse concessions until they become impossible. It is necessary from time to time to show, or to make felt, "the grasp of steel under the glove of silk." But admitting these difficulties and necessities we still hesitate to approve the change that has come over the Anglo-Indian policy of the present day, a change curiously contemporaneous with the administration of Lord Northbrook. It is easy, too easy, to bully where conciliation is difficult, to extort by menaces the outward signs of implicit obedience, while the spirit of the persons coerced remains unbroken. But plainly the advantages of this high-handed sort of government are only to be obtained by a continuous moral pressure, operating with the unswerving certainty of a natural law. When bullying is spasmodic, and menaces are interwoven with compliments or even apologies, the frame of mind in which the subject regards the ruler is likely to be dangerously compounded of hatred and contempt.

We do not think that any dispassionate observer of the policy of the Indian

Government for the past two years can deny that it is open to the charges of weakness, violence, and vacillation. The whole story of the proceedings against the Guicowar discloses both infirmity of purpose and that sort of angry unreasonableness which the Romans used to call *impotentia*. The treatment of Scindia and the Jeypore Prince was apparently calculated to strike the precise point at which the maximum of irritation to native feeling should be produced without a single perceptible fraction of advantage to the Government of India. But these blunders, however, bad as they were, left at least one great section of Indian feeling undisturbed, if indeed the rebuke to Mahratta arrogance and Rajpoot vanity did not fill the hereditary rival, the former conqueror of Mahratta and Rajpoot, with a secret satisfaction. But the Moslem population are more touchy, more fiery-tempered than any section of the Hindoos. They are nearer to the time of their greatness, when they ruled Hindustan as conquerors, and they have not forgotten the magnificence of the prize which we wrested from them. The Mahrattas, therefore, will more easily forgive the slight put upon Scindia, or the Rajpoots the slight put upon the Prince of Jeypore, than will the Mussulmans of India the appearance of ill-treatment applied to the boy-ruler of Hyderabad, who is known as the Nizam of the Deccan. The correspondence, however, which has been published between the British Resident at Hyderabad, backed by the Calcutta Government and Sir Salar Jung, the able and accomplished Minister of the Nizam, places it beyond doubt that a scandalous and unworthy attempt at dictation has been made against a Prince, or, more properly speaking, a State which, in all its internal affairs, enjoys by treaty a complete independence, and that this attempt, after being carried far enough to entail all the most disastrous consequences, has broken down disreputably. The dictation attempted will naturally and justly exasperate the Mussulmans of India, who revere the ruler of Hyderabad as the last remaining one of the great Mahomedan Viceroys, and in some respects as the successor to the hegemony of the Mogul Emperors. But though the half-accomplished insult will irritate, the spontaneously acknowledged defeat of the insulters will breed bitter contempt.

The facts of this unfortunate affair, to which we hope public attention will be drawn at once upon the meeting of Parliament, are very simple. The Government of India is, quite intelligibly, anxious to make the Prince of Wales's visit the occasion of a great demonstration of the solidarity of the Empire. The principal Native Sovereigns have been invited to meet the Prince, really, though not ostensibly, to do homage in something like feudal fashion, and to accept formally the feudatory position to which facts have reduced them, but which they are not very willing to recognize in so many words. From such a demonstration Lord Northbrook and his advisers conceived that the Nizam could not be omitted, that without his presence the imaginations of the Moslems in India would not be adequately impressed with the greatness of the English power as represented by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Accordingly Mr. Saunders, the British Resident at Hyderabad, was instructed to inquire of Sir Salar Jung whether it would be more convenient for the Nizam to meet the Prince at Bombay or at Calcutta. No other course was even left open as possible, though the Resident had been made aware that, in the opinion of the Nizam's ministers, of his female relatives and of his medical attendants, it would be perilous for the delicate boy of eight years old to undertake a fatiguing journey either to the western or the eastern capital of India. In answer to the Resident's formal request, Sir Salar Jung repeated the objections to the Nizam's journey, craving the indulgence of the Prince and the Viceroy, and suggesting that, instead of a personal visit from the "weakly and excitable" child, a deputation from the Hyderabad Government should be sent to Bombay. The Viceroy, however, refused to entertain this suggestion, and called upon Sir Salar Jung to reconsider the subject. Sir Salar Jung enclosed in answer a report from the Nizam's medical officers describing the young Prince's delicacy and the dangers of travelling, and added an expression of regret that the motives of the hesitation to meet the Viceroy's wishes had been misconstrued. To this appeal the Resident replies, and this is the most amazing fact in a very strange story, by enclosing a copy of a Bombay newspaper—the same that covered

the Native judges of the Guicowar with gross abuse—in which the "refusal" of the Nizam to meet the Prince was denounced as arrogant and spiteful, and by declaring that there was an "absolute necessity" for the acceptance of the Viceroy's invitation "in the most graceful and appropriate terms." This scarcely veiled threat is repeated in several forms during the subsequent correspondence, Sir Salar Jung being evidently desirous to avoid doing or saying anything that could possibly give offence at Calcutta, and arguing over and over again simply from the state of the child's health and the disinclination of the boy himself, and of mother and grandmother, from whom he could not safely be separated, to leaving the country. Mr. Saunders, talks darkly and ominously of "a course of policy which might prove . . . . detrimental to the interests of his Highness the young Nizam," as if Lord Northbrook really entertained the notion that he could deprive this child of his rights because he did not like to pay the Prince of Wales a visit. The medical attendants, whose report Sir Salar Jung quoted, are slighted; and when at last the Minister yielded, saying that of course if the Viceroy insisted upon it the Nizam must go to Bombay, under any circumstances and at all "hazards," but that the Viceroy must relieve him of the responsibility, he was told that his attitude was "unbecoming," and was endangering his master's interests. Furthermore the Resident, in a threatening letter, insisted that the report of the Hyderabad doctor—to which he was pleased to say "no importance could be attached"—should be submitted to "such a test as can alone satisfy the Government of India." Sir Salar Jung's patience was not exhausted; he suggested a report from the Residency doctor, but this proposal was at first declined. Finally, on Sir Salar Jung agreeing to send the Nizam unconditionally on his perilous journey, the Resident consented to place the Residency doctor in charge of the boy, and if he certified, after continued observation, that there was a real risk, Mr. Saunders cautiously promised to use his influence with the Viceroy to avert that risk. To this arrangement Sir Salar Jung was forced. A telegram this week informs us that, acting under medical advice, the Nizam will not visit Bombay. Thus it is proved that Sir Salar Jung's word has been unreasonably and discourteously distrusted, and that the Nizam was in fact a delicate child whom it would be simple cruelty to coerce into taking a long journey. The incident is at an end. But what shall we say of the policy of the Indian Government, which has certainly irritated the Moslem population, has probably alienated the ablest and hitherto the most loyal of Native Ministers, and has stirred all the feudatory Governments of the Empire with the fear that they may be dispossessed of their dominions—if threats have any meaning—not only for crimes like those alleged against Mulhar Rao, but for differences on points of etiquette with the Government at Calcutta?

CALCUTTA STATESMAN, *November* 3, 1875.—A telegram to the *Times of India* from Secunderabad states that "a medical certificate" has been sent in by the Nizam, and that the production of this document has led to his attendance at Bombay being excused. The fact of the necessity for "a medical certificate" in an emergency like the present shows the true position of a Native Prince in this country.—*Indian Mirror.*

It was inevitable, we suppose, that the representation made by the Hyderabad Ministers as to the physical unfitness of the young Nizam to take part in the great ceremonies that are about to open should be ascribed by the outside public to an indisposition on the part of the Court to allow the young gentleman to appear in the train of the Prince of Wales, but that the Government should have given any countenance to the impression admits of no excuse whatever. The Foreign Department has done what it could to retrieve its blunder, by finally excusing his presence, and accepting a deputation of the Ministers in place of the child. We should pass the incident over without further remark but that it illustrates painfully the prevailing colour of our relations of late years with the native Courts of India. That we can rule an alien and subject race successfully while we show the utmost discourtesy to their Princes, and an almost open contempt for the status and rights they are entitled to assert under treaty obligations, by which we are as much

bound as they, is one of those delusions into which the cold and haughty temper of our countrymen is so apt to betray us. It was asserted a few weeks ago by a contemporary that neither the Indian nor the home public has any just idea of the extent to which our Foreign Office administration of late years has succeeded in alienating from us the native Courts of the country, and that it was doubtful whether a deeper feeling of disaffection existed towards us on the part of some of these States even in Lord Dalhousie's time. This unfortunate department could not even manage to invite the young Nizam to meet the Prince without doing it in a way that must have left a feeling of indignant resistment [*sic*] in the whole Court. A nervous sickly child that had hardly ever been out of his mother's rooms was suddenly told that he must undertake a journey across half India, and duties so onerous, imposing, and exhausting that even strong men shirk them whenever they can. And when it is reasonably and respectfully represented that such an undertaking for the child was impossible, something very little short of threats was used to compel his attendance. The Court had of course to submit, but that it was with deep resentment of feeling what reasonable man can doubt ? These blunders are incessant, and may not be lightly passed over. They evidence a complete want of the higher qualities of statesmanship : and the department would seem to have drifted into a bad style and tone altogether of late years, becoming more conspicuously so year after year. It is impossible to hold Mr. Saunders answerable for the course taken towards the Nizam in the matter. For in so delicate and grave a position he would act only under immediate and direct orders. The blame is not likely to be Lord Salisbury's, but lies undoubtedly between Mr. Aitchison and the Government of which he is the Secretary. Were our present relations with the Native States but to give place to a clear, courteous, well-defined, and honest policy towards them we should have nothing to fear from them ; but while we deem it safe to alienate from our rule, as we fear we have done, the sympathies of men like Dinkur Rao and Salar Jung, it is vain to suppose that there will be no disaffection in the bazaars of the country. What good the coming of the Prince of Wales can do in these circumstances it is difficult to imagine. If the Prince were coming to redress matters that we know to be wrong his visit would be the happiest event that could befall the country. But he is coming simply to smooth difficulties over with gracious assurances that mean nothing but a continuance of the insincerity with which we veil our conduct from ourselves. "One righteous and noble act," said a contemporary lately, "would do more to bring the people's sympathies round us than all the "fireworks that ever blazed, or the durbars that were ever held, in the country. "But we have not the courage for it, and we hope by throwing the glamour of the "royal presence over inconvenient disputes to hush them into silence. The "native Courts see but too clearly that our course towards them is not governed "by what equity and morality require, but by our own interest, and we should "not dare to submit some of the differences we have had with them in the last "few years to arbitration. Safety lies, we think, in keeping their history secret." The writer, we suppose, was referring to the correspondence which took place a year or two ago with the Nizam's Government on the question of the Berars, our relations with which were so forcibly described by Sir G. U. Yule a few months ago. "We harp," said Sir George, "upon our own justice, and lose sight of the fact that there may be and are considerations involving deep sentiments which to the native mind far outweigh all substantial advantages of an equitable foreign rule. Did justice alone ever yet win affection ? Would the Almighty himself be loved for His justice alone ? Then, again, how does our justice exhibit itself in India ? In cases between man and man, so far at any rate as honest intentions go, we are perhaps blameless ; but as between ourselves and those who stand in our way, in the way of our extension of territory or predominance of influence, where is our justice ? I do not now refer to conquests won by the sword, but rather to our generally successful attempts to obtain cessions of land, and other peaceful modes of acquisition. Look, for instance, at the case of the Nizam. We take an enormous slice from him (the ceded territories) on condition of keeping up a force to protect him from foreign attack and domestic disorder. We were

bound by treaty to assist him in asserting his authority in his own dominions; but as soon as that treaty was executed we refused to do so, and the Nizam was consequently obliged to keep up an irregular force of his own for the purpose. We grudged him that, took it, kept it at his expense, at a cost far exceeding that of a similar strength in our own armies, ran him into debt, and then compelled him by actual threats of force to assign us the Berars to pay for the keep of this force so long as we should wish it to be kept up.

"And when by good administration the Nizam's Minister is able himself to pay the force, and offers to do so, or can do without it and says so, we refuse to give up the districts assigned for its maintenance. 'What!' say we, 'thrust back an unwilling people under the feet of their oppressors?' But are they an unwilling people? Do they think the Nizam's Government oppressive? Are we to do certain wrong for our own immediate gain on pretence of preventing conjectured hardships to others? The result of our constant ill-treatment of the Nizam, from almost our first connection with him until now, has been to increase and strengthen the sentiment of his subjects in his favour. In no other country of the world, so far as I am competent to form an opinion, does a more reverential and affectionate regard for the ruler prevail. They may cheat him, and in many ways oppose him, but at the same time they would, high and low, sooner be governed by him than by us."

In view of the vehemence with which the attendance of the young Nizam at the coming ceremonies was being insisted upon, we have at times cherished the hope that the Prince of Wales might possibly be coming to announce the surrender of these territories to their real owner. There is not a pretence either in legality or in morals for our retention of them. We should not dare to submit our right to retain them to any tribunal in the world, though we were allowed to appoint every member of the Court, and to plead considerations of policy, in place of legality or morals, for our course. And what a vile power all this time Russia is; and Austria; and King William; and the Devil!

ENGLISHMAN, *November* 6, 1875.—The following is from a correspondent who signs "Mon Dieu et mon droit," dated Hyderabad (Deccan), October 25:—

"It appears to be now definitely settled that the Nizam is not to have the honour of welcoming the Prince of Wales in his own capital. The secret of this resolution on the part of the Government of India is not far to seek. It appears that certain unscrupulous individuals under the *nom de plume* of *Deccanensis*, &c., have been telling the English public some very exciting stories regarding the danger likely to arise from Mahomedan fanaticism in the event of a visit being paid to Hyderabad by the Heir-Apparent; and in this connection many false accusations have been made against Sir Salar Jung and his administration. It appears that Sir George Yule's triumphant vindication of the Nizam's State, and his statement that Hyderabad is not more dangerous than Patna and many a centre of Wahabee fanaticism flourishing under the British flag, have produced no effect in the minds of the advisers of His Royal Highness. It is easy enough to hazard false and mischievous assertions regarding any part of India in the columns of a home newspaper when the maligner feels himself secure at a distance of 5,000 miles. The opening charges of *Deccanensis* in the *Pall Mall Gazette* are so glaringly false, and betray such gross ignorance of the real state of affairs at Hyderabad, that any attempt to refute them might appear entirely needless and superfluous in the eyes of thoughtful Native and Anglo-Indian statesmen, who know how very gloriously the difficult work of political reformation at the Nizam's State is being performed, under the brilliant administration of that enlightened Minister Sir Salar Jung, since Sir George Yule presided over the Residency. We are inclined to pass over with a contemptuous leer the audacious assertions that Sir Salar Jung's hands have "from year to year grown less strong to arrest the growing disorders of the city," that his people are "left by the British Government to wallow in anarchy," and that "if His Excellency were to die to-morrow there is not a man in the Nizam's dominions who could hold the mastery of it for an hour." All

I can say to the above is that Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, than whom at this moment none in India is more conversant with Hyderabad affairs, has, in his Reports to the Supreme Government, given the lie direct to these assertions, year after year. Sir Salar Jung may have a few jealous enemies in and out of the Hyderabad palace. But his statesmanlike attitude has secured for him the affection of all classes of the Nizam's subjects, who enjoy the blessings of his rule with a proud and patriotic appreciation of their value, and his coadjutors feel him to be a tower of strength to the State, and are too well alive to the disastrous consequences sure to follow any attempt to thwart his enlightened policy and benevolent intentions. With the same utter disregard of truth, *Deccanensis* remarks—"Hyderabad is still the filthiest city in India, and is continually full of cholera, for which reason alone the Prince of Wales could not have prudently visited it, and it is still, as it was twenty years ago, a refuse for all the cut-throats of India. The *Feringhee* cannot unto this day walk in its streets, even by daylight, without being openly insulted by lawless armed ruffians who throng them. . . . The city is a sink of iniquity." As one who has resided at Hyderabad for many years, and has therefore had ample opportunities of observing the attitude of its people towards Europeans, I can give a flat denial to the above charge. Under the present administration people here have grown sober and orderly in their conduct, and I believe, with Sir George Yule, that the population in many a city under British rule in India cannot compare with Hyderabad in point of orderly and circumspect behaviour towards European visitors. I have personally known English ladies and gentlemen of various classes, who have been constant visitors to our city, who have promenaded its bye-lanes and thoroughfares, admiring on all sides the fruits of good government, peaceful industry, and commercial enterprise, who, even in their solitary but delightful night rambles, never witnessed one look of disrespect, nor listened to one word of menace or insult, much less incurred any danger of life or limb. Even in such times of popular commotion and excitement as the *Mohorrum*, English ladies and gentlemen never dream of danger in going round the worst parts of the city, the quarters where the so-called "roughs" and "rowdies," or the "turbulent," "uneducated," and "debauched" noblemen reside. As for cholera, there is less of that precious commodity here than at Calcutta, Dacca, Patna, Meerut, and twenty other places I could name. Inferior only to Bombay or Calcutta in point of population, Hyderabad, with its new sanitary improvements, is a wonderfully healthy city. In lip-loyalty and humbugging professions thereof to the British Government we certainly lack; but in an earnest and loving regard for the gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and the benevolent nobleman who so nobly represents England here, we are second to none. We cherish a sense of sincere and heartfelt gratitude to the British power as the staunchest friend of the Nizam's State, and consider the fortunes and interests of the two powers so very identical that the friends of one must necessarily be the friends of the other, and *vice versâ*. The population here has not certainly reached that state of progress seen in Europe or America, but this I can say, that they are far more advanced than their brethren in many a town in British territory full of misery, discontent, and degradation, sad to contemplate. *Deccanensis* has the further kindness to inform us that the "nobles of Hyderabad are still as I described them, petty kings within their own walls. They can hang, shoot, torture, or flog at their own sweet will, and give protection to any ruffians who may fly to them for refuge against vengeance or justice. They are without education or worldly knowledge, spending their lives in debauchery." I must state, with reference to the above onslaught, that the nobles of Hyderabad are somewhat independent, more so than I should like to see them; but I put it to you, Mr. Editor, to say which of the two courses is better—to let the nobles maintain a high spirit of independence, or to stamp them out of the world, as the British Government has done? But if that independence sometimes attains undue development we have only the Foreign Office and the Residency to thank. As for educating them, what have the British done with *their* Indian nobles? Wherever they have not been reformed "out of the earth" they

are seen wallowing in a sink of ignorance and debauchery. I would back the nobles of Hyderabad, bad as they are, against the nobles of any British Indian city. The most notable of the latter, the nobles of Lucknow, and of that "Lucknow in miniature," Garden Reach, what are they? Kite-flying, quail and cock fighting, opium-smoking, concubinage, add to which the newly acquired art of chicanery, these are their most important avocations. Few of them are decent enough to appear in English society. Religious fanaticism is their chief characteristic. They wash out the hand with soap and water that has been polluted with European touch. Reading, writing, riding, shooting, and the other manly arts they absolutely and heartily abhor; singing and dancing they love and reverence. These are the avocations of their lives; such of them as ever, for a wonder, do meddle with their own or another's worldly affairs, always end their labour by ruining them.

"Such is the type of nobility British India rejoices in fattening on its pensions. Will *Deccanensis* tell me how many of these are willing to send their children to English schools, or have them taught English at home? If the British Government have failed, we have not been found wanting. Sir Salar Jung, nobly defying opposition and the hoary traditions of the Mahomedan nobility in India, is carefully training a batch of young noblemen in administrative work. They are all of them English scholars. A general taste for English learning is diffusing itself among the younger nobles of the city. So strong is this laudable desire that a 'Nobles' Boarding College' is talked of in high places at Hyderabad as a desideratum; and plans have already been drawn up for one, if I am not misinformed. And this is the place about which *Deccanensis* does not feel ashamed to write in the strain he has dared to do. The fact is that with a certain class Sir Salar Jung's administration is not popular, because he does not allow his 'boy-master' to be fleeced by European adventurers except to a reasonable extent. European patronage, too, is not so powerful here as at one time it used to be. His Excellency is anxious to utilize native talent in administrative work, and in this desire many of the foremost Anglo-Indian politicians heartily sympathize. It is no wonder, therefore, that a disappointed personage like *Deccanensis* should sigh for the good old days of Rajah Chundoo Lall and Mr. Russell, and pray in his inmost soul that Sir Salar Jung and his new-fangled ideas about conscience, faith, integrity, righteousness, and devotion might be supplanted by an earnest and loving regard for the material comfort of those *sahib logue* who come to Hyderabad expecting to find the pagoda tree within arm's length and return home as so many Anglo-Indian nabobs with yellow cheeks and yellow pockets."

TIMES OF INDIA, *November* 12, 1875.—We publish this morning a part of the correspondence between Sir Salar Jung and Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, relative to the wished for-meeting between the Prince of Wales and the boy-Nizam. It will be read with interest not only in India but in England. When the London *World* took upon itself to announce that the Nizam "refused" to meet the Prince of Wales, and that erroneous version of the affair was hastily telegraphed from London to a contemporary, we stated that there was no "refusal" in the case, but that the little boy who occupies the throne of Hyderabad was very delicate, and that it was conceived that he could not be taken to Calcutta without risks which it would not be wise to incur. And we added that it was possible His Highness might be able to come to Bombay, and that if illness did not interfere with the shorter journey he would meet the Heir-Apparent in this city. The letters which we publish to-day, and others which want of space prevents us from publishing, fully bear out the accuracy of the information on which we made that statement—a statement which, we may remark in passing, was not based on anything we learnt at that time from Hyderabad itself. The fact that the Nizam was a delicate child, excitable, and easily thrown into a bad if not a dangerous state of health, was indeed known to everybody at all conversant with Hyderabad affairs: it was a matter of notoriety long before the Prince of Wales's intention of visiting India was announced. And we knew from independent sources that the

question of meeting the Prince in Calcutta or elsewhere turned upon the precarious health of the infant Nizam.

But though the sum and substance of the communications which passed between the Palace and the Residency at Hyderabad was thus already indicated in these columns, the actual publication of the letters in question will disclose much. Details of the kind are too often concealed until the circumstances have lost all their freshness and a good deal of their importance. In the Baroda Blue Books despatches were published after they had ceased to have more than an historical interest, which if published a year or two sooner would have been of much practical value. But Hyderabad is in this as in many other respects more fortunate than Baroda. It would appear that in July last Mr. C. B. Saunders, the Resident, informed Sir Salar Jung that the Prince of Wales would arrive in Bombay early in November, and in Calcutta at the end of December, and he asked whether the Nizam would find it more convenient to visit His Royal Highness at Bombay or Calcutta. Having taken a few days to consider the matter, Sir Salar stated, in a letter dated the 3rd August, that he and the Co-Regent were of opinion that the proposed journey of the Nizam would be fraught with great risk to His Highness's health, and that they could not incur the responsibility of recommending that it should be undertaken. And, to show that the fears entertained were not baseless, Sir Salar added—"By the reports which have reached you of His Highness's frequent indispositions you are already aware that he is by no means strong. This, combined with the fatigue of the journey, and the unavoidable excitement connected therewith, followed by the meeting with His Royal Highness, are all circumstances which might seriously affect His Highness's health. We may add that Captain Clerk, who is now well acquainted with His Highness's disposition and constitution, is also quite of our opinion." Upon this ground, therefore, the Minister begged that the Viceroy and the Prince would excuse the Nizam from undertaking the journey, and he offered to come himself with the Ameer-i-Kabeer, the Co-Regent, as a deputation on the part of His Highness to wait on the Prince in Bombay. From the 3rd of August to 1st September doubtless many letters passed, but we can only guess at their purport. On the 1st September the Resident wrote a long letter to the Minister, stating that he desired to carry out "the letter of his instructions" by communicating to the two Regents personally the contents of a letter on the subject of the Prince of Wales's reception on his arrival in India. The interview was arranged, and a letter from Simla was officially communicated. It was of course written by the Foreign Secretary, who began by politely expressing his concern at learning that His Highness's constitution was so delicate. It was strange that Mr. Aitchison had never learned the fact before, but the Foreign Office need not be condemned if it is not *au fait* with the state of health of a boy of eight not yet out of the care of the zenana. The letter went on to state that "the Viceroy had hoped that His Highness the Nizam would have been able to take the conspicuous place which belongs to him in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It will be a matter of regret to His Excellency if the state of His Highness's health should unfortunately exclude him from participation in the honour which is to be enjoyed by most of the Princes of India." This was very well, but the next para. contained a threat which we cannot help thinking it was a mistake to have used:—"His Excellency had it in contemplation to propose to the Prince of Wales that His Royal Highness should pay a visit to some portion of the dominions of His Highness the Nizam. But, under the circumstances, this intention must of course be abandoned." Why should the Viceroy decline to ask the Prince of Wales to visit the Nizam's dominions unless the little boy was taken *nolens volens* to Calcutta or Bombay at the risk of a fit of illness? If the plea of delicate health was not urged in good faith the Government of India could easily have satisfied itself of the fact, but, as will be seen, no doubt could be entertained upon the score. In any case the position indicated in the para. preceding the one containing the threat was the only dignified and tenable one—that the Nizam would be honoured by taking in person a conspicuous place near the Prince of

Wales, and that his absence would deprive him rather than His Royal Highness of a great honour. The letter continues, and in a tone almost of banter expresses the satisfaction of the Foreign Secretary at learning "that the delicacy of His Highness's health is daily diminishing, and that the last time you met him you found him decidedly more vigorous than on any previous occasion. If, as it is to be hoped, this improvement should continue, it is probable that, as the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales draws nearer, there will be less ground than at present for the unfavourable anticipations which the Ministers entertain ; and should the medical officers, whom Sir Salar Jung doubtless consults, pronounce in favour of the journey to Bombay, I need hardly say that it will give His Excellency the Viceroy great pleasure to have the opportunity of enabling His Royal Highness to show His Highness the Nizam the distinction to which His Highness's position among the ruling Princes of India entitles him." The sarcasm told, and in one or two of the subsequent letters from Sir Salar there are indications of a soreness not noticeable before. This remarkable letter concludes with a blunt refusal to entertain the proposition that Sir Salar and the Ameer-i-Kabeer should be received as a deputation representing the Nizam.

This communication evidently roused a feeling almost of resentment in the mind of the Minister. His letter of the 3rd September to Mr. Saunders is polite and diplomatic in its phrases, but between the lines it is easy to see that Sir Salar is very much ruffled indeed. "My colleague and myself," he says, "are deeply sensible of His Excellency the Viceroy's kind intentions in this as in all other matters affecting our young sovereign's honour and welfare ; and we all should have been greatly honoured could His Highness have waited on His Royal Highness and taken the 'conspicuous place' proposed for him in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness to India. This unhappily we do not consider practicable for the reasons already given ; and with regard to your opinion that when you last met His Highness he was more vigorous than on any previous occasion we are anxiously desirous that he should always continue to improve in health and vigour, and not be thrown back by any untoward circumstance." This retort was, let us hope, aimed directly and solely at Mr. Aitchison, who, it must be confessed did his best to deserve something of the kind in the unfortunately worded para. of his Simla letter to which we have alluded. It is always pleasant for outsiders to witness vigorous hitting in diplomatic warfare, but as a rule it is better for the diplomatists themselves not to indulge in perilous cut-and-thrust encounters. One danger thus incurred is that motives come to be misunderstood, and bad blood may then be easily aroused.

But if those observations appear to be called for in reference to portions of two letters in this correspondence, there are two others the spirit and language of which are alike excellent. We allude to the letter of the Minister to the Resident dated the 4th September, and to a letter from the latter to the former on the 11th of the same month: the first was written after a visit from Captain Trevor to the Minister, and it expressed the surprise and grief of Sir Salar that the motives of the Hyderabad Government in begging that the Nizam might be excused from personally waiting upon the Prince of Wales were liable to misconception. Mr. Saunders' letter—which closes this singular correspondence—expresses the satisfaction and pleasure of the Resident at the conclusion that had been arrived at—that the Nizam would meet the Prince of Wales if he could, but that if the state of His Highness's health was such as to render the fatigues of the journey dangerous he should not be pressed to go. But many letters passed to and fro before this sensible arrangement was finally come to, and our space to-day precludes our doing more than mentioning them.

TIMES OF INDIA, *November* 13, 1875.—We have received a letter from Sir Salar Jung expressing surprise at the publication of the correspondence between himself and the Government relative to the question of the Nizam's visit to Bombay. The surprise of His Excellency is natural ; the publication of the letters in question was as little expected by him as it was by Mr. Saunders or Mr. Aitchison. But we are the sole judges of the propriety of making public documents throwing light

upon the course of political controversies. We cannot consent to subordinate the general interest in such matters to purely personal considerations. Neither Sir Salar Jung nor Mr. Aitchison thought proper to communicate the despatches in question to us ; neither one nor the other, therefore, has a legitimate ground of complaint if we in the exercise of our discretion publish them—or at least such portions of them as it would be proper to publish—when we got them from independent sources. When recently we published a document of general interest which the Supreme Government imagined it had concealed from all the press—excepting, of course, the *Pioneer*—six unhappy peons were, if we mistake not, arrested in Simla. We were sorry for the peons, although not one of them had obliged us in the matter ; but we could not regret that we had done our duty in publishing the document, for it had come legitimately into our possession. And in the same way we cannot regret that we have published a correspondence not given to us by Sir Salar Jung or any of his people, even though we may regret the stupidity which may impute to His Excellency the offence of having violated the first principle of secret diplomacy. The letters in question came properly into our possession ; it was for the public interest that certain of them should be at once published, and neither Sir Salar Jung—and we say it with all respect—nor any one else has a right to complain of our acting entirely on our own responsibility in the matter.

STATESMAN, (Calcutta), *November* 16, 1875.—We reproduce below a part of the correspondence that passed between Sir Salar Jung and Mr. Saunders (the Resident), a month or two ago at Hyderabad, on the subject of the young Nizam's attendance at the Durbar in Bombay. The letters are taken from the *Times of India*, but our contemporary does not say how he obtained them. They stop short, moreover, at the very point where the chief interest of the correspondence must have begun. The whole of the letters should be called for in Parliament, and we trust will be. Our contemporary says :—

" Mr. Saunders' letter—which closes this singular correspondence—expresses the satisfaction and pleasure of the Resident at the conclusion that had been arrived at—that the Nizam would meet the Prince of Wales if he could, but that if the state of His Highness's health was such as to render the fatigues of the journey dangerous he should not be pressed to go. *But many letters passed to and fro before this sensible arrangement was finally come to*, and our space to-day precludes our doing more than mentioning them."

If the *Times of India* has in its possession the letters referred to in the lines we have italicized why does it not publish them ? That the Foreign Office has succeeded in rousing a strong feeling of resentment in every one about the Court is known, and these blunders have become so incessant that they demand the attention of Parliament, and will we trust, receive it next session.

Letter from Sir Salar Jung, dated Hyderabad, 3rd August :—

" My dear Mr. Saunders,—I have given the fullest and most serious consideration to the subject of our conversation of Friday last, on which occasion you delivered to me a private note from yourself, in which you wished to be informed whether it will be more convenient to His Highness the Nizam to visit His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay or Calcutta.

" I have entered into consultation with the Nawab Ameer-i-Kabeer and others, and we can form no other opinion than what I then expressed personally to you, that the proposed journey of His Highness the Nizam would be fraught with great risk to His Highness's health, and that for this reason we could not incur the responsibility of recommending it.

" Our reasons for forming this conclusion are connected with His Highness's tender age, and his constitution being weakly and excitable.

" By the reports which have reached you of His Highness's frequent indisposition you are already aware that he is by no means strong. This combined with the fatigue of the journey, and the unavoidable excitement connected therewith, followed by the meeting with His Royal Highness, are all circumstances which might seriously affect His Highness's health.

"We may add that Captain Clerk, who is now well acquainted with His Highness's disposition and constitution, is also quite of our opinion.

"We have entered into these particulars because if anything occurred to His Highness during such a journey we should be blamed had we omitted this duty, not only by His Highness's own subjects, but by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Excellency the Viceroy, who, we have no doubt, entertain kindly feelings towards His Highness.

"Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the pleasure we should have otherwise felt in His Highness having the honour and pleasure of thus meeting His Royal Highness, we feel that we must crave the indulgence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and of His Excellency the Viceroy to have the kindness to excuse His Highness from undertaking a journey which, in our opinion, would be attended with such risk.

The only substitute we can offer, to mark His Highness's sense of the respect due to His Royal Highness, in the absence of his ability to do so in person, will be that of a deputation on the part of His Highness, composed of myself and the Nawab Ameer-i-Kabeer; and we shall be prepared to wait upon His Royal Highness at Bombay.

"I trust you will be so good as to forward this letter for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy."

Letter from Charles B. Saunders, Esq., dated Hyderabad Residency, 1st September 1875:—

"My dear Nawab,—I received your note, with its enclosure from the Ameer-i-Kabeer, late last night, after I had retired to rest, and was therefore unable to reply to it until this morning.

"I regret very much that the present state of the Ameer-i-Kabeer's health should be such as to prevent my having the pleasure of seeing him at breakfast this morning at the Residency. I trust that his attack of illness may prove to be of so slight and transient a character as to admit of my paying him a visit at his own house, and of meeting you there, either this afternoon, to-morrow, or on Friday, in which case I would willingly prolong my sojourn here over the last-mentioned day, in order to enable me to carry out the letter of the instructions which have been communicated to me. These instructions contemplate my communicating in person to the Nawab and yourself the contents of a letter on the subject of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's reception on his arrival in India; and although I am fully aware that my communicating these to you alone would in every respect have the same effect as my communicating these to the two responsible Ministers together (as you would of course make known to your colleague their tenor and purport, and would doubtless consult him before taking any action on the subject to which they refer), I myself deem it right and prefer to act up strictly and rigidly to the exact letter of my instructions in a case like the present, to which the Government of India attach so much importance.

"I would therefore feel obliged by your arranging, if possible, to give me the opportunity of paying the Ameer-i-Kabeer as early a visit as the state of his health will admit of without inconvenience to himself.

"If, however, he should inform you that the state of his health is such as to preclude the possibility of his seeing me within the next few days, without serious inconvenience, or injury to his health, I will of course in that case, in the exercise of the discretion which the Governor-General in Council is always prepared to extend to officers in my position, take such measures for communicating to you, in the absence of your colleague, the views of Government on the subjects to which I have referred, as may appear suitable and appropriate, and without loss of time."

Letter from Sir Salar Jung, dated Hyderabad, 1st September 1875:—

"My dear Mr. Saunders,—I have the pleasure to enclose a note to you from the Ameer-i-Kabeer. He has appointed 4-30 this afternoon for seeing you, when I also shall meet you. Please kindly let me know where I may station the elephant for you, whether at my Baradaree or near the Chowk. Please also say if more than one elephant is required."

Letter from C. U. Aitchison, Esq., dated Simla, 19th August 1875 :—

"My dear Mr. Saunders,—I have received yours of August 4th, with enclosure from Sir Salar Jung. I am concerned to learn that His Highness the Nizam's constitution is so delicate that the Hyderabad Ministers entertain apprehension that His Highness's health might be seriously affected if he were to proceed to Bombay to pay his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"The Viceroy had hoped that His Highness the Nizam would have been able to take the conspicuous place which belongs to him in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It will be a matter of regret to His Excellency if the state of His Highness's health should unfortunately exclude him from participating in the honour which is to be enjoyed by most of the Princes of India.

"His Excellency had it in contemplation to propose to the Prince of Wales that His Royal Highness should pay a visit to some portion of the dominions of His Highness the Nizam. But, under the circumstances, this intention must of course be abandoned. I am glad, however, to learn from your letter that the delicacy of His Highness's health is daily diminishing, and that the last time you met him you found him decidedly more vigorous than on any previous occasion. If, as it is to be hoped, this improvement should continue, it is probable that as the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales draws nearer there will be less ground than at present for the unfavourable anticipations which the Ministers entertain; and should the medical officers, whom Sir Salar Jung will doubtless consult, pronounce in favour of the journey to Bombay, I need hardly say that it will give His Excellency the Viceroy great pleasure to have the opportunity of enabling His Royal Highness to show His Highness the Nizam the distinction to which His Highness's position among the ruling Princes of India entitles him.

"I write to you for the purpose of enabling Sir Salar Jung to consider the matter, if he wishes to do so, before an answer is sent to his letter.

"Sir Salar Jung's proposal to send a deputation composed of himself and the Ameer-i-Kabeer to wait upon His Royal Highness at Bombay on the part of His Highness the Nizam can, of course, not be entertained, as the duties of the occasion are not such as can be discharged except by His Highness the Nizam in person."

Letter from Sir Salar Jung, dated Hyderabad, 3rd September 1875 :—

"My dear Mr. Saunders,—You were kind enough to call at the Ameer-i-Kabeer's house the day before yesterday, when you informed him and myself of the views of His Excellency the Viceroy, as expressed in Mr. Aitchison's letter to you, dated 19th ultimo, of which you were so good as to give us a copy, relative to the proposed journey of His Highness the Nizam to Bombay, to pay his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"My colleague and myself are deeply sensible of His Excellency the Viceroy's kind intentions in this as in all other matters affecting our young Sovereign's honour and welfare; and we all should have been greatly honoured could His Highness have waited on His Royal Highness, and taken 'the conspicuous place' proposed for him in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness to India.

"This unhappily we do not consider practical, for the reasons already given; and with regard to your opinion that when you last met His Highness he was more vigorous than on any previous occasion, we are anxiously desirous that he should always continue to improve in health and vigour, and not be thrown back by any untoward circumstance. We had previously acted on our own conviction as to the state of His Highness's health, founded on the reports of His Highness's hakeems; and now, as suggested by Mr. Aitchison, we have taken the opinion of his medical officers, who have been in professional attendance on His Highness for the last seven years, and who are all men who have obtained diplomas of the Medical College at the Residency. They all concur in saying that it would be most unadvisable to expose His Highness to the risks of such a journey. We could not ask any other doctors to give us their opinion, as, having never attended His Highness professionally, they cannot be aware of the peculiar nature of his constitution.

"Under these circumstances, and as the risk to which His Highness would be exposed no human precaution could prevent, we feel that we have no alternative left us but to rely upon the consideration and indulgence of His Royal Highness

and His Excellency the Viceroy to excuse His Highness from undertaking a journey the responsibility of which we most sincerely regret we cannot incur.

"It will be a cause of deepest regret to us, after explaining the facts as above, and giving the opinion of His Highness's medical attendants, showing His Highness's inability to pay his respects personally to His Royal Highness, that he should be induced to abandon any opportunity he may have to visit any portion of His Highness's country."

Letter from Sir Salar Jung, Hyderabad, 4th September 1875 :—

"My dear Mr. Saunders,—After the transmission of my letter to you yesterday I was favoured with a visit from Captain Trevor, and, from what I understood from him, I was surprised and grieved to learn that our motives, in begging His Highness the Nizam might be excused from waiting upon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to pay his respects, were liable to misconception, and that it would be supposed we imagined His Highness the Nizam's dignity would in some way be compromised by his waiting on His Royal Highness. Such an idea, I can assure you, never entered our minds, or otherwise we should have said so in our first letter on the subject. But, so far from it, we, on the contrary, cannot but think that such a visit would reflect honour on His Highness and his country, as it would enable His Highness to pay due respect to the heir to the throne of Great Britain, a greater honour than which could scarcely be conceived for His Highness. As this gratification is not attainable at present, owing to His Highness's tender age and delicate constitution, we trust that at the end of four or five years hence, when His Highness will be older and, as we hope, stronger, he will—to make up for the loss of this opportunity—pay his personal respects to the Viceroy, Her Majesty's representative in India, when the opportunity occurs of his doing so by a journey of two or three days, when the Viceroy happens to be within that distance; and perhaps ten years hence he will be able to proceed even to Calcutta for such a purpose.

"We can now only hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will consider His Highness's present circumstances, and grant the indulgence solicited in my letter of yesterday.

"I refrained from sending you the written opinion of His Highness's hakeems yesterday, as I did not think it was needed; but I now enclose a copy of it for your information, with the explanation that it was written by the hakeems themselves, without any hints as to the matter from me or any one else. All that I asked the hakeems was whether they thought such a journey was advisable for His Highness, and they unhesitatingly answered it was not, and I then told them to go aside and give me their reasons in writing for such an opinion.

"I trust you will kindly explain all the circumstances of this case to His Excellency the Viceroy; and I am sure His Royal Highness and Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen herself, when made acquainted with them, will be convinced that nothing but extreme necessity has prevented His Highness from availing himself of the honour proposed for him."

True translation of a statement of His Highness the Nizam's Hakeems.

"The constitution of His Highness the Nizam is very delicate and nervous, and apt to be affected by exertion, and though apparently strong is really weak. [Here the hakeems enter into details as to His Highness's state of health, which it is unnecessary to print, and they conclude thus :—] If he is obliged to keep awake on any occasion his health suffers, as has frequently occurred. Even the exertion of a durbar, &c., affects him physically; and after every trip into the country some complaint or other generally follows. The change of the seasons generally produces pain and soreness of the throat, which are with difficulty removed. For the above reasons it is not advisable to take His Highness out any distance, and doing so is not without risk. It would be like walking on the parapet of a bridge.

"Bhuker Ali.
"Mahomed Ashruff.
"Gholam Dustageer.
"Fyzoola Khan.

"Dated 30th Rujub 1292 Hijree, 1st September 1875."

STATESMAN, *November* 16, 1875.—We have no great admiration for *Vanity Fair*, but it is far nearer telling the truth to the world on the subject of our relations with the Court at Hyderabad than our most untruthful contemporary at Allahabad. Whatever hands *Vanity Fair* may "have fallen into on Indian matters," there is a very much nearer approach to truth in what it says on this subject than there is in the statements of the *Pioneer*, which, true to the degrading rôle it is content to play, is deliberately endeavouring to mislead the public as to the facts of the case.

The whole story of our relations with the Nizam's Court in the last two or three years is, we believe, to come before Parliament next session, when the part played by the Allahabad paper in the matter will not be forgotten by us, nor, we trust, by our contemporaries. You may not trust a word in the *Pioneer* where the conduct of the Government is concerned. A very nice reputation for a leading paper to have achieved, certainly!

MADRAS ATHENÆUM, *November* 17, 1875.—*The Viceroy and the Nizam.*—The correspondence which has recently taken place between the Foreign Office, Mr. Saunders and Sir Salar Jung with reference to the proposed attendance of the young Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales at Bombay can scarcely be said to be worthy of the British Government. The somewhat dogmatical missionary the Rev. E. R. Baierlein, speaking of Poodoocottah, says that the Tondiman of to-day will be the last, as his father was the first, Rajah of that place—the day for native princes having passed away. The opinion may legitimately be held by people more tolerant than he who saw in Napoleon a scourge fetched from Corsica to chastise Germany for her superabundant philosophy. But the more popular notion in our day is that one prince, like one man, is as good as another, and if a native considerably better. And any theory different from the German missionary's we have quoted is quite incompatible with such a letter as Mr. Aitchison's to Mr. Saunders. No doubt the Prince of Wales would have had great pleasure in seeing a pretty little boy like the Nizam, but no one can look at His Highness without seeing that he is of delicate constitution, and of that peculiar nature which suffers from the excitement of pageantry or coercion. The greatest care is needed to keep him from sickness, and it ought to be a subject of congratulation that he is growing more vigorous. But an improvement in health cannot be considered incontestable evidence of his fitness to undergo the fatigues of a railway journey and the excitements that have been the rule of the day at Bombay. The rather should we take the view which His Excellency Sir Salar Jung has taken of the supposed improvement in His Highness's health. We think that it would be tempting nature too much to presume so far on the present state of the Nizam's health as Mr. Aitchison and Mr. Saunders desired. Indeed, it would have been a great scandal had Sir Salar Jung yielded to the pressure put upon him, notwithstanding its strength. Such treatment as has been offered to the Nizam might be appropriate in the case of a bazaar-bred Prince like the Guicowar. But the Regents, as well as His Highness, deserve far more respect than has been shown them. We had some doubt at first as to the genuineness of the correspondence, but it has been authenticated by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, who regrets its publication. We cannot join very heartily in this regret. For while we as Englishmen feel anything but proud of the correspondence either as to its tenor or the result achieved, still we are glad that it has been produced at a time when more than usual attention is being drawn to Indian questions, and when the letters will come under the eye of many versed in the soft answers which turn away wrath and yet effect their object.

In Mr. Aitchison's letter there is one prominent assumption, namely, that the reported delicacy of His Highness is a mere sham, and, with an assurance which seems to us a little astounding, he does not conceal his views. The letter may be summarized somewhat as follows:—The Viceroy is very sorry to hear that His Highness is sick, but if he is too sick to go to Bombay the Prince of Wales certainly will not visit Hyderabad territory. However, His Highness shows symptoms

of improvement, and it is to be hoped that his Ministers will see the necessity of his improving fast enough to take the conspicuous place designed for him at Bombay by the Viceroy. The idea of sending any one to represent His Highness is absurd. The Ameer-i-Kabeer also offended Mr. Saunders by being too sick to come to the Residency to breakfast when desired. But this nobleman is believed to be more "patriotic" or treasonous than loyal to Her Majesty, and consequently no one sympathizes with him when in a state of snubdom. Mr. Aitchison, however, carries his first conviction, founded on his strong common sense, that distinguishing characteristic of too many of our high officials, to the end. He refuses to accept the assurances of the Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief unless backed up by medical opinion. Medical opinion is obtained, and then the Regents beg that the Nizam may be spared the dangers of the journey. They rely upon the *consideration and indulgence* of the Viceroy not to force the journey on the Nizam. But their assurance, the medical opinions, and their prayer go for nothing before the strong common sense of the Briton. The next move is that Sir Salar Jung is favoured with a visit from Captain Trevor, who informs His Excellency that the motives of the Regents were open to misconception, and therefore—therefore what? Why, that in order to remove all doubts as to the sincerity of Sir Salar Jung the poor little Nizam must be victimized. Had Sir Salar Jung given way he would have merited the contempt of every right-thinking man. As it is he has had to eat a great deal of humble pie, but he has carried the day, which ought to be the object of every diplomatist. He has made good his point and carried his proposition. The Viceroy admits that the Nizam was not in a fit state to meet the Prince of Wales in such august company as that of the Guicowar and the Seedee of Jinjeera, and the proposal which, in Mr. Aitchison's words, could not of course be entertained has been executed to the letter! But the cup of the Government of India wanted just a little more to make it quite full, and Captain Trevor added the last drop, in a manner which must have been specially gratifying to some of the Hyderabad nobles who object to their Prince being turned into a chuprassie. The confession of Captain Trevor was wildly inconsistent with the threats and incredulity of the Foreign Secretary and Resident. The latter would have been in keeping with ancient preparations for a Soenair,* Swayamvara or Aswawmedha. And had such a right royal festival been in contemplation there might have been some fear that His Highness would object to being the shoeblack, sweeper, doorkeeper, or cook of His Royal Highness. But where the festival was one at which His Highness was to be honoured such a suggestion as that of Captain Trevor's was one which had it been designed to court ridicule and contempt could not have been more happily expressed. One prince can never suffer an indignity from being asked to meet another.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *November* 20, 1875.—Everybody laughed at the little comedy which was played a few days ago in Bombay when an indiscreet journalist published some of the private letters that had passed between the Resident and the Minister at Hyderabad regarding the proposed visit of the Nizam to Bombay, and when being reproached by Sir Salar Jung with this breach of confidence the honest fellow nobly replied that he could not love Sir Salar so much if he did not love truth and independence more, and that he had felt it his duty to expose the villainous practices of the British Government and its agents at Hyderabad, even though he knew that in doing so he ran the risk of losing the precious gift of His Excellency's friendship. It was natural to conjecture that Sir Salar Jung could not be very deeply grieved at the publication of a correspondence in which he makes so good a figure, and to remark that if he had wished to have the whole misunderstanding about the Nizam's health forgotten he should not have allowed the letters to be printed, even "for private circulation only"

* In the rite of Soenair, every office, down to the scullion of the "Rusorah," or banquet-hall, must be performed by royal personages.—*Tod.*

among his numerous European friends. Things printed for private circulation so often find their way into the newspapers that Sir Salar Jung, with his great experience of such matters, ought to have anticipated what would happen in this instance. It now turns out, too, that copies of the correspondence must have been sent home, to be distributed, we presume among the Indian officials, the members of Parliament, and the experts in the art of working the London Press, who are filled with admiration of the high qualities of Sir Salar Jung, and who have evidently been under the impression that they might use the correspondence to excite popular feeling in favour of the Nizam when the inevitable telegram reached London announcing that after all His Highness could not go to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales. No sooner, at all events, had the expected news been telegraphed to London than the *Pall Mall Gazette* was ready with a complete case, based on the official correspondence, to show how ungenerously the Nizam and his Minister had been treated by the Government of India, and how unwarrantable were the rumours that it was not illness, but want of inclination, that kept His Highness from leaving Hyderabad. Sir Salar Jung must be considered singularly unfortunate in his choice of friends if both here and in England they have misunderstood his wishes on so important a question of policy and good taste as the publication of a confidential correspondence on a subject of great delicacy and moment.

The correspondence itself is an interesting study, and so far as it goes it must be admitted to be far from creditable to the English Government. Throughout it Sir Salar Jung triumphantly maintains the character he has long enjoyed of being the ablest statesman and diplomatist in India; and poor Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, is a mere child in his hands. The careful reader of the article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* which we published yesterday will have observed that Sir Salar Jung began the correspondence in August by asserting that the Nizam was too sickly to be allowed to go to Bombay, and proposing that a deputation should go in his place; that the Government of India intimated its suspicion of the genuineness of the plea about the child's ill-health, and said the project of sending a deputation could not be entertained for a moment; and that finally, in October, Sir Salar Jung carried both points, having meanwhile dexterously put in the worst possible light the conduct of Mr. Aitchison and Mr. Saunders in refusing to give way. He thus not only won a diplomatic victory, but had the satisfaction of placing the Nizam before the British public in the now familiar character of the persecuted Indian Prince. The Resident, who, however, only acted under instructions, seems to us to have made a fatal mistake in hesitating to accept at once Sir Salar Jung's assurance that the Nizam was ill, and to say simply in reply :—"Well in that case we of course cannot press the point, but it will be better to have the certificate of the Residency Surgeon, so as to silence ill-natured critics." But Mr. Saunders, in his blunt, blundering, British fashion, lets it be seen that he has his suspicions about the story of the Prince's delicate health, and his quick-witted adversary at once takes advantage of the splendid opportunity thus afforded him. Nothing could be more masterly than the letters in which Sir Salar Jung, with an undertone of supreme scorn just perceptible through the disguise of his affected humility, points out that if the Nizam went to Bombay alone the journey would almost to a certainty kill him, while if he went accompanied by his mother and grandmother it might still be fatal to all three of them, but that nevertheless if the British Government said His Highness's presence at Bombay was indispensable go he must, no matter at what risk to his own life and the lives of those nearest and dearest to him. This last touch of dramatic sentiment is of a kind to bring down the house, and it has already evoked shrieks of hysterical sympathy with the Nizam from those English newspapers which are always ready at a moment's notice to mourn over the wrongs of Native Princes trampled under the feet of brutal Anglo-Indians. But of course Sir Salar Jung knew perfectly well that he could make quite safely this offer of sacrificing the whole family of the Nizam to an exigency of state, as the Government of India could not take him at his word; and the result is, as we have said, that he is admired in the twofold character of a martyr and a victor, while the British

Government has not only been beaten, but is now denounced as the cowardly oppressor of women and children.

Some of the English papers do the Government of India the justice to suggest that the whole story about the proposed meeting of the Nizam and the Prince of Wales is not told in the letters that have been published. We know nothing of the matter officially; but we remember to have heard in the beginning of July that it was arranged the Prince should visit Hyderabad in the course of his Indian tour. Great preparations were made at Hyderabad to give His Royal Highness a more splendid reception than could possibly be accorded him elsewhere. Orders for plate, furniture, and decorations of the value of many lacs of rupees were to have been sent home to England,—if indeed they were not actually sent and afterwards countermanded,—and the Prince might have carried away from Hyderabad such a valuable collection of native works of industry and art as would have freighted several of the British India Company's steamers and perhaps paid the redemption money of Berar. But about the middle of July, for sanitary, we believe, rather than political reasons, Hyderabad was struck out of His Royal Highness's route; and then the temper of the Nizam's Court changed altogether. Sir Salar Jung says, and says truly, that he himself is no stickler for etiquette; but he cannot help being influenced by the sentiments of the people about him, many of whom have great authority in Hyderabad, and the soreness he feels at his defeat in the attempt he made last year to regain possession of Berar for the Nizam must make him less indisposed than he used to be to insist on points of difference that may be disagreeable to the British Government. Now, there can be no doubt that there exists at Hyderabad a strong feeling that the dignity of the Nizam as an independent Sovereign forbids him to leave his capital in order to pay homage to the Prince of Wales. This objection might have been waived, and the Nizam's delicate state of health made light of, if the Government could have been prevailed upon to let His Royal Highness pay a return visit to the Nizam at Hyderabad; but as soon as it was known that there would be no return visit it was found that the objections to the Nizam's journey to this city were insuperable. We believe this is the true version of what occurred before the exchange of the letters lately published; and if the dispute had its origin in the wounded pride of the Hyderabad nobles the incredulity with which the Government of India received the news of the Nizam's illness is intelligible. That etiquette had more to do with the quarrel than appears on the surface of the correspondence may be inferred from the significant paragraph which was published yesterday in a newspaper devoted to Sir Salar Jung, and the object of which was to suggest to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales that he should show "deference to the not unreasonable susceptibilities of Sir Salar Jung and his colleagues" by sending a special deputation to Hyderabad. The reason assigned for this extraordinary and impudent suggestion is that His Royal Highness has gone to Baroda. But he has gone to Baroda to get some shooting, not to return the visit of the Gaekwar to Bombay. The Prince is a wonderfully good-natured man, but with all his amiability he has a very shrewd idea of his own dignity, and he is not at all likely to fall into the trap now laid for him, and to recognize the equality of the Sovereigns of England and Hyderabad by sending a deputation to wait upon the Nizam.

ENGLISH MAIL (London), *November* 5, 1875.—*The Prince of Wales and the Nizam.*—The relations (says the *Examiner*) of the Indian Government to the Native Princes of India seem lately to have entered upon a new and by no means a healthy phase. In the years immediately following the Mutiny it was the avowed policy of Lord Canning and Lord Canning's successors to court the rulers of the native States, and to attach them by the golden ties of interest to the system that had so nearly been shattered by the revolt of the Bengal sepoy army. The traditions of Lord Dalhousie's stern and strenuous Government were repudiated in high places; Viceroys and Secretaries of State vied in doing honour to the Princes of the native States which acknowledged allegiance to the "Empress of India," and the records of the Order of the Star of India embrace the history of this

period of conciliation. But now, as it seems, we have gone back again to the simpler methods of an earlier time. It is no doubt a difficult task to play the game of conciliation with Orientals, who are apt to mistake forbearance for weakness, and to abuse concessions until they become impossible. It is necessary from time to time to show, or to make felt, "the grasp of steel under the glove of silk." But admitting these difficulties and necessities, we still hesitate to approve the change that has come over the Anglo-Indian policy of the present day—a change curiously contemporaneous with the administration of Lord Northbrook. It is easy, too easy, to bully where conciliation is difficult, to extort by menaces the outward signs of implicit obedience while the spirit of the persons coerced remains unbroken. But plainly the advantages of this high-handed sort of government are only to be obtained by a continuous moral pressure, operating with the unswerving certainty of a natural law. When bullying is spasmodic, and menaces are interwoven with compliments or even apologies, the frame of mind in which the subject regards the ruler is likely to be dangerously compounded of hatred and contempt. We do not think that any dispassionate observer of the policy of the Indian Government for the past two years can deny that it is open to the charges of weakness, violence, and vacillation. The whole story of the proceedings against the Guicowar discloses both infirmity of purpose and that sort of angry unreasonableness which the Romans used to call *impotentia*. The treatment of Scindia and the Jeypore Prince was apparently calculated to strike the precise point at which the maximum of irritation to native feeling should be produced without a single perceptible fraction of advantage to the Government of India. But these blunders, however, bad as they were, left at least one great section of Indian feeling undisturbed, if indeed the rebuke to Mahratta arrogance and Rajpoot vanity did not fill the hereditary rival, the former conqueror, of Mahratta and Rajpoot with a secret satisfaction. But the Moslem population are more touchy, more fiery-tempered than any section of the Hindus. They are nearer to the time of their greatness, when they ruled Hindustan as conquerors, and they have not forgotten the magnificence of the prize which we wrested from them. The Mahrattas, therefore, will more easily forgive the slight put upon Scindia, or the Rajpoots the slight put upon the Prince of Jeypore, than will the Mussulmans of India the appearance of ill-treatment applied to the boy-ruler of Hyderabad, who is known as the Nizam of the Deccan. The correspondence, however, which has been published between the British Resident at Hyderabad, backed by the Calcutta Government, and Sir Salar Jung, the able and accomplished Minister of the Nizam, places it beyond doubt that a scandalous and unworthy attempt at dictation has been made against a Prince, or, more properly speaking, a State which in all its internal affairs enjoys by treaty a complete independence, and that this attempt, after being carried far enough to entail all the most disastrous consequences, has broken down disreputably. The dictation attempted will naturally and justly exasperate the Mussulmans of India, who revere the ruler of Hyderabad as the last remaining one of the great Mohammedan Viceroys, and in some respects as the successor to the hegemony of the Mogul Emperors. But though the half-accomplished insult will irritate, the spontaneously acknowledged defeat of the insulters will breed bitter contempt."

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BOMBAY GAZETTE, *November* 24, 1875.—The *Pioneer*:—"The other day, when a Bombay paper published the private correspondence which had taken place between Sir Salar Jung and Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, with reference to the young Nizam's proposed visit to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales, the Minister's friends and admirers thought it unfortunate, because he had apparently betrayed indiscretion in allowing such correspondence even to be printed. On the other hand, Sir Salar's enemies chuckled over the vehement disclaimer of any connivance in the publication on his part, which appeared in the paper the following day, as a clumsy blind. And this, it may have been unjustifiable, impression will be revived by the fact that a copy of the same correspondence has evidently reached the *Pall Mall Gazette*. For the sake of all concerned it had

better have never seen the light. Sir Salar Jung only just escapes the suspicion, so fatal to his prestige, that he is powerless against the intrigues of the zenana. Again, his sincerity at the outset is called in question by his apparent reluctance to submit the opinions of native physicians to the test of the Residency Surgeon's confirmation. Then there is a want of taste and delicacy in the tone of many of the Resident's communications, to say nothing of the failure in political sagacity throughout in those who presumably instructed him."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *November* 25, 1875.—*The Nizam's Refusal.*—(From the *World.*)—" So it seems that after all the Nizam of Hyderabad will not meet the Prince of Wales in India; and what the *World* stated on the 1st of September last is, after much tergiversation, now officially announced to be the fact. The diplomatic fuss that has been made, first to repudiate the design and then to revoke the intention, is as curious as it is amusing. Ten days after the original announcement in the *World* was telegraphed to India, and formed the topic of discussion in the Indian press, 'G. U. Yule, late British Resident at Hyderabad,' rushed to the *Times*, to give, by request of Sir Salar Jung, 'public and indignant contradiction' to the statement, and his own indignation seemed so overpowering as to be a little suspicious. Other personages of lesser note eagerly joined in the chorus of indignation; and for the moment the *World* was eclipsed, though not extinguished. But it may now be interesting to inquire who the real propagators of false information were. Will 'G. U. Yule, late British Resident at Hyderabad,' be good enough publicly to state who in this country are in the pay of Sir Salar Jung and the Hyderabad Government, and by how many rupees per month, if any, the income of these minions of the Indian Minister is thus enlarged? That a considerable amount of a sort of secret-service money flows annually to this country from the Hyderabad treasury we happen to know, as well as a little about the details. Will 'G. U. Yule, late British Resident,' as one who has avowedly 'known Sir Salar Jung long and intimately,' enlighten the public as to its appropriation? The fact might possibly throw some light upon the fixed and unalterable determination of the Nizam (through his advisers) not to leave his capital to meet the Prince of Wales. The excuse of ill-health is all moonshine. This is partly betrayed in the correspondence between Sir Salar Jung and our Resident at Hyderabad, a digest alone of which occupied three columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* last Wednesday. Nor is it so much the 'zenana influence'—the immovability of the scrofulous mother and rheumaticky grandmother of the young Nizam—by which the wily Sir Salar Jung threw the Viceroy's representative off the scent. There is a deeper and a graver cause lurking beneath this miscalled 'storm in an Indian teacup.' A wider, a mysterious, and an overwhelming influence prevails in the Court of the Nizam, something akin to that which controls imperial movements and policy in China. Sir Salar Jung, though an influential Minister, is no more autocrat at Hyderabad than is Prince Kung at Pekin. So strong runs the current of both official and popular feeling against the Prince of Wales for not visiting its capital that the Nizam dare not, if he would, go to Bombay; and for the same reason we predict the Nizam will not accept the Viceroy's last pressing invitation to meet the Prince at Poona. Despite the Nizam, however, the Prince has done wisely in avoiding his territory; for it is infested with assassins more eager to avenge imaginary wrongs than to obey the loyal behests of Sir Salar Jung.

"And now as to the Nizam's illness. The indisposition of the Nizam of Hyderabad at so critical a time as the present seems to possess certain features which require explanation. Doubtless another telegram from Sir Salar Jung and another letter to the *Times* from Colonel Yule would solve the mystery—for a mystery at present it is to us. The Nizam's illness is one of the strangest which ever suddenly darkened the career of a royal hopeful. A few months ago he was in the bloom of health. We have before us back files of Indian papers, several of which have constant newsletters from Secunderabad, the British cantonment outside the walls of Hyderabad; and in these journals, as far as we see, no mention is made of the illness of the lad. He studies as usual, plays as usual, and on one occasion

exhibited a muscular dexterity which might have cost his worthy English tutor a broken pate. The latter had unthinkingly put a vessel of water reserved for the royal use to his uncircumcised lips, and so, of course, it became defiled. The next moment the pupil had sprung forward, snatched the brazen goblet from the gallant captain's hand and flung it, might and main, at him. We have another and just as conclusive a proof that a few months ago the Nizam was in good health. There is no Court the doings and interior economy of which are more carefully watched at Calcutta than that of the ruler of turbulent Hyderabad. Unless, then, we are to suppose that the Viceroy and members of the Supreme Council of India are unnaturally foolish, we may take it for granted that the whole question of the Ellora invitation was carefully and deliberately considered beforehand. It is no light matter to ask an Indian sovereign of the first rank to travel three hundred miles, and it is thus hardly possible that Lord Northbrook was unaware of the state of the Nizam's health from the Resident of Hyderabad before the request was formally made to the head of Indian Islamism. Every thing thus points to the *suddenness* of it being one of the peculiar characteristics of the Nizam's illness.

"The other features of this illness are still more extraordinary. At this distance we can only diagnose the mysterious visitation by taking for granted the statements of the apologists of the Nizam and their letters, and of Indian officials and their telegrams. Colonel Yule has informed all the world that the lad is weak and excitable; but yet, even after this statement, we learn from Bombay that Lord Northbrook has asked the Nizam to travel at least as far as Ellora, to cross out of his own territory, and to pay his due respects to the Prince of Wales at Poona. Weak! Perhaps he may not be an infant Hercules, but he wears his weight of jewels bravely, as a Nizam should; and they say he likes nothing so well as to escape from the harem and ride about on a little grey Pegu pony which he possesses. His tutor is a thoroughly sensible and practical fellow (who, if we remember rightly, has stuck many a pig in his day, and in districts, too, where *nullas* are deep and thickets dense), and he gives his pupil plenty of fresh air and play. The Nizam is delicately made, as most Indian lads are who have been born and bred in the air of palaces; but he is as agile as a kitten and as wiry as a little animal which possibly, in his Indian days, Sir George Yule may have made a pet of—a mongoose. As for the excitability of the Nizam, report says that he is not, certainly, a tame lad; he has many of the faults of a spoilt child; he is, no doubt, only next to Allah and the Prophet in his own eyes; but this, we believe, is about all. If rumour is to be credited, there is a curious reason for the Nizam's medical attendants considering the Nizam to be—to say the least of it—excitable. His Royal Highness dislikes castor-oil and likes *pilao*, and once expressed his mature conviction that all English doctors were humbugs.

"Now we come to a still more astonishing phase of the Nizam's illness. The following telegram fairly took away our breath when we read it:—

"'Bombay, Oct. 26.—It is now finally announced that the Nizam of Hyderabad will be prevented by the state of his health from coming to meet the Prince of Wales here.

"'The medical advisers of the young Prince have positively pronounced his Highness to be too delicate to undertake so long a journey.

"'The Viceroy, acting on the suggestion of the Resident of Hyderabad, has assented to the Nizam's absence, but has expressed a hope that His Highness will be able to meet the Prince of Wales at Poona. A great many princes and chiefs, including the Gaekwar of Baroda, arrived here yesterday.'

"The Nizam is too ill to be asked to go all the way to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales; but he is well enough to be asked to meet him at Poona—a mere stone's throw, so to speak, from Bombay! This is really an illness of such a peculiar nature that one of the first physicians of Europe should go out to India for the express purpose of investigating it. Have our readers ever made that weirdly-delightful trip—if any railway journey can be in any way delightful—from Poona to Bombay? The climate is exhilarating, and the scenery more striking than that along any other part of the lines of India. The railway zigzags here

and there up rugged mountain-sides, and then, bursting its way through numerous tunnels cut roughly through the rock, sweeps slowly down through luxuriant valleys and dells—at this season of the year as green as Eden—to the busy centre of the most English town in India. The Nizam would only have to be put to sleep one night at Poona in his state carriage, with his head resting on the lap of his favourite nurse, to wake again to enter a magnificent residence prepared for him at Bombay. Yet the boy, who it is 'hoped' will come some four hundred miles from Hyderabad to Poona, is utterly unable, like another boy,—the Gaekwar of Baroda,—to meet the Prince of Wales, and welcome him to Hindostan, at Bombay.

"It is not necessary to write much more on a subject which is at once so ridiculous and so serious. Of course the poor boy himself has nothing to say about all this. Mahometan intrigues are evidently again at work. Hyderabadis are nettled that the Prince will not visit their own city; they hated the thought of their Nizam travelling 300 miles through his own territory to meet the Prince at Ellora; now they are moving heaven and earth to prevent the greater apparent indignity of permitting their supreme sovereign, the image of the Prophet, the defender of the Koran, from meeting the Prince of Wales, save as a host to that Prince in the independent city of Hyderabad. We simply tell Lord Salisbury that if the Nizam does not meet the Prince of Wales in British territory as a suzerain of the British Crown a most pernicious effect will be produced on the Mahometan mind throughout India. One sudden stern telegram to Calcutta and Hyderabad would teach a hesitating statesman and Wahabi fanatics that England is *determined* that the Prince of Wales shall be duly honoured in India."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *November* 30, 1875.—Sir Richard Meade's appointment at Hyderabad is likely to be permanent. Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B., will not return there, as a telegram informs us that he intends to resign the service. He entered the Civil Service in 1843, and has therefore been in harness for about thirty-two years. Mr. Saunders was appointed Resident at Hyderabad in May 1868. Prior to his appointment he held the post of Judicial Commissioner of Mysore.

TIMES OF INDIA, *December* 14, 1875.—Some misapprehension appears to prevail with regard to the circumstances under which Mr. Saunders, C.B., resigned his appointment as Resident at Hyderabad. We understand that the facts are as follows:—Owing to the illness of Mrs. Saunders the Resident applied for six months' leave with a view to accompany her to England. The Government of India felt that there would be considerable difficulty in finding a *locum tenens* of the requisite status who would act for so brief a period at the Hyderabad Court, and it was accordingly intimated to Mr. Saunders that if he was unable to continue at his post he must resign. We have heard, on good authority, that it was at the same time stated that the Chief Commissionership of Mysore would be kept vacant for him until his return from Europe. Mr. Saunders, however, did not care to accept this office, and he decided to resign the service. It has been asserted that Mr. Saunders was forced to retire from Hyderabad through the publication of the correspondence which passed between him and Salar Jung relative to the wished-for visit of the Nizam to the Prince of Wales. We are inclined to think that the supposition is purely gratuitous. Mr. Saunders, as we have already stated, simply carried out the instructions which were transmitted to him through the Foreign Office, and it cannot be said by any one who reads the correspondence which we have published that Mr. Saunders exceeded the letter of those instructions or departed from their spirit. Mr. Saunders, in the second communication on the subject which he addressed to the Nizam's Minister, stated that he would act up "strictly and rigidly to the letter of his instructions in a case like the present, to which the Government of India attached so much importance." It seems to us that the discredit of the course recently taken in insisting with unbecoming vehemence that a sick boy should *nolens volens* visit the Prince of Wales does not fall upon Mr. Saunders. The whole system of overbearing dictation which characterises the communications of the Foreign Office to the administration of Hyderabad is in

fault. If the Government of Hyderabad or any other Native Government failed in its obligations to the Government of India, if the very definite stipulations embodied in the treaties by which it is bound be violated, then of course it would be the duty of the Foreign Office to speak with a distinctness and an emphasis which could leave no doubt on the mind of the offender that he should act with good faith and loyalty. But it is not even pretended that any treaty stipulation has been broken by the Hyderabad Government, or that any obligation which rested upon it has not been honourably fulfilled. The services rendered to us during the Mutiny by the Government of Sir Salar Jung were declared by Sir R. Temple to be "simply priceless," and that too at a time when the Governor of Bombay telegraphed "If the Nizam goes, all is lost." Notwithstanding this, a system of most irritating and unwarrantable dictation has been constantly employed towards the Nizam's Government, and the tone of the communications addressed to it is even more reprehensible than their substance. We have frequently had occasion to animadvert upon this unbecoming innovation in diplomatic intercourse, but we never regarded the late Resident as more than the medium through which the Government of India made itself needlessly disagreeable to a tried friend and ally. We should be glad to find that the departure of Mr. Saunders was designed to mark a change in the system hitherto pursued. A change is needed, and assuredly public opinion will sooner or later insist upon it. But it is hard upon an old and devoted officer of the Government that he should be made even to appear to be the scapegoat in this affair. A great deal has been said about the publication of the correspondence between the late Resident and Sir Salar Jung, and it is asserted that he published it with the express object of ruining the diplomatic reputation of the Resident. The assertion is plausible, but it is wholly untrue. If the correspondence had been of a character creditable to those who forced it on Sir Salar, the critics who exclaim against him for publishing it—as they assume he did—would not be at all shocked at those letters seeing the light. We have reason to believe that Sir Salar Jung had nothing to do with the publication of the correspondence in the papers. We can answer for ourselves; we first published part of this correspondence in India, and we are able to state that no one was more surprised at seeing the letters in our columns than Sir Salar himself. He had not furnished the correspondence to us, but he nevertheless appealed to us not to publish any of the other letters that might be in our possession. It is quite certain that he did not desire the publicity of any of them. We believe the real fact was that when the statement that the Nizam refused to visit the Prince of Wales—a statement which he officially characterized as "a deliberate falsehood"—was published in the London *World*, and was foolishly telegraphed to a Bombay contemporary by an over-zealous correspondent, Sir Salar was forced in self-defence to send the correspondence to London, not for the benefit of the press or the public, but for the perusal of Sir Bartle Frere and others of official position, whom it was thought desirable to keep accurately informed of the real facts. Its existence soon ceased to be a secret: one copy was procured for this journal, another by a contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but Sir Salar Jung, so far as we know, neither ordered nor desired that either paper should possess a copy of the correspondence. It was those who recklessly asserted that the confidential statement of the ailing Nizam's physical inability to make a long and fatiguing journey to visit the Prince of Wales was a "refusal" to meet His Royal Highness that are really responsible for the correspondence being sent to England. Sir Salar Jung was driven to that measure to protect himself from the consequences of an audacious misrepresentation. He has done so effectually, and those who so eagerly sought to affix a stigma of bad faith upon him are very indignant at their discomfiture. They revenge themselves on him for refuting their first calumny, by inventing a second.

TIMES OF INDIA, *December* 18, 1875.—A few days ago we mentioned the circumstances under which Mr. Saunders, the Resident of Hyderabad, had sent in his resignation to the Government of India. Having asked for six months' leave on account of the illness of his wife, he was informed that the Government would find it difficult to get an officer of the requisite status to officiate

at Hyderabad for so short a time, and therefore if he required to go to England it would be necessary for him to resign his position. And as it was contemplated that Sir R. Meade should proceed to Hyderabad it was, we believe, intimated that the Commissionership of Mysore would be kept open for Mr. Saunders until his return from Europe. Mr. Saunders looked upon this answer to his application for leave as an intimation that his resignation was wished for, and he at once forwarded it to Government. It is asserted by those who profess to be aware of all the facts that Mr. Saunders, like some others, looked upon the intimation to which we have referred as the first step towards making him the scapegoat in the affair of the unseemly pressure employed to ensure the presence of the little Nizam, sick or well, at Calcutta or Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales. And it is asserted that he felt indignant that any idea should be entertained of visiting the consequences of that diplomatic blunder upon him personally, when he had what appeared to him to be full demi-official instructions for every step which he took. Indeed, as he wrote to Sir Salar Jung, he acted „ rigidly up to the very letter of his instructions" in the matter. Hence the promptitude with which he placed his resignation in the hands of his superiors, and, as we are informed, resigned the service itself at the same time. The Government of India did not, however, see fit to accept Mr. Saunders's resignation. It has, instead, granted the leave he first applied for, and has left it for events to decide whether or not Mr. Saunders shall resume his duties at Hyderabad or not. This course, adopted by the Government when no one expected it, would seem to show that the departure of Mr. Saunders from Hyderabad did not imply, as was asserted by some of our contemporaries, that he was "disgraced." As we always maintained, it was impossible that Mr. Saunders could be visited with anything in the shape of disgrace or punishment, for the correspondence between the Resident and the Nizam's Minister clearly showed that the former was simply acting on instruction which ought not to have been given, and would not have been given if the real state of the facts had been apprehended at the Foreign Office from the first. We are fully warranted in the assertion that the Government of India would not have pressed the matter if it had not been labouring under a misapprehension. For the decision ultimately arrived at, that the Nizam was not in a state of health to warrant his being taken to Calcutta or Bombay, or even to Poona, was not that of Sir Salar Jung, but that of the Viceroy himself, who came to that conclusion on the strength of a series of reports from the Residency Surgeon, sent in during the month of October. Those reports left no room for doubting the entire correctness of the fact stated previously by Sir Salar Jung that the journey could not be undertaken by the little boy without serious risk; and the Government of India, having thus the conviction of the reality brought home to it, pronounced the visit of the Nizam to be impossible.

STATESMAN (Calcutta), *January* 14, 1876.—The *Bombay Gazette* is at last writing sensibly about the Nizam. It says :—

"On the breaking up of the Mogul Empire we considered it to our interest to treat the Nizam's ancestors as independent Sovereign Princes, and entered into treaties of alliance—offensive and defensive—with them on this ground. And at the time when the first Napoleon was intriguing with Tippoo and others so important was it considered to keep the Nizam on good terms that George the Third wrote an autograph letter addressing him as 'my dearly and well-beloved brother,' or 'cousin,' as if he were an equal and independent Sovereign. It is not known whether our Government has ever formally intimated to the Nizam's Court the change of position consequent on the direct assumption of the government by Her Majesty the Queen, or has left this to the course of events; but there can be little doubt that the Prince of Wales should have visited India as its future Sovereign, and not as a simple guest of the Viceroy. A technical advantage of this error was availed of by the Nizam's advisers, and it behoved the Government of India to deal with the question straight to the point, without any circumlocution."

It is certain that no formal intimation has ever been made to the Nizam that any change of relations has taken place between us in consequence of the direct assumption of government by the Crown; and the mind must be strangely constituted that can resent the reluctance of the Native Princes ostentatiously to accept any position towards us other than that they possess under treaty with us. The Nizam's Court deserves well of us, however, for having shown a real readiness to bow to the logic of facts, and to recognize that a change *has* taken place in the position of the Native States towards the Paramount Power since the Mutiny, when the last vestiges of the Padshah's sovereignty disappeared from history. Instead of having anything to complain of in the attitude of the Native Princes, they have acted well and sensibly in tacitly recognizing the change that has taken place. What is so essential now is that while the problem is quietly solving itself the Supreme Government of the country should so carry itself towards the Native Princes that no sense of slight, injury, or wrong may arise amongst them. Probably it is the wisest course to let matters *drift* for a few years. But the *Bombay Gazette* was passionately telling us only a month or two ago that the Nizam was insolent, and we know not what else. It is now writing sensibly on the subject, but the mischief of its former articles cannot be undone. It was those articles that betrayed the Supreme Government into the offensive attitude it assumed, while none is now more alive to the error committed than our contemporary himself, who at last writes as follows :—

"The Prince coming as a guest on a visit, a clear course was defined to invite the Nizam's attendance, and in the event of refusal, to accept the same with regret but without remarks; and the Government of India might have directed our Resident in future to carry on his communications with the Nizam's Court in the most formal but courteous manner. There was no other alternative."

Of course there was no other. We now know that the conduct of the Nizam's Minister was not of the sinister order the *Gazette* declared it to be, and it is most unworthy to persist in the charge, as our contemporary does even when writing as follows :—"The Nizam being a child of tender age, it was impossible to deal with him or his Government in any other manner, or hold them responsible for their acts. The Hyderabad Court were acute enough to feel their advantage. Any pressure, direct or indirect, was impossible, as, although the Nizam is a boy of nine years of age, quite capable of travelling, the onus of any miscarriage would have fallen on our Government." And, under the circumstances, most justly.

POLITICS.

HYDERABAD. AFFAIRS.

POLITICS.

EXAMINER, *July* 26, 1841.—The *Friend of India* of the 8th instant contained a letter signed "Ryot," adverting—with, however, somewhat too much the air of having made a great and recent discovery—to the fact of there being a great many Arabs in the Nizam's dominions, and to the expediency of extirpating them forthwith, and some of our contemporaries have taken occasion from this text to advocate the propriety of our at once taking the whole Hyderabad country into our direct management under the old plea of reforming abuses. We so far agree with the writer that we consider it very desirable there should be no Arabs in that country, but we by no means consider that judicious means have been taken of late to effect their removal. We propose to make a few observations on the subject, and would have done so earlier, but that we were anxious to support our own sentiments by reference to the sentiments and recorded opinions of men whose authority is now admitted on all hands, and we could not at once lay our hands on the passages in question. As we shall have occasion more than once to make mention of the Hyderabad Resident, General Fraser, we shall not be surprised if between "Ryot" and his admirer, the *Friend of India*, and the new-born zeal of the latter in favour of Government and its officials, we witness a renewal of the tactics formerly adopted by them with reference to the Hyderabad currency question, and which we then, as now, thought at least as disingenuous as ingenious. We allude to the *Friend of India* of the 4th February, where he and his correspondent enlarge upon the abuses of the Hyderabad currencies, and the desirability of removing them, and proceed to assert or insinuate that General Fraser was a most meritorious and ill-used man, who was attacked by interested parties solely for endeavouring to do away with a glaring abuse, and to confer a great benefit on the Nizam's dominions : the plain facts being that the abuse was admitted on all hands, and defended by no one paper that then mentioned the subject ; that the expediency of assimilating the currencies was nowhere disputed ; and that the only thing questioned was the propriety and good faith of the *mode* in which General Fraser was said to have then attempted to effect the alteration, *viz.*, inducing the Government, which had declared itself too poor to bear the expense of a new coinage, to throw the burden of it upon the sahookars, the *only* class to whom the measure would *not* be beneficial.

The *manner* of doing the thing, and not the thing itself, was objected to ; and so now we, to avoid similar misrepresentation, declare explicitly that we do not in any manner advocate the retention of Arabs in the Hyderabad country.

In a late paper we mentioned the popular belief at Hyderabad that the late outbreak was owing in a great measure to the Resident's having insisted in an imperious manner on the *immediate* expulsion of near 6,000 of them from the heart of the city,—a report but too much in accordance with the general temper and demeanour of that functionary,—instead of amicably and discreetly concerting measures with the Minister for their quiet and *gradual* removal. Their removal we have already spoken of as most desirable, but at best it is, and unavoidably must be, a harsh measure, where no specific crime can be laid to their charge, and the application of it to brave men with arms in their hands required a degree of prudence, temper, and conciliatory management which we have never yet seen displayed by General Fraser, highly as we respect his private character.

ENGLISHMAN, *December* 3, 1847.—The following is an extract of a letter from Hyderabad of the 20th ultimo :—

"The Nizam is driven to that extremity, either by the misconduct of his Minister, or by his own jealousies and suspicions,—it does not signify which,—as to resort to all manner of persons and all manner of means to have his grievances made known to the Supreme Government. Upon the suggestion being made to him that he should resort to the Resident for ulterior communication to the British Government of his desires and wishes, he declines following the advice, because he considers the Resident to be prepossessed in favour of his Minister, whose removal from office would be the matter of his requisition. Having it next suggested to him that he might address the Governor-General directly, he raises an objection to it in the circumstance (so little is he kept correctly informed of his position) that a former Governor-General, meaning Lord Hastings, has interdicted his Government from ever corresponding with the Governor-General of India or the British Government except through the medium of the Resident. The Nizam sent me word to this effect by Dil Shigoojta.

"We have no information on this subject beyond what the Hyderabad papers give us ; and I quote below the letter of Lord Hastings to Rajah Chundoo Lall, and a paragraph of his letter bearing upon this question to Lord Metcalfe, the more readily as it must be desirable as well to the Government of India that the Nizam should labour under no mistake regarding his relative position towards it. Their purport is quite opposite to the Nizam's understanding of the matter. I therefore conclude that he has been misinformed ; for it is not likely that there should have been any subsequent correction of Lord Hastings' views, either by any succeeding Governor of India or by any of the home authorities. It is impossible that the indignity should have been offered the Nizam of prohibiting his communicating directly with the Supreme Government, if the impolicy could possibly have been overlooked of trammelling him, by putting him under entire subordination to the Resident, whosoever that might be, a Sir Edward Colebrooke for the time being."

Page 178, Hyderabad Papers.—Letter from the Governor-General to Rajah Chundoo Lal.

"Your letter, with its accompanying documents, has been received. The channel through which you sent it, namely, the house of William Palmer and Co., was not a proper one, and I request that no communication to me ever be made again in that mode. The resident has been directed to apprise you of the entirely favourable disposition of this Government to the house regarding what are purely commercial concerns, but it must not interfere in politics. I will at all times with pleasure receive any statement which you may wish to make to me if you transmit it through the Resident, or address it direct through the Persian Secretary, should you prefer this latter : in the mean time adequate attention shall be paid to the contents of your letter. Though I am persuaded that you misinterpret the disposition of the Resident when you suppose him to have any views hostile to you, the plighted assurance of support which you have received from this Government will be again impressed on his recollection. Believe me, &c."

Page 227, Hyderabad Papers.—Para. 11 of a letter to C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Resident at Hyderabad.

"11. With regard to the Minister's addressing the Governor-General otherwise than through you, His Lordship in Council desires me to say that he will never bar such direct communication. Though the recurring to Mr. William Palmer was improper, it was so from peculiar circumstances applying specially to that gentleman. Any other mode for the transmission of a letter would have been unobjectionable. The estimation in which the Governor-General in Council holds your character renders his reliance upon you as full and as fair as your utmost wish could desire : still the highest trust of an individual should not occasion the relaxation of a just and necessary public principle. The Governor-General in Council must hold it obligatory on him to give every facility for such appeals as any native prince or Minister may be solicitous to lay before him. The measures of a Resident or

Agent are more likely to be the ground of those references than any other subject; and to require that such applications for intervention should be made through the person complained against, would, from the apprehensive dispositions of the natives, be to exclude them wholly. The Governor-General in Council must not narrow his means of affording redress ; nor can his keeping them open justify a supposition of his unworthily encouraging imputations or counteractions against his own representative.

"I have, &c.,
"(Signed) G. SWINTON,
"Secretary to the Government."

"Fort William, 25th October 1822."

The above documents are perfectly conclusive as to the opinion of the British Indian Government at the time, and we know of nothing which has occurred since to change it. Indeed it would be very easy to cite instances of direct communications from native Courts to the Governor-General without reference to the Resident, some of which could not have been agreeable to those functionaries. or The principle laid down in the above letter is of general application. It is obvious that the depository of power—be he who he may—is the very person whose manners conduct are likely to be the subject of remonstrance, and that confining all official communication to such a channel is equivalent when inferiors are concerned to refusing to listen to their complaints. It may be said, however, that this is not the case with those who are acknowledged as independent sovereigns, whose rank places them above personal apprehensions, and who can neither expect nor desire secrecy . This may be true as to European diplomacy. Indeed a well-known method of avoiding a direct collision with a neighbouring power is to charge the Ambassador instead of his Government with being the cause of any misunderstanding. This gives room for retraction without compromising the dignity of the State itself. The Ambassador is thus not only, as Sir Henry Wotton said, "sent abroad to lie for the good of his country," but also to bear its share of abuse. This, however, is inapplicable to the minor States of India. There is no equality between them and the paramount power which can require such a safety-valve for angry passions. The protected State is conscious of its inferiority, and its Sovereign trembles for his own throne. He knows the fate of others without seeing anything in his own position to guarantee greater security for himself. Hence it is to be expected that princes so circumstanced should be exceedingly apprehensive of giving offence to an irresistible power whose motives for forbearance they do not comprehend. Total non-interference might, and probably would, be interpreted as a confession of fear or weakness. But the constant presence of a meddling agent employed to remonstrate upon all sorts of domestic matters, to mix up perpetual expressions of good will and friendship with acts the most unpalatable to a Sovereign who is accustomed to have his whims and caprices regarded as laws by his own subjects, must always be a source of vague apprehension. Such a person will be supposed to possess methods of supporting his own authority analogous to those used in native Courts. A prince who could resolve to take such a bull by the horns must be an uncommon character—a man of far more energy than is usually found in possession of an hereditary throne. In general it will be quite sufficient to prevent any despatch being sent by the Resident's intervention that its contents are known to be disagreeable to him. It never can be expected that he should be made the channel of complaints against measures which he is himself engaged in carrying into effect. But, laying aside these considerations, it will be admitted on reflection that the very treaties by which these princes are bound to the British Government make a refusal to receive their communications through a properly accredited channel almost impossible. The Marquis of Hastings objected to the employment of a mercantile house, partly perhaps because it was mixed up in business engagements with the Nizam's Government, and partly because it is a known rule of the British Government not to recognize its own subjects in the character of agents for foreign princes.

It is admitted by all writers on international law that every Sovereign State

has a right to send and to receive public ministers, and that a treaty of protection does not interfere with that right unless expressly renounced by the protected State. It is therefore evident that the Nizam is in a position to exercise his right of communicating directly with the British Indian Government through an accredited agent of his own. It is not probable that any objection would be made to receive his despatches from the hands of any native Vakeel, but we have little doubt that the employment of an European agent would be considered as objectionable now as it was in 1822.

ENGLISHMAN, *March* 21, 1848.—The following is from Hyderabad of the 9th instant:—

"It has been the usual etiquette of the Residents here on leaving the Nizam's dominions to take leave personally of the Nizam. This ceremony was not observed on the occasion of General Fraser's departure. An audience was not requested by him, which appears strange. It can only be accounted for in one of two ways,—either that General Fraser expected the Nizam would discuss his intention of dismissing his Minister on the occasion, and avoided being a party to a discussion which he would have been suspected of entering upon as a partizan, and preferred therefore leaving the question to be settled with his successor; or, what to me is more probable, that, aware of the Nizam's more than want of cordiality to himself, he did not request an interview lest it should be denied.

"In either case (they may both by possibility be wide of the mark) General Fraser as a public-spirited man will hardly think of renewing his office. The good that may be achieved by him, if this be the position of affairs, will never result from any good understanding, but from intimidation and coercion. There will be a preliminary difficulty to every proposal of the British Government in the Nizam's want of confidence towards its representative."

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *September* 4, 1848.—Our Hyderabad letters acquaint us that General Fraser has had a conference with the Nizam on the invitation of His Highness, at which a seeming reconciliation was effected between that Prince and his Dewan. We term it "seeming," because it is impossible that the Nizam's just ground of complaint can have been explained away, or that the long-cherished bitterness of his feelings towards the Minister can have given place to cordiality. Time must show whether General Fraser did wisely in using his influence for such a purpose, which is likely to awaken the old distrust of His Highness, on the very threshold of their renewed intercourse. Suraj-ool-Moolk will find it comparatively smooth sailing for a little time, and will doubtless fall into his former course of reckless misgovernment, which has been somewhat checked by the late precariousness of his position. Then shall we have the old story of estrangement from the British Resident and hatred of his obnoxious nominee on the part of the Sovereign told over again with a fresh moral in the shape of evil consequences to the country appended to it!

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *October* 15, 1849.—From our correspondent at Hyderabad, 5th instant:—

"The Nizam was disposed to assign Koopul Bahadoor Bunda, a frontier fort, to Sultan Nuwaz-ool-Moolk, but has been debarred by a remonstrance from the Resident. That gentleman's appointment involved the probability of a contest between him and the powerful Zemindars of that country, the consequence of which might have been the putting to hazard the Nizam's independence. General Fraser has done more than the justice due from him to the Nizam's Government by a remonstrance calculated to prolong its exercise of uncontrolled power, which it hardly deserves. The forbearance, the friendliness now exercised towards it unmistakingly but commit the Nizam's Government the deeper for the day of judgment."

ENGLISHMAN, *November* 8, 1849.—The following are extracts of letters from Hyderabad to the 25th ultimo:—

"The speculations that prevail are that the English Government will appoint

a Minister to act under the control of the Resident; no measure can be worse. The Resident acting by another's hands, himself irresponsible, though he may not adopt a bad general system, will in other respects act too much, be he who he may, upon the *sic volo sic jubeo* principle (*vide* Lord William Bentinck's Minute on Oude); and though he will be ruler of the country he will be more so for evil than good, for the Minister will be but too potential to counteract underhandedly whenever his private occasions may run counter to public objects. The better system in such a situation would be a commission consisting of more than one member. Its acts would be minuted, it would be open to an ulterior judgment being passed upon them, and the Commissioners would be responsible. The next is that the Company's Government should take territory to provide for the pay of the Contingent. This would be the least offensive to the Nizam, the most agreeable to his subjects, for so long as the Company's Government extracts forty lacs of rupees a year from the Nizam the bane is in the extraction, not in the manner. It would be a matter of indifference to them whether it was taken in cash or in territory; perhaps, as at Lucknow in the days of Lord Wellesley, being a demand for money, it may be adjusted by an equivalent, the cession of territory, without encroaching in other respects upon the Nizam's independence.

"Whilst all this is hanging over this Government, neither the Prince nor the Minister appear able to extricate themselves. The Government can't be so impoverished as not to be able to provide the pay of the Contingent. It is incapacity that is destroying it, and though the Nizam escape with the loss of a part of his territory on the present occasion there is nothing for the future to rescue the remainder from destruction.

"It is just possible, in regard to the pay of the Contingent, that some of the people who are credited as having English intelligence, as being behind the scenes, may have represented to the Nizam's Government that if inability to pay the Contingent was made manifest to His Lordship the Governor-General in the most effectual way, by their not being paid, his Lordship might then reduce the charge. If the Nizam's Government is acting under any such impression it will be woefully disappointed. The Company's Government will not allow itself to be practised upon, though I believe that an honest and manly application, with other reforms undertaken at the same time, would induce that Government to permit a very large reduction in the pay and establishments."

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *February* 1, 1850.—Many of our contemporaries have lately speculated on the probable contemplation of interference with the Nizam's Government by the Court of Directors. We cannot say whether any territorial acquisition is debated by that body, but rejoice to learn that they *do* suggest ameliorative measures, which would tend to the removal of those pecuniary embarrassments of the Nizam whereon their claim to pronounce his forfeiture is founded. An important communication has been made by them, or is in progress of making, to the Government of India, which recommends very considerable reductions in the strength of the Contingent—that fruitful source of evil to the Nizam's subjects and of ruin to his exchequer. What is the precise nature and what the extent of the alterations directed we are not cognizant at present, but some of the features of the proposed plan have seen the light. Foremost among them is the remanding of numerous officers to their own regiments in the Company's armies, a step no less necessary for the good of those bodies than desirable for the relief of the Deccan finances. Every well-informed person admits, and none more readily than members of the service, that there are at present too few European officers with our native corps, and that an increase of their number would prove a great blessing. Now the case being so, it is obvious that the Company's own interests demand the recall of all who can be dispensed with elsewhere, among whom are many doing duty with the army of the Nizam. From thence they might and ought to be drawn to restore the efficiency of their own regiments. It is wrong to speak of additions to the European commissioned strength of the service while any absentees can be brought back to fill the vacuum complained of. We

say, not that even if the utmost subtraction took place which the well-being of the Contingent would permit there might not still be a requirement for fresh officers to make up the advisable complement for native regiments. This, however, is a point aside from our present discussion. *When* the supernumeraries in the Deccan shall have been recalled, it will be time enough to ask whether *more* are necessary to bring matters to a wholesome state. Let us first see what they can do toward hastening that consummation. It may be argued by them that we are urging a measure highly detrimental to their interests; and candour compels us to acknowledge that such is the case. Considerations of this private nature, however, cannot be entertained; what is justifiable and necessary on public grounds must needs take its course without regard to individuals. Moreover, their lucrative appointments in the Nizam's service form no part of the bargain between them and the Company. Officers who enjoy such prizes have obtained more than was promised them, and should rather be thankful for having retained these so long than discontented at the loss of them when they are taken away. We would not think, indeed, that any British officer could esteem himself unjustly treated by such a remand to his corps, although he must lament the pecuniary inconvenience.

For the Nizam's sake the proposed retrenchment is absolutely essential, as an alternative to his utter ruin. The reduction of the Contingent which the Court have in view would be sufficient to afford substantial relief to his finances. Not having the full particulars before us, we cannot say whether they design going far enough, but as many Company's officers are to be dispensed with, and *all*, we believe, of the locals, no trifling scheme of economy would seem to have been agreed on. It has been often shown in this journal, as well as by the *United Servi e Gazette*, that the present expenditure on the Contingent might be cut down to one-half without rendering it inefficient. That the Court will go such lengths, however, we hardly can venture to hope; an approximation to them would content us in the mean time.

As regards the local officers, whom it is proposed to place on the pension list, we feel that *they* may fairly cavil at the arrangement if made compulsory upon them; whether or not it will be so remains unexplained, but we should trust the contrary. The option of taking retirement allowances it would be expedient to give them, but all such as prefer continuance in the service ought to have their wishes allowed. Their claims rest on a different foundation from those of the Company's officers drawing pay in the Deccan, and it would be neither just nor reasonable to superannuate them while competent for duty against their own wishes. Some probably might feel glad to accept pensions, but others again would not, and even were it far more desirable than it is to be rid of them their small number would render it needless to have recourse to coercive measures. In point of fact, however, there are good officers among them, who have seen considerable service and won well-merited honour, and their retention in the Nizam's army is rather to be wished for than deprecated.

The next point that we shall advert to is that of the reception which the Court's views are likely to meet. Such a reform of the Contingent as they contemplate would dock the proportions of Lord Dalhousie's patronage; and this a Governor-General always regards with distaste. It is not, however, from the spontaneous aversion of His Lordship that we look for the strongest opposition. Much more is to be dreaded from that of General Fraser working on the noble Marquis. That able officer is said to have expressed himself against reduction, alleging that there is neither man nor officer too much in the Contingent. If so, his usual obstinate adherence to his own opinion will probably not forsake him here, but lead to the starting of all manner of objections to the orders of the Court. When the despatch reaches Calcutta, it will doubtless be transmitted for his observations, and we can conceive that a plausible case might be made out, on the ground of the recent disturbances in the Nizam's country, for the maintenance of the full strength of the Contingent. Any such argument, however, would fail on examination, because the Subsidiary Force is bound by treaty to assist in quelling outbreaks

and preserving order, the sole use of the Contingent. Now supposing that the former body were thus employed, instead of being, as ordinarily, kept idle, it is obvious that a considerable portion of the latter might be at once dispensed with. The united strength of the two forces is much above the mark, and ought in common justice to be diminished on the side of the Contingent. Unless it is so, the Company's Government will force the Nizam, already downright victimized by them, into a state of hopeless bankruptcy, from which it were a sin on their part to derive the advantage which it is presumed that they will take. We heartily hope that no obstruction will prevail with Lord Dalhousie to the postponement of the remedial measures suggested by the Court.

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *February* 14, 1851.—The *Delhi Gazette* "has been informed," he says, "on good authority, that final orders were received by the last mail from the Honourable the Court of Directors for the immediate annexation of the Hyderabad territory." From whatever source this intelligence reached our contemporary we can give him a positive assurance that it is not correct. No such instructions have been issued by the home authorities, neither are they in present contemplation. The time *will* come, and that probably at no distant date, when the Nizam must yield territory in payment of his debt, and the transfer of his entire sovereignty is not an unlikely event; meanwhile, however, the existing state of things is to continue. Whether the delay arises from a wish to let the embarrassments of His Highness accumulate upon him until they overwhelm him with their weight, and so enforce his abdication as a voluntary act, or is attributable to a reluctance on the part of the Company to proceed with him now lest his cause should be pleaded against them at the renewal of their Charter, is a point that we do not pretend to settle. The springs of the policy are hidden, but we know the result. Possibly a combination of reasons operate to prolong the Nizam's respite. There are many matters, certain to be brought under both Parliamentary and public discussion, in the event of the absorption of his dominions, either wholly or in part, which would redound not at all to the Company's credit, and we can well believe the Court of Directors averse from raising those questions at an inopportune time; when they have secured a fresh lease of power they will probably make short work. Ministers also have good cause for disinclination to sanction any harsh measures that might be criticized at home. They are too weak to hazard an unpopular step, or one which might be used to their disadvantage by opponents on the look-out for faults. We incline to think, therefore, that, except matters grow so bad as to render intervention unavoidable, the Deccan will be left to its sovereign till the Charter problem is solved.

BOMBAY TIMES, *April* 5, 1856.—THE FATE OF HYDERABAD.—A private letter from London dated 11th February states that the Honourable Court has resolved to annex Hyderabad, the Deccan, Cashmere, and the Punjaub on the first favourable opportunity. The complaints that have been made of the irregularity of the Arabs and the want of order throughout the Nizam's territory have caused the most serious anxiety to the Court, which have been very greatly increased by the Bolarum mutiny, and the spirit of disaffection throughout Southern India as evinced in the Bolarum mutiny and the various Moplah outbreaks, which have been fostered more or less by the fanatic Sheiks of the Arab Chieftains who have made pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina. The country of the Nizam is described as one vast monetary and political confusion growing yearly to a fearful crisis, which must result in the ruin of that country and a Pindarree war throughout India. It is the opinion of the Honourable Court and a large section of the London press that no half-measures of intervention, as in the case of Mysore, will save India from the calamities of 1816-17-18; that only total annexation can give security of personal property to the border provinces of the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. Instructions for an immediate intervention have been sent out, which are to be carried into effect the moment the annexation of Oude and the relief of the troops of the Bengal Presidency have been effectuated. Lord

Canning had the importance of the settlement of the Nizamut deeply impressed upon him, in more interviews than one, by the President of the Board of Control. His orders were to collect all the papers with the assistance of Mr. Bushby, the Resident, and to make a digest of them under three heads,—the native army, the Arab army, and the affiliated bands, with the financial and the political state of the country and the liabilities and the receipts of the State,—the same to be submitted in the first instance to the Council at Madras for an opinion, and in the second to the Supreme Council. From the opinions of the two Councils a digest was to be formed, and on that His Lordship should act without waiting the instructions of the Court. Should the Nizam be averse to the surrender of his country he is to be treated as refractory, and the measures enforced by a military force composed of the Presidencies of Bombay, and Madras, and an army of reserve in such position as to act with both. The native forces are to be disarmed, and their places filled up by such increase to the Contingent as His Lordship in communication with the Commander-in-Chief of India and the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay may deem requisite. Under every circumstance the Court of Directors is desirous that none but natives of India shall be enlisted; that the Arab bands shall after payment be escorted under a strong guard to the sea-coast, and from thence conveyed to Arabia or the Persian Gulf at the expense of Government, the same to be charged to the pacification and annexation of the Hyderabad State. Exceptions may be made in favour of such as may be married in the country and have families and can give good security for their good behaviour, and are contented to live in assigned districts under the surveillance of the authorities. Any attempt at resistance of the orders shall be treated as rebellion. The Court thinks that the country can with great advantage be divided between the two Presidencies, and officered and governed from the establishments in them without much additional expense to the State. In its opinion the armies of Madras and Bombay, numbering about 120,000, are ample for any extension that may occur in the Peninsula. The debts of the State themselves are to be thoroughly sifted and classified by a Commission, with Mr. Bushby at the head, and are to be arranged as follows:—arrears to the regular army, and debts to Arabs; debts of the Nizam, and private expenses of the Nizam and his officers. The total amount, according to the Court, does not exceed £3,720,000; but that large amount may, in its opinion, be greatly reduced—perhaps from one-half to one-third. The debts of the Nizam are to be subject to the strictest scrutiny, and all caused by disreputable characters and courses shall be made the subject of a special reference to the Court. The State jewels and other property and domains shall be kept in trust until such time as the Court's final orders shall be received. The Court also points out the large pensions that have been unnecessarily granted to secularized princes, and wishes that for the future there may be no ground for such complaint. That pensions, as heretobefore, shall not be granted in perpetuity, but shall in future be subject to revision at the deaths of the recipients. It also wishes it to be impressed upon the Government of India that there shall not be an indiscriminate bestowal of pensions upon all who may presume to call themselves princes, but they shall only be given to the male line, and then only in the nearest degree of affinity. Females, of themselves royal, and widows, will not be excluded, but their stipends will be given for subsistence only, and not for luxuries, the same to cease with their deaths unless for political purposes; and, to extend the uniformity of British rule, jagheers with their privileges shall be annexed!

"The despatch, so we are informed, bears date February the 7th. It is certainly one of the most statesmanlike that have been sent from the Court. We think the time has come when the Native States of India should be absorbed, but we think that there should be a greater respect for the rights of secularized princes, and they should be allowed to enjoy, free from all sovereign privileges, their estates and jewels and any property their ancestors may have invested in the funds. The annexation of Hyderabad, whenever it does take place, will be viewed by sensible people in India as a just measure. It is more than the

Bavaria of Germany, and all Europe would reprobate a freebootering land in its heart; and surely what would apply to one civilized Government will apply under a parity of circumstances to another. India under the East India Company is progressing and the Nizamut retrograding, therefore the extremes must meet, and that meeting is annihilation to the weaker."—*Citizen, March* 24.

FRIEND OF INDIA, *June* 5, 1862.—It is a noteworthy but by no means wonderful fact that while our Hindu feudatory princes were never more contented, the conduct of their Mussulman brethren towards Her Majesty's Government was never less satisfactory. The last of the Mogul dynasty dreams away the few remaining months of his life in a state of fatuous senility. Of the three most distinguished puppets of Delhi, the Nawab Vizier of Oudh lives in inglorious sensuality within the shadow of the Viceroy's palace, and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal has been banished from the Viceroy's presence for twelve months for insults offered to Her Majesty, and for the most unblushing attempts to bribe her representative at Moorshedabad. The third, the Nizam of Hyderabad, represents a family whose good fortune it has been never fairly to oppose the English. Surrounded on all sides by opposing races,—by the Mahrattas, the Mussulmans of Mysore, and by the English,—the Nizam has always been shut up, as it were, to alliance with us. This fact doubtless has induced the present ruler, even as it led his father, to heap up upon the English name and English officers a series of petty insults, which cannot longer be tolerated. The Nawab of Oudh and the Nazim of Moorshedabad are contemptible because powerless. The Nizam of Hyderabad is the occupant of a city and the ruler of a country in which treason and crime are hatched with impunity, and where thousands of armed robbers not only despoil the poor and slay the innocent, but threaten the peace of the Deccan and the quiet of the whole Mussulman population of India. The danger is increased by the silent opposition of our Resident, Colonel C. Davidson, to the orders of the Government of India.

The Nizam, like all his fellow-feudatories, was bound on the fall of Delhi to transfer his allegiance to the Queen, who took the place of the Mogul Emperor. Instead of this his demeanour towards the British Government has become more insolent than ever. He refused, and has been allowed to persist in the refusal, to appear like his brother-feudatories before the Viceroy in durbar, lest he should seem to do homage to a sovereign whom he considers his equal. When, notwithstanding this, the insignia of the Star of India were despatched to him in Hyderabad, he long declined to receive what he considered a badge of subjection. Yet such was the culpable weakness of the Resident that he assured the Nizam the chain of the order was worn by kings and queens. When after much diplomatic manœuvring the Nizam on this ground consented to receive the insignia, a durbar was summoned at a few hours' notice and there this Mussulman noble behaved in such a way as to show that he intended to confer a favour on Her Majesty. But this was venial compared with the degradation English officers were compelled to submit to. In full durbar before the sneering Mussulmans of the Court sat or rather lay the Queen's representative on a slightly elevated daïs, while the Nizam sat on his throne, all the English officers with shoes off sitting around *en tailleur*. What a spectacle! We can hardly believe the fact to be true, or, being true, that the Government of India did not call the Resident to account.

Were this all it would be trifling in itself, however. But it is conduct like this, and Colonel Davidson's refusal to obey the orders of the Government of India in the matter of Berar, for which he was so severely censured by Lord Canning and the Secretary of State, which makes such conspiracies possible as that serious plot in Hyderabad from which only Providence has delivered us. Its author, Rao Saheb, the nephew of the Nana, awaits his trial in Agra. The full magnitude of the danger is now before us. For no less than six months was this man in Hyderabad, distributing his money freely among the 30,000 Rohillas there. It was arranged that they were to rise, murder the British officers and troops, attack the Nizam in his palace, and upset the English power throughout the Deccan.

For two years, it is said, Rao Saheb and his agents have been attempting to seduce the Madras troops and native contingents in the Deccan, and yet even Salar Jung was unaware of the fact. Whatever may have been the nature or objects of the conspiracy, this much is certain, that it was widely ramified. The few discontented spirits still in the country, and their prompters in Nepal and Mecca, disappointed in the rebellion in Northern India, still hope to succeed in the Deccan.

It becomes, unfortunately, necessary for our Government to keep their eye on Hyderabad, to support Salar Jung, and morally to coerce the Nizam into due subjection. This will never be done by a Resident who has already proved so unfit to maintain the British prestige there as to have been twice severely reprimanded from Calcutta and Westminster. Hyderabad has a traditional dislike to the English, none the less that it has always been forced to be at peace with us. The late Nizam was a bigoted hater of the "Feringhee." He could scarcely force himself to be civil even to the British Resident. His principal secret advisers, both male and female, were of the same complexion, and it required all the tact and cunning of the late Vizier, Suraj-ool-Moolk, to prevent his master from irretrievably committing himself with the Supreme Government. The present Vizier, Salar Jung, on proposing any measure of reform, financial or otherwise, was generally repulsed by the old prince with "Thou art a boy and an adherent of the Feringhees." The present Nizam has still his father's evil counsellors at his elbow. Government has not forgotten Budan Khan, a wretch whom for his fiend-like atrocities we once forced the Nizam to banish, but he returned. Salar Jung is a Sheeah; his master and the great majority of the Hyderabad nobles are Soonees. Against the clamour of a fanatical priesthood Salar Jung is powerless.

The three most formidable military classes in the Deccan are the Arabs, the Rohillas and the Sikhs. The interests of the first are closely bound up with the retention of their present position as the most reliable adherents, the most wealthy subjects, and the chief creditors of the native Court. We do not believe that even the prospect of receiving the enormous debt due to them would detach them from their pledged fidelity. The Rohillas are pure mercenaries. As Afghans they dislike and despise all Hindustani Mussulmans, including the inhabitants of Rohilcund, whom they regard as Hinduized and degenerate descendants of their Patan forefathers, and they abhor the Arabs, with whom they have frequently been brought into bloody conflicts. The Rohillas are said to number from nine to ten thousand men, and would cheerfully enter the British service on sepoys' pay or a little more if sure of permanent employment. The Sikhs are not only mercenaries, and brave ones, in the service of various chiefs and zemindars, but they also form a large colony. Their principal post, Nandair, is strongly fortified after the native fashion, and contains all their wealth, which is reported to be enormous. They are said to muster about eight thousand men, all of whom are animated by the old Khalsa hatred of their Mahomedan oppressors. These also would gladly take service with us. It must be borne in mind that in case of disturbances in the Deccan the Rohillas and Sikhs *must* and will fight either for or against us. Both have a blood feud with the Mahomedans of the Contingent. These men must be used or they will sooner or later annoy us. Let us absorb them into our native army, or even police corps, and at once free the land of hungry locusts, our provinces of perpetual fear, and the whole empire of a source of danger, which may seem trifling now, but cannot remain trifling always.

MADRAS TIMES, *August* 8, 1867.—Nothing took the generality of people more by surprise than the late Chief Commissioner of Nagpore becoming Resident at Hyderabad all of a sudden. It was considered a strange position to put a restless and innovating spirit in. What if any of the treaties which are supposed to maintain the present peaceful equilibrium should be torn, defaced, or even dog-eared? A good man will be quite lost; and so forth. It was natural to think in this strain, for hitherto the place of Resident has been one of considerable dignity and ease, and the course of events, as well as perhaps the disposition of the various Residents themselves, hindered the display of very much personal energy. There

being apparently nothing to do, nobody did anything. Mischief was prevented, and there, for the most part, exertion ended. From time to time negotiations had to be conducted between the Nizam and the Governor-General, and tact and decision were constantly demanded ; but in the main the duties of the post were very light indeed. Sir Richard Temple's immediate predecessors acted upon the principle of interfering in as small a degree as possible with the native Government. Advice was freely given on very important matters, but in questions of detail there was hardly any meddling at all. And it speaks well for the rulers at Hyderabad that this demeanour of the Governor-General's representatives was attended with successful results, as there was a slow but really perceptible improvement in the condition of the country and inhabitants, of which the chief credit was due to a settled, in place of an arbitrary, administration. It might be inferred from this that the less aspiring, the less enterprising, and the more sagacious a Resident might be withal, the better would he be suited to his place, and the happier would be the Nizam and his Minister. But this can scarcely be the case, looking to the present position of the Hyderabad country, which is very peculiar. The city of Hyderabad is to the rest of the Nizam's dominions what Paris is to France, and what the seat of Government is to every Mahomedan Principality—virtually the State, all that is worth caring about. That such should be the case is a misfortune to an Eastern State. A Prince who never stirs from his palace and grounds cannot take an intelligent interest in the bulk of his subjects, whom he never sees, and whose prosperity can only be gauged by that most fallacious of all tests, the amount of revenue they surrender. The Nizam has never turned out of the city, nor does he permit his Minister to quit its precincts except upon the rarest occasions. Before facts can reach him they must be wonderfully distorted, and he is ever surrounded with a great number of very worthless parasites. Like other Indian Princes his private treasury must contain immense wealth, this accumulation being virtually the securest prop of his dynasty, should he ever have enemies to contend with again. About his Court collect and reside the principal land-owners, who in turn have their receptacles of wealth, and enjoy undisturbed within the murky walls the prerogatives of their rank. In immediate proximity is a countless multitude of the lower classes, chiefly Mussulmans, who tenant, in filth and degradation, the narrow streets which form the town, and are thus happily out of the way of doing harm to any except themselves. Those who have been through Hyderabad describe the major portion of the population to be miserable objects, sickly and unwashed ; and it is no wonder, considering how they are all compressed within stone walls and defy sanitary laws. But though thus a festering mass the city is rather prettily situated. The view from the Residency roof, which commands the greater part of it, reveals little except the tops of trees, and presents far fewer indications of a crowded metropolis than a stranger would expect. Around these are hills and tanks and well-cultivated fields. In the distance are detached houses evidently occupied by the wealthy, plastered white and standing in their own grounds. There is, however, a great want of character, no appreciable display of taste, and an air of indigence, when any features come to be minutely inspected, that is disheartening There is only a river separating the Residency grounds from the city walls, and it is dry most of the year. Six miles to the north lie the head-quarters of the Subsidiary Force, the stations of Secunderabad and Trimulgherry, together possessing the largest European garrison of any in India. Six miles further on again is the hot-weather abode of the Resident and the native Contingent at Bolarum. All these places are connected with each other by means of good roads. With the rest of India communication is maintained by three made routes, one leading to the coast at Masulipatam, some two hundred miles long ; another to Kurnool, about half that length ; and a third, and that now most frequented but in a bad state of repair; to meet the Bombay railway at Sholapore, and, as nearly as possible, two hundred miles long. Through the northern and the eastern parts of the Hyderabad territory there are no made roads ; the soil is generally granite, gravelly, and dry, and ordinary cart tracks exist which are passable, and troops can, and do occasionally, march along them towards Sironcha

on the east, and towards Nirmul on the way to Nagpore. But the obstacles offered to anything like systematic traffic are enormous, and the country is practically sealed up. Indeed, after getting some distance away from the city of Hyderabad the villages thin out, and teak forest takes the place of cultivation. Fever and malaria have it all to themselves in those picturesque wastes. There can hardly be room to doubt that much of this desolation is due to past neglect, the repairing of which is a grateful task awaiting the present and future advisers of the Nizam's Government.

Immediately beyond the Nirmul woodlands stretch the Central Provinces, now rapidly emerging from the state of poverty and abandonment in which we found them, and for which the expenditure—and that not half sufficient—which has already taken place upon roads and bridges has done so much. Part and parcel of the Central Provinces geographically, but politically appertaining to Hyderabad, are the Assigned Districts of Berar, a little more to the west. So cut off is Berar from the Nizam's capital by thinly peopled or overgrown or barren and entirely roadless tracts that it has always been for its own sake desirable to incorporate it with the Central Provinces, but there has hitherto been the utmost reluctance on the part of the Nizam to part with it, and except money British India could not give anything in exchange for there are no districts in other quarters that could be given up without affecting the symmetry of the portion of the empire under the direct management of the Crown. The subsistence however, of an intimate connection between distant Berar and Hyderabad is perhaps a thing after all not to be regretted if it will have, as in all probability it must under the present administration, the effect of drawing attention to that side of the Hyderabad State, as yet little valued. Berar, it is well known, was handed over to the Governor-General's management in order that there might be a material guarantee for the payment of the Contingent Force with regularity according to treaty. The Hyderabad Contingent is a well-equipped little army on the irregular system, officered from the Company's service. It was originally raised to assist the Nizam in collecting his revenues and keeping down disorder, and was very necessary to the empire at large, as it was the only means by which we could be certain of tranquillity prevailing in the heart of India and the largest tributary State, whilst at the same time it was most invaluable to the Nizam. Latterly there has not been much direct occasion, for a number of reasons, for its assisting the collectors of revenue, and the aspect of the country has been generally pacific, but it has afforded a military career to many a discontented Mussulman and Mahratta, and keeps together men who, if let loose upon the country, would, for want of the means of living, take to robbery and lawless deeds. From this point of view the utility of the Contingent is extremely great, but it is a very costly force, in addition to the others which the Minister and the Nizam think it incumbent upon them to support out of their private resources. It absorbs funds that might otherwise be laid out to profit in public works. As, however, the race of warriors must be dying out in the Hyderabad dominions, as elsewhere, in these days of commercial activity and rapid progress, the time will come when the Contingent may be considerably reduced with advantage. But, over and above what is required for its maintenance at its present strength, the revenues of Berar are in large excess of the expenditure on all heads, and this surplus is by treaty at the Nizam's disposal. Nothing like such a happy result as this could be obtained under native supervision, if we are to judge from past experience of Hyderabad and places like it. There would be hardly any controlling native agents so far off and almost out of reach of the influence of the Court. Nor, the chances are, would these agents or soubahs, or whatever they might be called, be even the co-religionists of the Nizam. It is notorious that, as a rule, Hindus of the higher castes are better educated and superior in worldly wisdom to the majority of Indian Mahomedans, though the latter are the more showy race externally, and occasionally excellent jurists. Few measures would produce such beneficial fruits as the introduction of high class European superintendents into other parts of the territory in various capacities to put the

more backward districts in order and settle their grievances. Berar at present is to the Nizam what a wealthy alliance is to a poor nobleman. It remains for the Resident to point out in a kindly and comprehensible manner how its rents are to be turned to the best advantage. Sir Richard Temple seems just the person to do this. He has opportunities and advantages which were unknown to his predecessors. They might have had the will, but the native authorities had not the means, to open out the politically less important side of the Nizam's dominions. Besides the want of roads, there are a great number of other questions on which the Resident ought to, and probably will, have something to advise. In a year or two the railway will be ready up to Goolburga, which is a little above a hundred miles from the city of Hyderabad, and brought nearer it by some eighty miles than it is at present. From Goolburga the line turns south to Gooty and Madras. But long ago a branch line to Hyderabad was projected, and indeed then and there surveyed, but unfortunately the scheme has remained in abeyance. The Resident has only to interest the Nizam in the enterprise to ensure its speedy commencement. The trade with Bombay is considerable, but carried on over two hundred miles of heavy unmetalled road, under immense disadvantages, not the least of which is the inferiority of the draught cattle. Here again in the pursuits of agriculture is there much to be done. The grazing-grounds in the Nizam's country are of great extent, and in moderately favourable seasons capable of supporting flocks and herds enough not merely for home purposes, but for exportation to the surrounding provinces in large quantities. Nor, with all these efforts to advance the prospects of the country at large, ought the interests of the capital to be overlooked. The Resident has already pointed out the more palpable defects of Hyderabad, its unwholesomeness as a residence for men's bodies, its overcrowded condition, surcharged with human beings, many of them idle, many of them vicious, and the whole not so comfortable as they might be. But can a place where literature and art are almost unrepresented be an advantageous city for men's minds to be massed in, and those the governing ones of the State? It would seem that there is educational work to do, not only at Hyderabad, but at other native Courts, that in magnitude and significance throws into shadow mere material progression, which circumstances have compelled the Resident to see to first of all, and in which he has made a good beginning. There is no reason why, if they are allowed time and the Resident does not flag, the Nizam's dominions should not be as flourishing as the average of British districts, and the pattern native State.

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *December* 18, 1850.—From our correspondent at Hyderabad :—

"Next to the great interest taken in the coming events of the 1st of January next, are the stories which are abroad regarding Suraj-ool-Moolk's conference with the Resident on the occasion of his being deputed by the Nizam to welcome the Commander-in-Chief. The one story is that he pressed his claims on the Resident to be made Minister : to which General Fraser replied he had no concern (*dukhul*) in the matter. The next report is that General Fraser said he should have his heart's desire. It is impossible that this could be the diplomatic language of General Fraser. It is too silly for any but a native of India to use, and certainly too undignified for a person of General Fraser's bearing and ability. But the gist of the matter lies in the communication made by Suraj-ool-Moolk to Abbas Ali Khan, a high officer of the Nizam's household, in an antechamber of the palace, that the Resident had given him his full confidence ('he has told me everything'), but that he feared to communicate it to the Nizam, lest it should aggravate his displeasure towards himself. Did Suraj-ool-Moolk believe that his communication, meant for the Nizam's ear, was calculated to lessen his displeasure? Did he believe that his being a depositary of the secrets of the Government of India affecting his own Government and interests would be the more gratifying to the Nizam because of their being withheld from him, or was it not meant to intimidate the Nizam into calling him into his council, when the ready lie to serve his own

purpose would have been presented to the Nizam for its due effect ? I will venture to assert General Fraser has given him no sort of confidence. It could serve no purpose of either Government ; and if the Nizam is to be visited with unpalatable measures it does not belong to General Fraser to fill up the intermediate space by employing instruments and means to harass His Highness. That Shah Suraj-ool-Moolk has made such a communication to Abbas Ali Khan I have information from a high and respectable source, but I should have been better satisfied with the authenticity of my information could I have ascertained the source from which my informant had derived his own information."

ENGLISHMAN, *January* 7, 1851.—The following is from Hyderabad, the 28th ultimo:—

"This day week the time given the Nizam to pay his debt to the Government of India expires. He has made no provision for its discharge, and is said not to possess the means to discharge it. This is presumable from his having twice deputed Suraj-ool-Moolk, from the belief that his supposed influence with General Fraser might prevail, to obtain for him further time for the payment of his debt. His urgency to effect this has been such that notwithstanding the direct and explicit denial which his request must have received from General Fraser he yesterday had a personal conference with him upon the subject, and is said to have retired from it in high displeasure. It is not intelligible why the Nizam did not content himself with the refusal which Suraj-ool-Moolk must have conveyed to him if he acted honestly in reporting General Fraser's answer ; His Highness's personal conference in such a case was unusual, was undignified, and could not have been agreeable to either party.

"Suraj-ool-Moolk's conferences on his deputed visits to the Resident were long, longer than the subject of his mission required ; but it is not understood that he obtained any information in regard to the contemplated measures of the Government of India, such as will be taken in default of the payment of the debt. The instructions of the Government to the Resident, if they extend beyond what he is reported to have stated to the Nizam, that official intercourse between the two Governments will cease, are a profound secret ; this could not have been the case had Suraj-ool-Moolk possessed any information upon the subject."

ENGLISHMAN, *January* 22, 1851.—The following is an extract of a letter from Hyderabad, of the 9th instant:—

"Though it is now nine days since the expiration of the time allowed to the Nizam to pay his debt, no money has been forthcoming ; and the matter has not been agitated by the Resident further than by a note addressed to His Highness on the 5th, the substance of which was a suggestion that it was proper His Highness should pay the money.

"We had all along understood that the instructions to the Resident to adjust the debt at the stipulated time were peremptory, and that the sealed letter from the Governor-General for delivery to the Nizam at the appointed time had been transmitted to him. From the delay which has intervened, and the apparent laxity of the proceedings, I conclude that the instructions were not so binding as they were understood to be, and may admit of a modification. I am disposed to believe it not unlikely that the Resident may have found, in his conference with the Nizam, matter, though His Highness was not convincing in the main, which might sanction his addressing the Governor-General and submitting his own views on the question to him. The Resident would favour, I believe, a Native Government with a Minister under the direction of the Resident. I cannot conceive a worse measure, for thus there would be absolutism without responsibility in the Resident, and official reports on certain subjects are nothing. It might be represented to the Governor-General (and if there be not wisdom there is sufficient speciousness in the argument) that to take the country from the Nizam is to precipitate the downfall of his sovereignty ; that if he could not put his finances in order with the entire resources at present in his possession, it would be impossible to expect that

opposed as he is to retrenchment by inclination, and incompetent as he is to effect it from the want of power and money) destruction should not more speedily follow a reduced income. That if the measure were understood to have precipitated his downfall it would be odious to the English people, and might not be altogether politic, when the termination of the charter is so near. That if the Governor-General in Council would consent to take temporary charge of His Highness's dominions, five or six years would be sufficient to bring his affairs into order, reduce a turbulent and overbearing soldiery, bring the expenditure within the limits of the income, establish the efficient administration of justice, regulate the police, and, though last not least, abolish a system of universal corruption; and the Government might then be restored, if it were thought proper, into His Highness's hands, under such checks as might ensure a better government for the future. The Resident might state that these suggestions were the results derived from his conference with the Nizam, who had complained bitterly that he had not been faithfully served by his Ministers, that he did not know where to find a man for office, on whose fidelity, integrity and capacity he could rely to do him service; that the conduct of the Nizam, who was reluctant to appoint a Minister, was conclusive as to the fact of his want of confidence in his subjects and servants, and that as the Resident must himself confess, he did not see the man whose unguided judgment could restore the affairs of this Government to order. He would strenuously recommend to his Government, as the Nizam's ally, that that might be done to provide security for the permanence of the State which the Nizam himself was unable to effect. I would say—employ a Commission governed by English instruments, under English responsibility, and you provide the best means of a good Government, which I take to consist in the preservation of the rights of the people. A Commission furnishes good security for a good Government in the minuting of the members of a disunited Council.

"The letter from the Resident requiring payment has had no other effect than that of making the Nizam call upon his Minsters of Finance to find money. The invariable answer to his requisition is *jo hukoom*, *i.e.*, 'your orders shall be obeyed;' and though His Highness has found this answer to have no practical effect the answer as it is given is considered to be valid."

ENGLISHMAN, *February* 11, 1851.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 29th ultimo:—

"On the 25th instant the Resident had an audience of the Nizam; it was strictly private, but so succinct and probable an account of the conference is abroad as to dispose one to rely upon its correctness. I, however, rather think that certain texts and contexts were overheard (the Nizam occasionally speaking in high tones), and that where anything was wanting the hiatus has been skilfully supplied. The Resident's requisitions were to have his debt paid, and satisfactory arrangements made for accruing demands, and for the appointment of a Minister. The Nizam replied, 'You know the state of my finances, I am unable to pay you otherwise than, as I told you before, by 12 lacs per annum.' His Highness observed that his Ministers (this was overheard) had all been faithless to his interests (*nimuk haram*), and that he would appoint some humble person. The Resident said no humble person would possess authority to control the turbulent Arab and Patan, or to check the defalcations of the Talookdars. I believe the conference terminated very unsatisfactorily, the Nizam not acceding to the demand for immediate payment, nor giving his confidence to the Resident as to the person whom he intended to appoint as Minister. The ball was at the Resident's foot had he been instructed to coerce the Nizam for the discharge of his debt, but the *Telegraph and Courier* first apprizes us, and I really believe there is some hitch, of instructions from England to the Government of India forbidding the adoption of any course unsatisfactory to the Nizam. It is believed by some to have led only to a temporary postponement of Lord Dalhousie's intentions, and that he would manage to carry his point. I cannot conceive that Lord Dalhousie would use management to carry any point. His conduct would be direct under his discretionary powers, but he would not

condescend certainly to make any effort to carry out a measure, such as enforcing payment of a debt, which was inconsequential as to any result that could proceed from it to the Company's Government, merely because it had been his own project. If Sir J. C. Hobhouse has put his veto upon coercive measures he has based it upon some principle; and what more likely than that he should have thought it a hardship upon the Nizam to be coerced into payment of a debt to the English Government, which that Government had contributed to impose upon him for objects more peculiarly its own. It was at first reported that the Nizam appeared to be wholly without solicitude after the conference, but a subsequent report, better entitled to credit, affirms that the Nizam appeared lost in thought, took an unusually late and scanty supper, and that a note addressed to him by the Resident the following day had renewed the agitation of his mind.

"The Nizam's selection of an humble individual for his Minister has this meaning in it, that he will himself continue to preside over his own affairs. His Highness is obviously impracticable, and the British Government would do him no injustice if it reserved to itself for the present the right to a veto upon his nomination of a Minister. The Resident had a good opportunity of saying, 'We will 'accept your terms of payment provided you will appoint a Minister on whom we can 'rely for carrying out your engagements; the past gives us no encouragement as to 'any faithful performance for the future.'"

ENGLISHMAN, *February* 25, 1851.—The following is from Hyderabad, the 13th instant:—

"In his last conference with the Nizam the Resident proposed an important measure, the report of which has but now got abroad from a rather authentic source. The Resident proposed that, to bring home the entire revenues of the Nizam unimpaired by the defalcations of the intermediate agents of the Government, four English gentlemen should be appointed to the provinces to supervise his financial concerns. The Nizam appearing to demur, the Resident, to remove the objection which he supposed existed prominently in His Highness's mind, suggested that His Highness might himself nominate to the office. This was nugatory to all intents and purposes. His Highness has no communication with English persons; and had the offer been accepted, its effect could only have been to divest the Government of India of the patronage of the appointments, and to place it in the hands of the Resident ostensibly as the agent of the Nizam. When the Contingent was first formed, it was theoretically considered so entirely the Nizam's that the Government of India had no voice in the arrangements made for it, which, as well as the appointments of its officers, were under the direction of the Resident acting as the agent of the Nizam. The fiction of the Nizam's authority over this force soon became apparent. The force grew into importance from its magnitude and a numerous employment of English officers. The patronage which at first remained entirely with the Resident was next shared with him by the Government, which at last became possessed of it entirely, and deprived the Nizam even of the name of authority over this portion of his troops. The superintendency will become more important in a short space of time, and the patronage of the appointments will devolve upon the Government of India, as the whole course of the financial management must do from the very nature of the undertaking.

"I conclude, the duty of the superintendents, unlike those employed by Sir Charles Metcalfe, who were restricted to prevent extortion in the collector, will be to preside over the revenue accounts, a charge not a little comprehensive, for that must necessarily involve the authority to confront parties, to receive evidence, to establish where the default lies, and whether the receipts falling short of assessments proceed from the indigence or the fraud of the payer. The power to exact payment where it is due will necessarily impose the duty of restricting exaction. These points of action comprehend within themselves so extensive a range of authority that it is next to impossible that the authority to dispense justice should not glide into their hands at the first moment, and be authoritatively sanctioned

in the end. This power of dispensing justice without defined regulations, under the forms of absolutism, belonging to Native Governments, would in the first instance be to give inordinate and diversified powers to the one man such as are shared by several under well-regulated Governments, whilst there would be entire irresponsibility, for the Resident, to whose authority he would be subject, would in all cases which were not palpable (I do not refer to any one Resident) act naturally under the bias which had disposed him to select his nominee, and, what might be still more influencing, from a desire to screen a party whose misconduct would affect his credit.

"No authority would be left to the Nizam but within his capital; and the other questions which would soon arise, as to its limits and as to the right of jurisdiction, when the matter of litigation was between a Resident, of his bounds and the provinces, would make defined rules necessary. The regulations would be made by the Company's Government, and in each there would be a progress towards the extinction of some portion of the Nizam's authority. This encroachment would not proceed from a desire to usurp, but would be the consequence of the abuse of power in the Nizam's hands, and of the colouring which the partial reports of the superintendents would give to his acts. If the consequences are foreseen, the unmanliness of creeping towards the usurpation we dare not avowedly make is unbecoming the high position of the Government of India, and prejudicial to the motives under which it would act, if it even did usurp the power of the Nizam. Expediency can scarcely render it necessary for the Government of India to act clandestinely towards the Native Governments in India.

"The fate of the Contingent is before the Nizam. The supervision of his revenues will not with his consent be consigned to the Government which has annulled his legitimate authority over those troops, lest it should share the same fate. Who does not know that every step taken by us in amendment of the Nizam's Government is a step in progress towards the usurpation of the whole?"

ENGLISHMAN, *March* 8, 1851.—The following is from Hyderabad, the 24th ultimo:—

"There appears nothing here to confirm the rumour of the *Delhi Gazette* regarding the annexation of Hyderabad; on the contrary the bent of opinions inclines to the opposite side. We hear that interference with the Nizam's Government would be atrocious, that there is nothing in international law (and Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vatel have been referred to) to justify interference, which could only be justifiable upon the requisition of the Nizam, and would in such case be adopted.

"Though late, it is not unacceptable to find such opinions extant amongst official men We have before interfered, and we must look therefore to that fact as proceeding either from a denial of the principle of international law now admitted, or as being to be vindicated in regard to each especial act of interference upon some distinct specific ground (not of international law, of expediency); but I believe the solution of the contradiction is to be found in the *tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in illis*. I am glad to see too that international law is referred to as forming the basis of our diplomatic relations. I have heretofore heard it repudiated in its application to Native States, on this extraordinary ground, that the barbarians knew nothing of international law, which would be tantamount to this, that a man possessing good morals should not apply its rules to dealings with fellows of bad morals.

"The position that our interference would be justified by the Nizam's requisition is perfectly correct on the understood condition that the community which he governs concurred in it. There is, however, another condition of international law, which would vindicate not only interference but entire revolution. Vatel says that if a civil war in any country be so equally balanced in power as to make the result doubtful, a foreign nation may legitimately form an alliance and co-operate with either party; it would follow *à fortiori* that the united voice of a

community, even when opposed to that of the Sovereign, would give legality to the interference with, even the usurpation of, a foreign State. Such things are talked of here, though a difficulty is found in organizing a scheme and bringing it to bear. The measure of absorption coming without any warning, whilst yet the system of non-interference is in its hottest fit, would have an unnatural precipitancy; but it has so happened, for which we have historical facts and almost daily occurrences, that, as in the natural so in the moral and political world, a calm is frequently succeeded by a storm. We know Sir J. C. Hobhouse's character for decision, and we do not forget that it was this very Ministry which would have absorbed Oude but for its suddenly quitting office."

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *April* 7, 1851.—Our Hyderabad correspondent's letter will be found to possess more than usual interest for those who are watching the fate of the Deccan. It announces the commencement of more direct interference with the affairs of the Nizam than he has yet been subjected to, and we heartily hope that the new line of policy will be firmly, but cautiously, carried out. His Highness means well, but is as ignorant and helpless as a child, and must be treated accordingly. All hope of his guiding himself aright by mere good advice has long been extinguished, and virtual coercion is the only alternative to his being left to ruin. There is no use in mincing matters with him if it be honestly desired to save him. The Governor-General should recommend—a very significant term in such cases—the delegation of the full powers of Dewan to the British Resident, who would soon bring the affairs of state into a better train. No doubt exists in the minds of well-informed persons that the Nizam's means are adequate to the discharge of his just debts, although the enormous fictitious claims on his treasury make it appear bankrupt. Properly audited, these would shrink to a moderate figure, and the two other great evils, namely, the maladministration of justice and the excesses of the soldiery, are susceptible of immediate correction by an honest Minister with a firm hand. Two years of British vigour and rectitude of purpose would totally change the political and social aspect of the Deccan. Wanting those correctives, however, at the pace at which the kingdom is now travelling downward, the same period will about see the completion of its fall.

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *April* 9, 1851.—From our correspondent at Hyderabad, dated March 29:—

"The attention of the public is much engaged by a letter of the Resident recently addressed to the Nizam; it is said to contain twelve requisitions, three of which alone are known. It is variously stated in regard to the first, on the one hand, that the Nizam should raze to the ground several of his forts, on the other, Dharoor alone. The order for destroying Dharoor has been received, and Captain Lloyd is in orders for the service.

"I could have better understood the destruction of many forts than of one alone Almost all the forts in the Nizam's country are without garrisons, and equally liable with Dharoor to become the strongholds of banditti. I visited the impregnable fort of Dowlutabad seven years ago. I found one man alone at the gate. I was desired to send my passport to the Killedar, and to produce his sanction to visit the fort On my return with the sanction, about two hours afterwards, I found three men at the gate, and saw but two others within the fort, one a trumpeter, the other carrying out a load of grass. This may be taken as a sample of the condition of most of the garrisons in the Nizam's dominions.

"The next requisition is that the Nizam shall reduce his troops. Nothing can be more salutary, but the Nizam must be taught the *quomodo* by the Resident or by an efficient Minister. Funds must be supplied him, his accounts with the disbanded soldiery must be adjusted by a strong hand, and the co-operation of the Resident must not be wanting to him to put down resistance, insurrection, and rebellion.

"The Resident's letter has occasioned the Nizam much anxiety, and as in the

former instance, when it was expected his country would be taken, so in the present, he has employed Suraj-ool-Moolk, expecting his influence with the Resident would be useful to him, to deprecate and avert the demands made on his Government. I wish the Nizam could understand (but that is quite impossible) that his compliance with these demands can alone save him from dangers within, or subjection from abroad.

"This letter was drafted yesterday. I hear to-day that the commander of the Nizam's army against Ellichpoor was obliged to fly to Boorhampore, a town of Scindia's, to escape the violence of his new levies, whom the Nizam's Government would not pay; they followed him to Boorhampore, and his own safety compelled him to make common cause with them. He has returned at their head into the Nizam's country, and has seized upon Narnullah, a fort of some note, from whence, it is believed, he will employ his troops to make predatory excursions, to reimburse himself and his followers for the arrears of pay withheld from them by the Nizam's Government."

ENGLISHMAN, *April* 26, 1851.—The following is an extract of a letter from Hyderabad, of the 14th instant :—

"The fort of Dharoor is not yet demolished ; I hope the affair may not hang in doubt from political and diplomatic views. Suraj-ool-Moolk used his personal solicitations for a rescission of the Governor-General's orders. General Fraser was peremptory in his refusal ; but *n'importe*, one and the other may both be—a peremptory refusal to Suraj-ool-Moolk, and a reference to the Governor-General, on the ground of the Nizam's objections to reconsider the matter."

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *June* 27, 1851.—Very contrary to our expectation, and to the credible assurances given in well-informed quarters, it is now affirmed that directions *have* reached General Fraser touching the surrender of territory by the Nizam. No absolute transfer, however, is contemplated at present, the design being to take but temporary possession, as a security for his debt ; and we therefore presume that the districts will be managed by the Resident on behalf of His Highness for its liquidation. Whether this semi-cession is to be large enough to cover current outgoings, as well as to clear off arrears, does not appear, but we conclude that nothing less will be accepted : for if with his whole dominions to draw upon the Nizam cannot pay the Contingent, how is he to accomplish this when bereft of a part of them ? He would but more rapidly become involved again, and so hasten the period of final dismemberment. Unless, therefore, the Company assume charge of country sufficient for both purposes, past and future, it will be clear that they have no real wish to save the Nizam, but rather seek to aggregate his difficulties, with a view to their own aggrandizement hereafter. The territory to be handed over, it is said, lies in Berar and on the southern frontier, a description which we do not quite understand. Berar, however, has always been looked on as the probable subject of demand. If the transfer is accomplished great responsibilities will rest on General Fraser attended by extensive patronage, but we do not doubt that he will use his power for the good of the country, however much he may be tempted to promote the interests of favourites.

Whether the Nizam has received notice of what awaits him we have not yet heard, but his perplexities are said to be great. In his correspondence with the Resident the notes of that functionary are sent by him for answer to Suraj-ool-Moolk, a circumstance which points the latter toward the Ministry. The approaching transfer of country may possibly help him to it.

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *July* 2, 1851.—From our Hyderabad correspondent, dated 24th ultimo :—

"The Nizam has fixed this day to give General Fraser an audience. It has been postponed to the Tuesday following, but I do not withhold a narration of passing events, because they are but too interesting in themselves, and because I shall by telling part of my story now abbreviate my future labour.

"The letter of the Governor-General is unwontedly severe. After making his complaints of the ill-usage which the British Government has received at the hands of the Nizam, it tells him, 'You have not understood the power of the English; it 'can annihilate you in a moment and leave not a trace of you remaining.' The requisitions are that the Nizam should consign territory yielding thirty-six lacs of rupees to the Resident, to remain under his charge till the debt shall be discharged. The debt may be assumed to be somewhere about eighty lacs of rupees, but a mode of calculation may bring it up to a krore of rupees. The Resident is prohibited from advancing money for the pay of the Contingent, and is directed to enforce measures which shall provide for the regular payment of these troops. The Nizam is required peremptorily to appoint a Minister, a person competent to conduct the affairs of his Government, and finally he is told, but I have not understood how the assertion is supported or on what it rests, that the treaties between the States are voided.

"The friends of Suraj-ool-Moolk have impressed upon the Nizam that Lord Dalhousie has acted towards him in a spirit of resentment for turning Suraj-ool-Moolk out of office. There is no eradicating any opinion once formed here, by any reasoning. The representations have had the desired effect, and Suraj-ool-Moolk will be made Minister, but not of the Nizam's choice. I derive my opinion from observing that the Nizam opened a communication with him through a female domestic, that the Assistant Resident subsequently had an interview with him, that he was next closeted with the Nizam, and that his intermediation procured further time from the Resident for the interview which was fixed for to-day. The Nizam had before fixed a more distant day to give General Fraser an audience, but was told by the Resident in a note that when such strong expressions as annihilation, &c., evinced the Governor-General's peremptoriness to arrange matters without delay, it was not proper for His Highness to procrastinate. When such are the circumstances, General Fraser's accession to the Nizam's wishes could only have been acquired by Suraj-ool-Moolk's conveying the assurance that matters would be satisfactorily arranged at the next interview. The assurance, unless it be based upon an engagement to appoint a Minister, with instructions to give effect to the requisitions of the Governor-General, would hardly have been accepted. If such then be the case, Suraj-ool-Moolk, who conveyed the assurance, must be the Minister *in prospectu*."

ENGLISHMAN, *July* 3, 1851.—The following is an extract of a letter from Hyderabad of the 21st ultimo:—

"You may suppose that a great sensation prevails amongst the community of this place. The Resident has received instructions to take country from the Nizam for payment of the debt. As yet the belief is that country for the accruing pay of the Contingent will not be asked for. I regret this, because upon a final arrangement in regard to it it might have been expected that some sensible reduction would have been made in the monthly charge for the Contingent, and it would be infinitely better, as the Nizam is quite incapable of improvement, that the miseries he is to suffer in the long run should be inflicted at once, and not doled out to him by bits.

"The country alienated is to be recognized as the Nizam's, our charge being temporary. This of course is the theory; but as the Nizam will gradually get into debt again the practice will be different. Country is to be taken to the north-west and south. I am confident the arrangements which will wait upon this new measure, will be just what I have predicted."

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *July* 4, 1851.—The requisition pressed on the Nizam for a surrender of territory in lieu of his debt has created a great sensation at Hyderabad, and the uneasiness, not to say consternation, of His Highness is represented as extreme. It was rumoured, as we anticipated, that Suraj-ool-Moolk had been named by him for the Ministry; but certain occurrences at the durbar on the 26th ultimo seem to show that the promise of investment was only

conditional on an undertaking by Suraj-ool-Moolk to obtain the abrogation of the Governor-General's order, and the substitution of other terms of adjustment for the cession of land. Finding, it is supposed, that the influence of the would-be Minister availed him nothing, and having no motive beside for his appointment, the Nizam denounced his conduct at a private audience on the 26th in a tone of voice audible to those in the antechamber. Suraj-ool-Moolk left the Court very much agitated, and on reaching his own apartments cast his turband with violence upon a couch. There is therefore clearly a matter at issue between him and his master, and he will doubtless accuse the Nizam of a breach of promise, made without condition on the one hand or undertaking on the other. The disadvantages of an uncertain veracity, however, are likely to overtake him, since the Nizam will be credited rather than himself. Right or wrong, the resentment manifested by His Highness argues some ground of complaint. and those who know the other party will readily believe in its existence. Circumstances tell against Suraj-ool-Moolk. A bond of his for twenty-two lacs of rupees, money lent by his Sovereign, was produced by the latter, and payment vehemently demanded, or a receipt for the amount from General Fraser, on the late occasion. Compliance with the first condition is not to be looked for, and we doubt whether the Resident will fulfil the second, but the Nizam has just ground of exception to Suraj-ool-Moolk's pretensions, so long as that debt remains unpaid.

We hear that Shums-ool-Oomra had been ordered to attend the Court, from which we infer that His Highness meditates taking counsel with him in the crisis of his affairs—a very prudent course.

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *July* 7, 1851.—From our Hyderabad correspondent, dated 1st instant :—

"Suraj-ool-Moolk was appointed Minister on the 28th ultimo. His project is, and not a bad one, to pay the Company's Government in cash one year's revenue, and so on progressively till the debt is discharged. The sources from whence the money is to come are variously described. Among the rest, I understand a section of the Sahookars undertake to provide a considerable portion of the money, on condition that their former debts be acknowledged by being embodied in the bond that will be given them for the present loan, and other guarantees, such as they may consider competent. Here there is a renewal of the system of the pseudo-bank. If all the Sahookars, creditors of the State, unite to make this loan of forty lacs, the Government, in consideration of it, will be bound to pay a hundred and fifty lacs or thereabouts. The absolvement from the debt to the Company cannot be expected to be completed in less than three years, after which payment of the debt to the Sahookars can only commence. If this be not patriotic, it is a somewhat hazardous undertaking, considering all circumstances. The assurance they require is that their nominees shall be appointed to the districts whose revenues will be appropriated for payment to them. But another difficulty occurs here as to what can obviate the Minister's removing their nominees at his pleasure. This is provided against by the selection of Mr. Dighton. If Mr. Dighton's appointment guard effectually the non-admitted rights of the Sahookars, then is the Minister a bad Finance Minister. But I can't doubt that the present loan will, made on the same terms on the former bank loans, follow the same course and give the same result. The loan is present, the payment prospective. But necessity, the parent of want, will prevail against all their wisdom, and this scheme at best has rather an undigested appearance.

"The Nizam, it is said, if he cannot pay the money, will resist passively ceding territory : time is given him to the 15th July, when, in case of his obduracy and refractoriness, the Resident is empowered to take military occupation of the districts under requisition. I cannot help speculating that the Resident before doing so will deem it right to submit the matter to the Governor-General for further deliberation, and apprehend that some modification of the measure will of necessity ensue upon the Resident's implied desire of a revision. It would suggest to His Lordship that the people of England will be disgusted at the forcible seizure of

the territory of an ally for a vile pecuniary matter of no great amount. His Lordship would hardly be insensible to a remonstrance of this nature coming from such a quarter, and a modification of the measure might be adopted. But I would advise the Nizam, when His Lordship's expression has been in the indignant tone that he could 'trample him under his foot,' not to rely upon any measure that may be adopted as to be qualified in his favour. I consider that Lord Dalhousie may divest him of the sovereignty, to invest his son with it. This act would no longer have the appearance of usurpation, and being justified by the disorganization which prevails in the Nizam's country, and which in a great measure is imputable to himself, would be more genial to the feelings of the English people. It would abrogate an intended usurpation, and it would repress oppression, cruelty, and misery of the worst character, as indeed, by the feebleness of the one and by the acts of the many, it may be said of all who possess power. His Lordship, who has kept no measure in his tone towards the Nizam, will hardly become more favourable to him for his contumacy and resistance, and it is too much to expect that Lord Dalhousie will be intimidated into concession.

"One word more. The separation of territory, and consequently of revenue, will tend to accelerate the ruin of the State, to give permanency and increase to every species of misery, to exaggerate every disorder that now prevails. It would be otherwise if the whole country were taken under our management: it would effect the good which the Nizam's Government has no material for effecting. The last would be merciful, the present measure is harsh and cruel, and not justified by the avowed circumstance which has called it into action. The Resident saw the Nizam this morning, and has been referred to his Minister about the instructions from the Governor-General to himself."

ENGLISHMAN, *July* 9, 1851.—The following is from Hyderabad, the 26th ultimo:—

"Before coming to the final disposal of the matter now pending between the Nizam's and the Company's Government, I proceed to relate the intermediate occurrences, as of sufficient interest in themselves—certainly of the greatest importance to the community here.

"The Governor-General's despatch was received by the Resident on the 20th instant, a translation of which was communicated to the Nizam on the 21st instant.

"The propositions it contained, as I hear from the best Durbar authorities, are that the Nizam shall give up to the management of the Resident territory yielding a revenue of thirty-six lakhs a year, to be held by him till the debt of the Government of India, now amounting to somewhat more than eighty lakhs, be discharged.

"That the Nizam will be required to arrange, in a manner satisfactory to the Resident, the future regular payment of the Contingent; and that he shall appoint a competent Minister.

"The language of the letter, as described to me, is extremely severe, although it does not announce an impending danger, and I believe it to be correctly quoted—'You do not understand the power of the British Government, 'it can destroy you in a moment, and leave not a vestige of you (nabood-o-'be-nishan).'

"These expressions were necessarily used in conjunction with complaints of the Nizam's conduct. My informant had not so carefully treasured these in his memory. He referred them to the Nizam's conduct in respect of his Arabs, of his treatment of his Ministers, and to his tergiversations.

"He was not clear either in respect to his communication as to the ground upon which the Governor-General had stated that the treaties between the States were made void.

"Whatever the specific complaints of the Governor-General might have been, my opinion is that the Nizam, who has been deaf to warning and remonstrance, and latterly callous to the miseries of every class of his subjects, richly deserves

the treatment he now receives. I have long believed the treaty, I mean the Subsidiary treaty, to be annulled *de se*, according to international law, from giving the Nizam the strength to violate with safety to himself the laws prescribed by nature.

"If His Lordship so understands of the subsisting treaty, its necessary and immediate consequence will be the formation of other treaties to bind the Nizam more stringently to good conduct for the future.

"The Resident asked an audience, which the Nizam fixed for the 1st proximo, an interval of eleven days. The Resident by note recalled to the Nizam the strong expressions made use of in the Governor-General's letter as precluding delay, and the Nizam fixed the 24th instant. This, however, has since been deferred to the day originally named by the Nizam.

"You may suppose the Nizam is not now lying on a bed of roses. His fears have produced the result I have all along anticipated He has thrown himself apparently into the hands of Suraj-ool-Moolk. A female servant was sent with his commands to Suraj-ool-Moolk, which as he presented the messenger with a dooputta and Rs. 125 may be understood are of a gratifying nature.

"Captain Davidson has since been in communication with him, subsequently to which Suraj-ool-Moolk was closeted with the Nizam, and a note from him to the Resident, the results of his audience, has procured the postponement of the meeting as before stated.

"From the course of General Fraser's conduct I am disposed to believe that, though he may desire it, his acts, private or official, have not been directed to encourage Suraj-ool-Moolk's appointment to office. I believe that any request from him, *nakedly* on the ground of it being his request, would not have been complied with. I am therefore of opinion that Suraj-ool-Moolk was empowered to state that the requisition of the Governor-General should receive obedience, and that this was the cause of the Resident sanctioning the postponement of the interview. I hear, what is not so very authentic, that His Highness has written to the Resident that he will pay the debt on the 1st proximo, and that the Governor-General's letter contains an expression of His Lordship's desire that what are called *foreign mercenaries* shall all be dismissed and deported."

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *July* 11, 1851.—Again has a respite been allowed to the Nizam, just when the seeming crisis of his fortune was at hand. Contrary to all expectation, the negotiations with him have ended in a concession on the part of General Fraser, of a liberal kind. The arrangement is that eighteen lacs of rupees having been paid four months shall be allowed for the clearing off of the balance, about sixty-five lacs For the fulfilment of these conditions the Resident has Suraj-ool-Moolk's assurance, which leaves the question with the Deccan Government just where it was; that is, the bulk of the debt is still owing and dependent on a verbal guarantee. We are truly rejoiced at the forbearance shown, which will redound to the credit of the Company, but if it is consonant with the Governor-General's instructions, then the language of his minatory letter was rather overstrained. For to menace a Sovereign with the British power to tread him under foot unless he instantly complies with certain conditions, and then to postpone three-fourths of the claim, is a mixture of fierceness and placability rather inconsistent. However, the last step was a right one, though the former may have been wrong, and it were absurd to quarrel with words when acts are equitable. The agreement made will give a breathing-time to the Nizam, and it is hard if he and his Minister cannot improve it to the putting off of the evil day. They will have to provide for an additional payment in the year of eighty lacs, but this need not embarrass them, since they can appropriate the sums due to the departments of State, a common expedient of necessity to which they will not be slow in resorting.

The Nizam, we learn, has assigned to his Minister certain districts, of which he has hitherto enjoyed the revenues, to cover the maintenance of the Contingent. They yield only about twenty lakhs per annum, but as that is half the sum chargeable on account of the Contingent the relief to the exchequer will be vast.

For the outstanding debt, if Suraj-ool-Moolk pays within four months about forty or fifty lakhs, which is probably as much as he will do, he may fairly expect further grace, as he will have done great things with a dilapidated revenue. Such payments will also denote the renewal of his forfeited credit and of a respect for his authority among the Sahookars, who must be the source of his advances.

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *July* 16, 1851.—It seems that the escape of the Nizam from Lord Dalhousie's grasp, was prematurely reckoned on, and that it is again tightening around him, as the following letter, dated Hyderabad, 9th instant, discloses. We regret to see His Highness thus inexorably treated, after milder terms of capitluation had apparently found acceptance. Sooner or later, however, this fate must have overtaken him, as he was marked for gradual absorption years ago, the only question being one of time, dependent on the endurance of his purse.

"The bubble has burst, General Fraser has withdrawn his acceptance of the engagement proposed by Suraj-ool-Moolk for paying the Nizam's debt to the Company. It is said in the English community that General Fraser had gone beyond his discretionary power in accepting Suraj-ool-Moolk's terms. Whether this may have been the motive for the recission or not, there was sufficient matter in the arrangement itself, if it had been properly understood to have occasioned its rejection. Suraj-ool-Moolk's measures were ruinous to the Nizam's Government, were directly subversive of the Governor-General's strenuous advice and recommendations, and in the manner of the adjustment the Resident had been, as was usual formerly, vilely practised upon.

"The conclusion of the negotiation was understood to have been so completed that Captain Bullock, who had been brought down post haste to take charge of part of territory to be ceded had had his dâk laid for returning this day to his command at Warrungul. In consequence of the sudden change of measures he has been ordered to stay, and remains.

"There is just one chance for Suraj-ool-Moolk General Fraser has admitted of a modification of his orders This present recission may be applicable more to the terms of the arrangement than to a change of the Governor-General's scheme of adjustment ; but of this I am certain, that the measure of Suraj-ool-Moolk as now devised, the nearer it may approach to the payment of the debt the more pernicious will it be in its effect upon the community here, and the more subversive of the general policy of the Governor-General as laid down in his letter."

ENGLISHMAN, *July* 17, 1851.—The following is from Hyderabad, the 4th instant :—

"Suraj-ool-Moolk was made Minister on the 29th. The Resident was at the durbar on the 30th : the audience was a short one of about twenty minutes. The Nizam declined rehearing the Governor-General's letter, as he had informed himself of its contents, and referred General Fraser generally for an adjustment of the matters pending between the two States to his Minister. It is reported that the Nizam in direct terms expressed his determination on no account to give up country. I do not believe this : it does not accord with the Nizam's sense of his relative position towards the Company's Government, nor with the fears and miseries which have overwhelmed him since the receipt of the Governor-General's instructions. I do not believe that his language can have given any room to justify such a report. It is just possible that this rumour may have derived its origin from the Nizam's affirming that he would pay the debt and not give up his country ; no other inference can be deduced from this than that His Highness preferred doing the former.

"The Resident's three interviews with the Nizam and his Minister have been strictly private ; it is supposed that a great deal of good advice has been lavished upon the latter. It is affirmed that the Minister's project for a gradual payment has been entertained, and will be referred to the Governor-General.

"The Minister will assume the credit of having obtained time through

his personal influence with the Resident ; but unfortunately for this political *coup d'état* it has oozed out that the Resident is to accept a willing cession of the territory, but not (if the Nizam be reluctant to concede the point) to sequester it by military occupation. If the country be not ceded by the Nizam, he is ordered to report for further instructions : consequently if Suraj-ool-Moolk's proposal be referred, the negociation must be understood as having broken down, since it does not wait the day of final adjustment for adoption or rejection, but entertains a counter-proposition. If Suraj-ool-Moolk's project be regarded as evasive, I do not suppose that more favourable terms will be accorded by the Governor-General in the modification of this first measure."

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *July* 23, 1851.—From our Hyderabad correspondent, dated 16th instant :—

"I present you with an epitome of the Governor-General's letter to the Nizam, from my recollection of it. The prominent subject ostensibly is the payment of the debt due to the Company's Government, but I am disposed to believe that the general misconduct of the Nizam and his disregard of all remonstrances from His Lordship have been the occasion as well of this letter as of the peremptoriness of its style.

"His Lordship tells the Nizam that he fixed a day for the payment of the debt and gave him far warning that it would be then exacted ; he remained quiescent after the lapse of the time in the hope that His Highness's consideration towards the Company's Government would dispose him to pay it, but His Highness had not made one effort, nor adopted any plan to pay it, but on the contrary had added to the debt month after month ; that the Resident had informed him that His Highness had communicated to him that he had not the means wherewithal to pay, His Lordship therefore demanded territory, and that he would verily and absolutely on no account depart from this demand. His Lordship by this demand did not violate international law, and morally lenity was injudicious towards a wasteful and ill-doing sovereign his debtor. I come to this opinion because experience has taught me that the Nizam is incapable of regulating his affairs, or of acting subordinately to any rule of good sense, or of being directed by anything but his caprices and the suggestions of his minions.

"His Lordship next adverts to the failure of the Nizam, whilst he yet possessed his resources entire, to pay the Contingent, and tells His Highness that he will fail the more in consequence of the cession of the districts now demanded, and His Highness is informed that if the Contingent fall into arrears His Lordship will resort to the same measure for securing regularity of payment to it that he has now adopted to recover payment of the Nizam's debt.

"His Lordship next discussed briefly that the Contingent is maintained according to the provisions of an existing treaty, and that as the Contingent contributes to give stability to the Nizam's power, and to maintain order in His Highness's dominions, it was incumbent upon His Lordship to provide for its proper maintenance ; a comparison is here made between the Contingent and the Nizam's own troops, which are described as useless, as turbulent, and as the cause of danger to the State and of misery to its subjects. His Highness is told that they are superfluous, His Highness being protected from foreign aggression by the surrounding dominions of the Company as with a rampart, and to His Highness is suggested that he should retrench in the expenditure of every department of the State, but especially in that of the army, without doing which it will be impracticable for His Highness to pay the Contingent. His Lordship has made a mistake in advertence to a permanent Contingent as being provided by treaty. In the war of 1803 the Contingent was supplied from such troops as the Nizam possessed.

"After this, the remaining portion of the letter, the greatest portion, is occupied in referring to the insults and injuries sustained by His Highness's Government, and by the subjects of the Company, from the hands of the foreigners serving under His Highness's Government, and in reference to the

disregard with which His Highness has met the representations of the Resident on the subject. His Lordship, rising in his tones, says, 'They have insulted a power 'which upholds your State, and whose displeasure would be disastrous to it.' Proceeding in the same vein, His Lordship describes his Government as possessing power to trample him under foot and leave neither his name nor a trace of him. The tone could not rise higher, and there is but one more expression, pointing to consequences, I believe the letter says : 'If these insults are renewed, you will be 'exposed to the resentment of the English Government.'

" His Highness is enjoined in terms which perhaps may not amount to more than strenuous recommendation to pay every farthing that is due to his foreign troops and to dismiss—I should rather say to deport—them from his country (*rookshut*), and is apprised in direct terms that the Resident at his Court is prepared to aid him by advice and counsel, and to afford him at the proper time any other assistance which the occasion may require. Now as His Lordship knows that those troops control the Nizam, and that the Nizam has no money, I understand this proffer as implying that the sword and purse of the British Government shall be at His Highness's service to effect this object. If I am right in my view, this gives a good opening to the Nizam to offer to carry out the measures suggested by His Lordship, and to receive a further loan for effecting it, without any sacrifices of territory, by a simple manifestation of a large surplus revenue adequate to discharge the debt within a prescribed period.

" As I before said, the subject is much enlarged upon, and the evils attending the Nizam's subjects are described even by repetition, and mark that the suppression of these is an object which His Lordship has much at heart. He tells the Nizam that whilst the foreigners act detrimentally towards the whole interests of his State they occupy the whole of its revenues; the expression used in regard to them is that they are masters and only in name servants. I but now recollect one part of the letter, which I think should not be excluded from this abstract : His Highness is informed that the Subsidiary and the Contingent Forces will render him all proper service, and are sufficient to preserve order in his country.

" Advertence is then made to the necessity of appointing a Minister ; much of the disorder that has prevailed is attributed to the want of a Minister, the nomination of whom is left to the Nizam's choice, unless the description of the qualities requisite to the Minister should be understood as forming a restriction. He should be a man of station, benevolent, capable of conducting the duties of his office, and of promoting advantageously the relations between the two States. At the close of the letter His Lordship desires the immediate appointment of a Minister, that he may carry out the proposed measures. Coming at the close of the letter, I should understand this requisition to be directed as well to the dismissal of the foreign mercenaries, to retrenchment, and to the introduction of order generally, which form prominently the subject of the letter, as to the points referring to the debt of the Company and the payment of the Contingent, and yet there is an obvious distinction in the tone of the letter, as if the last were mandatory and the former recommendatory. I could wish the former had partaken of the character of the latter, for unless these things be done the independence of the Nizam must go, and as I have not expectation of its being done I almost look upon it as gone for ever, and yet I am not without hopes of retrieval, for retrieval is not difficult if the Nizam be brought to understand the question rightly.

" I have omitted to state in its proper place,—but what its proper place may be, or that of any other part of my abstract, I am unable to say,—and I only notice His Lordship's observation in this instance as somewhat curious. His Lordship says that destiny has consigned a people to His Highness's care, and that by the same fundamental rule it is incumbent upon him to govern them,—it is necessary for him to appoint a Minister.

" His Lordship briefly apologizes to the Nizam : he says he knows that his remonstrances will be unacceptable to the Nizam, but His Highness's indifference and disregard, almost fatuitous, which have subjugated his mind, have forced upon him the language of his letter.

"If the tone of animadversion employed by His Lordship have effect, and succeed in bringing about the measures suggested by him, then will it be a mercy: for words, though harsh words, will have succeeded in calling up the Nizam to a sense of the justice due to his subjects and his country, and in providing security and ease for himself. If it do not, the caviller will have room to say we need not have spat in the face of the person to whose neck we were going to apply the axe. I confess I think its harshness salutary, and I derive hopes from it for the preservation of the Nizam's sovereignty and of the integrity of his dominions."

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *July* 25, 1851.—Another surprise from the Deccan! Suraj-ool-Moolk has actually concluded an arrangement with General Fraser involving no cession of territory! It provides for a speedy payment of forty lakhs of rupees, and has been ratified by the signature and seal of the Nizam. The particulars of the engagement are not further known, nor can we guess how the Minister satisfied the Resident of his pecuniary power to fulfil it. If he succeeds without resorting to ruinous measures he will deserve credit for a gallant achievement.

ENGLISHMAN, *August* 2, 1851.—The following is our latest intelligence from Hyderabad, dated the 20th ultimo:—

"The Governor-General's letter is strenuous in his recommendation to the Nizam to dismiss his foreign troops, and generally to retrench his expenditure; and that which His Lordship represents, and which should be most obvious to His Highness, that ruin must inevitably wait upon profligate expenditure, and the maintenance of a licentious body of troops, in name only his servants, has awakened vigilance, especially of the Arabs, who forbear for the present the acts of violence pervading town and country which they have been long in the habit of committing. Besides they are not unmindful of the danger which awaits them; and I hear from one of the best sources of information that if required by the Company's Government to give up the lands of the Nizam, which they occupy as Talookdars, as mortgagees of jagheers, and as creditors of Talookdars, that they will resign them, and concentrate themselves in Hyderabad, taking possession of the palaces of the Nizam and his Minister, in other words, their persons, and will then, from this advantageous position, exact the justice they claim, and demand hostages for the performance of the engagements that may be made with them. I not only rely upon the source of my information, but I see in this the project of men possessed of military experience. There are such things as counter-projects, and though counteraction, where the opponents occupying the city can have the first start, is difficult, it is not hopeless."

ENGLISHMAN, *September* 19, 1851.—The following is from a Hyderabad letter of the 2nd instant:—

"Whatever may be to be done here, measures towards the end must be taken slowly and cautiously, and under cover. The Government is destitute of means, both pecuniary and physical, by which to pursue its object vigorously and straightforwardly. The Nizam is obstinately averse to seeking aid, where he can alone find it, from the British Government. Hence the course of policy to be pursued by the Government must be latent as to its aim, and whether there is to be demolition or structure it must unavoidably be effected piecemeal, and the ultimate object kept in the background. The Minister has submitted propositions for retrenchment and reform verbally to the Nizam; he is to give in his project in writing. We have so imperfect an account of his scheme that it would be impossible to form any judgment regarding its competency; but it is consolatory to see that the good government of the country is designed. Whatever the present scheme may be, there is little doubt that General Fraser's aid will bring it into shape and give it efficiency. The Nizam is not accessible to novelties, and deprecates all change, though its salutariness should at the instant be apparent, as overthrowing what has been sanctioned to his mind by prescription and the usages of his forefathers. The Minister's expositions are now made in plain and

direct terms, and, however His Highness may flinch from conceding at first what is demanded of him, the Minister's reiterated expostulations will gather strength from repetition, and must in the end prevail. But time is precious, and inevitable ruin to the independence of the Nizam, if not quickly averted, is close at hand."

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *September* 29, 1851.—From our Hyderabad correspondent, dated 20th instant :—

"Lord Dalhousie has prohibited recruiting of all description in the Nizam's Contingent. If designed as a measure of retrenchment it will be long before its effects can be sensibly felt."

ENGLISHMAN, *October* 17, 1851.—The following is from Hyderabad, the 3rd instant :—

"There is a curious story abroad, which, though not authentic, is so characteristic that I cannot avoid giving it to you. The Nizam rejected the answer to the Governor-General's letter which the Minister had drafted, and employed three Moulvees, having first taken a moochulka from them that they would not pledge him to any conduct by any expression, to prepare in conjunction with his Urz Begee a reply for the Governor-General. The Nizam does not respond to the urgency of the Governor-General to dismiss the Arabs; he observes that the Arabs have served the State (now) for 40 years, that he will take care by a just severity to keep them in order, but that he cannot dismiss them. It is attributed to this declaration of the Nizam that the Arabs are not reduced to adopt the terms prescribed for them by the Minister; but I hear of no turbulence or aggression of any sort.

"There is an excellent article on Hyderabad affairs in the *Times* of the 21st August last : it advocates opinions in a manner to carry a conviction of their justice and truth to all who read. It advocates entire, not partial, assumption of the Nizam's Government. It is to be recollected that the opinions taken in their immediate application do not object to the existence of a sovereignty independent of the Company's rule in the Deccan, but to the misrule which prevails for the time being in the Nizam's Government. This may be corrected by reconstruction, without encroaching further upon the independence of the sovereignty than by introducing a regard to justice, and a retrenchment of expenditure, both under our control. This would amply provide amelioration for the condition of the subject. To keep up the farce we have all along maintained, our right to interfere, within prescribed limits might be based upon treaty ; a new treaty is absolutely necessary to enable us by repressing them to avoid being participators, and willing participators, in the crimes now perpetrated by the Nizam's Government. My suggestions do not point to a work of difficulty. The preservation of the Hyderabad sovereignty is necessary yet for years to come for the maintenance of a class of persons who have no means of subsistence out of the pale of its territory, nor under any system of government which we should establish, and for whom it is due in common humanity that it should be preserved."

ENGLISHMAN, *November* 3, 1851.—Considering the liabilities of our Indian dominion it may be esteemed a satisfactory circumstance that the differences between the Government of Calcutta and the Court of Hyderabad have been arranged for the present without any actual confiscation of the Nizam's territory. A sum so substantial has been lodged in the hands of the Resident, and security so approved has been offered for the partial liquidation of the remainder, that Lord Dalhousie has suspended the rigour of his edict, and the Nizam's kingdom is still nominally his own. The total demands of the Indian Government are about 800,000*l.*, and of this amount one-half has been either paid down or put in a somewhat better train for realization. We entertain serious doubts whether the pledges thus made will be really fulfilled, but it is scarcely possible in any case to anticipate a permanent settlement of the difficulties in question so long as the true sources of embarrassment are omitted from the terms of treaty.

We have explained on previous occasions the origin and character of the debt to the East India Company which the Nizam has at length been peremptorily summoned to discharge. His actual revenue is about a million or a million and a quarter sterling, out of which he has to maintain, at an annual expense of some 300,000*l.*, his "Contingent" to the military establishments of British India. The liquidation of his arrears on the terms proposed by Lord Dalhousie would absorb at least another quarter of his income, so that not above 500,000*l.* or 600,000*l.* would remain for the disbursements of the most considerable, most embarrassed, and most luxurious Court of India. At present even the omission of his just debts, and the absorption of his whole revenue for his private purposes, have not sufficed for the royal wants, so that it would be preposterous to expect anything but hopeless bankruptcy when the resources of the State have been cut down by the amount proposed. Lord Dalhousie demanded first that the arrears due to the Company should be cleared by prescribed instalments, and next that security should be given for the obviation of such difficulties in future by the regular payment of the Contingent. It is clear, however, that this regularity would be rendered more than ever problematical by the exaction of the former demand and the consequent impoverishment of the Nizam's treasury. His Highness has proved himself incompetent or unwilling to furnish the stipulated tribute out of his revenue though uncurtailed, and his punctuality would be so much less probable after the projected mortgage of his means that the security spoken of could take no other shape than a second confiscation of territory as large as the first. There would be no end, therefore, to the claims on one side, or the cession on the other, and the result could hardly fall short of the annexation of the Deccan to the dominions of the East India Company.

It is plain that if the Nizam is to be maintained in his sovereignty, and the Indian Government to be satisfied on the score of its demand, either the revenues of His Highness must be improved by better administration, or his ordinary expenses must be retrenched by vigilant economy. It is possible that the former of these alternatives might be beneficially put in practice, but the latter admits of so much more immediate application that it receives a decided preference in the suggestion of the Governor-General. The reader is aware that over the military "Contingent," maintained at so heavy a charge upon its finances, the Nizam has no effective control. It is commanded by British officers and directed by the British Resident, and, though it is available for the general preservation of order, it answers none of those numerous purposes created by the caprices of an Indian Sovereign. His Highness therefore retains in his pay a crowd of mercenaries, who, like all troops of that description under weak Governments, have acquired a virtual mastery over their employers. Nevertheless the Nizam inclines rather to his own mutinous myrmidons than to the disciplined but unserviceable battalions under the command of the Resident, and when Lord Dalhousie recommends the dismissal of the Arabs His Highness would greatly prefer a reduction of the Contingent. In point of fact, one or both of these retrenchments must needs be accomplished before any equilibrium can be adjusted between the revenues and expenditure of the Deccan. The two armies together constitute an insupportable charge upon the income of the State, but it is far from unnatural that the Nizam should be reluctant to disband that which owes him at least a nominal obedience, for the purpose of paying more regularly that which owes him no obedience at all.

It is on this point that the whole question must practically turn. It is of course impossible to hesitate between the courses, considered on their proper merits. The Contingent will always be responsible for the substantial order of the Deccan, while the Arab levies can be little more than the instruments of oppression or the promoters of revolt. It is hardly reasonable, however, to expect that an Indian Prince should altogether forego so indispensable an attribute of his State as a private bodyguard, nor do we see how this appendage can be refused to a Sovereign like the Nizam, or how it can be thought to exist in a force so controlled as the Contingent. With regard to the expenses of the last named establishment, though it is not unlikely that the embarrassments of a reckless

administration have been charged to so convenient a scapegoat, we are not without an impression that the Nizam has some hardship to allege, and the forbearance of the Indian Government may therefore be justly asked in difficulties which have been partly caused by his own exactions. If the Sovereign of the Deccan is to maintain a soldiery for his own purposes, the Contingent appears somewhat too costly to be maintained for the purposes of others; if his reasonable needs are to be satisfied by the Contingent itself, this force must be put on a different footing. Lord Dalhousie's peremptory summons is applicable enough to the evasive debtor, but is somewhat inconsiderate towards the independent king.

An opportunity, we suspect, is at hand for revising all these arrangements in some conclusive settlement of the difficulty. We have little expectation, as was previously remarked, that Suraj-ool-Moolk will be able to make good his word in the matter of the considerable instalment now shortly due, and even should he be so far successful as to satisfy the Resident, the transaction will have been effected under such circumstances as to leave the condition of the exchequer even worse than before. The Minister can only raise the money by loans, or in other words, by exchanging one creditor for another, and the substitutes for the British Government are only to be found in those intractable bands whose dismissal Lord Dalhousie enjoins in the same communication which renders their aid indispensable. These mercenaries evince a true Mosaic descent by combining in a single character the audacity of the Arab with the pursuits of the Jew. They are not only the stoutest men-at-arms but the keenest usurers in the country, and what they have extorted from the Government in the shape of gratuities and pay they send again to a needy Minister at exorbitant interest on national security. Suraj-ool-Moolk has only obtained advances on the present occasion by consenting to recognize as immediate obligations certain bonds which had lapsed into a passive state from long neglect. For every lac of rupees which he has now borrowed he has virtually contracted a new engagement to five times the amount, and, although the clamour of these fresh creditors may be less serious bye and bye than the stern application of the Governor-General, it is impossible but that the resources of the kingdom must be still more inextricably hampered, payment of the Contingent still more doubtful, and the final consummation still more inevitable. All such expedients, in fact, must end, sooner or later, in financial ruin. If the Nizam from an unimproved revenue is to pay 300,000*l.* with improved punctuality, and besides this discharge certain old obligations which he has hitherto omitted to liquidate, nothing can be clearer than that no system of loans can avail for the accomplishment of the task. The expenses of the State must of course be diminished, and it is only mockery to impress upon the Nizam the necessity of economy unless we consent to arrangements in which he can be induced to concur.—*Times.*

ENGLISHMAN, *November* 4, 1851.—The *Times*, we observe, is again discussing the Nizam's affairs, a proof that India holds a larger place in public curiosity than formerly. Thanks to steam. The children of Leadenhall are wiser in their generation than the children of Downing-Street. They opposed steam as long as they could, and would have kept it out till this day had the others helped them. Every day off the passage is a month gained in public interest, and the English people have already ceased to regard India as the mere farm of the Court of Directors, and have begun to understand that they themselves have a share in the responsibility of the deeds which are done in their name. Their responsibility indeed is one which they cannot shake off, for whatever mischief is effected here must sooner or later recoil upon themselves. Consequently, the leading journals begin to find readers for articles on Indian subjects, who are not deterred by a few hard words, and the *Times* ventures a whole series of articles on the recent *letter of demand* addressed to the Nizam by the Company's Government. The leading journal shines with lights borrowed rather from the correspondent of the *Englishman* than from its own. It is right to take the best information it can obtain, and to trust rather to the report of an acute observer on the spot, long enjoying the confidence

of the leading men of the Nizam's Court, than to rely on what may be gathered from mere rumour. The *Times* accordingly is right on the principal points which it assumes. It is right in foreseeing greater difficulties to the Nizam from the efforts he has made to meet the present emergency, and it is right in not acquitting the East India Company of having caused some part of the pecuniary embarrassments which prevent the settlement of their claims.

There is no doubt that a vigorous interposition years ago would have sufficed to put the Nizam's finances in order, and if his military establishment had been then reduced, and the Arabs turned out of the country, the little State might by this time have been in an excellent financial condition. But could this be expected from a body so constituted as the East India Company, always afraid of being prominently brought before the public as a spoliator and an oppressor? The wrongs of Indian Princes are such fruitful topics of declamation, whether in the House of Commons, or among the jobbers of the Court of Proprietors! Besides, an interference which is sure to cause the reproach of oppression without the advantage, the burglary without the swag, is more than directorial nature can support. To reduce the Contingent would have been a sacrifice, a giving up of patronage. Could that be expected? Could the Directors, who cling to the patronage of a Pilot's assistant, be expected to give up the patronage of an army? They hate war and conquest unless it brings profit. It must be so managed as to appear necessary, forced upon them by barbarian neighbours, and then if the acquisition will yield some hundreds of appointments they will not grumble, but will vote the successful Governor a pension, not out of their own pockets, but out of the taxes of the conquered. The Nizam therefore could not be safely meddled with, he must be suffered to go to the devil his own way, and when supposed to be irretrievably involved his powerful creditor cannot be blamed for saying in a voice of thunder, Pay me my money. The demand has been met by fresh borrowings, the debtor knowing well that if he had deposited the pledge demanded by his impatient creditors he would have had small chance of seeing it restored. He would perhaps have been advised, disinterestedly no doubt, to repossess himself of the mortgaged territory by force, and then—but it is folly to anticipate, we must first have a new Governor-General wanting a title and a pension, and then—if he does not cut out both for himself he will not have profited by the example of his predecessors—that is all. Let the *Times* lay all this to heart when the Company's scales are trembling in the balance, and throw his types and presses into the right one.

ENGLISHMAN, *April* 7, 1852.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 26th ultimo:—

"The Government of India has asked the Nizam for additional bounds for its cantonment, for the better ordering of its Police and Abkaree. The requisition has been carried to the Nizam, and he has expressed objection to alienating his villages (nine are included in the boundaries), and their inhabitants, who have petitioned the Nizam not to be consigned to English domination. It is not likely, if the Nizam object to a *cessio pro tempore* of nine villages, the revenue of which the Company's Government contracts to pay him, that he has consented to place his own country under English Commissioners."

ENGLISHMAN, *February* 26, 1853.—The following is from Hyderabad, the 14th instant:—

"I hear that Suraj-ool-Moolk has told the Nizam that Major Davidson's representations have brought upon him the heavy remonstrance of the Governor-General, that which was presented to him in a translation by Major Davidson, and the Nizam is told he will soon be made sensible how great a benefactor General Fraser was to his Government, and how much he has to regret in his departure."

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *May* 25, 1853.—We learn from Hyderabad that Suraj-ool-Moolk waited upon the British Resident on the 16th instant, in order to

announce in form the Nizam's accession to the treaty proposed to him by the Governor-General. This treaty, as we before intimated, is wholly confined to the affairs of the Contingent, it provides for an assignment of territory to cover the pay of that body, and specifies the manner in which it shall hereafter render service to the Deccan Government. In the latter respect it follows the provisions of the Subsidiary treaty, regarding the employment of that Force by the Nizam. There has been, we are told, great excitement in the capital, but the Nizam having yielded to Lord Dalhousie's requisition it will doubtless now subside. His Highness holds to the Minister, and seems to draw him nearer to himself for the evils which he occasions.

The arrangement thus concluded our correspondent mentions is in every respect beneficial to the State. The only difference between the present and the past will be that English instead of Native agents will manage the assigned districts : certainly an improved condition as it affects the revenues, but more especially of importance as it concerns the security of the lives and property of the inhabitants of those districts. We may safely estimate the saving of lives by hundreds in the year, and perhaps if we said thousands we should not be far wrong. At the same time, however, it should be remembered that the extensive change of hands which will be occasioned by a transfer of territory so large, is something akin to revolution, and the Minister fears an influx of numerous unpaid soldiers and clamorous creditors whom it may bring into Hyderabad ; but to our judgment there is no real ground to apprehend that any evil can exclusively proceed from this change ; such as may grow out of it will rather spring from his own inefficiency. This handing over of territory causes no reduction in the Nizam's available revenue ; his means relatively to his disbursements—and herein lies the mischief—continue but the same as before, or, if anything, improved. The clamour we shall hear of increased difficulties will have no foundation in fact if referred to this transfer as the main cause. But embarrassments must grow year after year under the present system of government, and their progression will probably become more rapid as time goes on. Just ground of clamour and complaint exists, and disorders will multiply, without, however, having any necessary connexion with the handing over of these districts to British agents. It seems indeed that the time is fast approaching, if the day has not already dawned, when, as Lord Ellenborough said, in his circular letter of 1840 or 1841, addressed to his diplomatic officers, our possession of paramount power in India will make it incumbent on us to see that nations and tribes are guarded from such disorders and oppressions as prevail in the Deccan, under whatever form of native government they may happen to live. We think it in fact a subject of grave regret that the Governor-General did not instruct the Resident to propose to His Highness the employment of British officers in the revenue management of his kingdom on a still larger scale. The comparative facility with which the Nizam has acceded to His Lordship's demand on account of the Contingent encourages a belief that he might perhaps have consented to a yet more extensive transfer, certain as the result must have been to augment the returns from those other parts of the country which are now destined to remain under the gross mismanagement, for an indefinite time longer, of his own peculating subjects. Carried on in the name of His Highness, and for his sole advantage, the mere change of hands in the local superintendence could not have worn any offensive resemblance to an actual cession of territory, such as is known to be eminently distasteful, even in remote contemplation, to the Nizam. A very few years of vigorous British administration in his provinces would infallibly swell the revenues of the Deccan far beyond any figure that they have reached for generations past. That some such arrangement must be entered into by His Highness or his successor, at a future date, if the total financial disorganization of his affairs and the ruin of his power are to be averted, we entertain no doubt, and as the subject has been introduced, and agreed on to a very considerable extent, it is a pity that His Highness was not moved to sanction those larger measures of reform which would have tended to put his exchequer on the road to a more wholesome condition, to which it has long been a

stranger. At all events the experiment might have been better made at the present juncture, when the arrears due on account of the Contingent furnish the Government of India with so legitimate a plea for impressing on that of Hyderabad the absolute necessity of taking strong measures to put the whole system of finance on a different footing. That opportunity has now gone by ; the Nizam has consented to give over charge to British officers of country sufficient to meet hereafter the expenses of the Contingent, and we see not what plausible pretext for claiming a right of interference with his affairs is likely to suggest itself until the present confusion of the Deccan shall have been more inextricably confounded—until in fact the period for that exercise of paramount power spoken of by Lord Ellenborough shall have absolutely arrived, altogether irrespective of the Nizam's wishes or acquiescence.

ENGLISHMAN, *December* 20, 1853.—Our latest intelligence from Hyderabad, dated 7th instant, is as follows :—

" Mr. Bushby has arrived and has been presented to the Nizam, who is said to have observed to his Urz Begee after the interview that he thought he should agree ('moafuqut rahéga') with Mr. Bushby, and that after a durbar or two he would say something to him. I am not at all satisfied that His Highness is correct in his expectation. His opinions are so wholly discordant with English views, and have led to so much disorder in the State, that I conclude the agreement will only then be if the Nizam concede to the better judgment of the Resident. I desire to be understood as meaning that no person can be appointed Resident at this Court whose judgment and ability would not leave the Nizam far behind. If this favourable predisposition of the Nizam towards Mr. Bushby lead to the adoption, although partially, of the Resident's advice, it cannot but serve to correct many gross and palpable abuses."

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *August* 30, 1854.—From our Hyderabad correspondent, dated 19th instant :—

" There are now two requisitions on the part of the English Government depending for adjustment between it and the Nizam's Government. The one is that the Nizam shall circulate but one uniform currency, and of a higher standard than the base money that is disseminated all over his country, to the preclusion almost entirely of the legal coin of the realm. The next is that the Nizam shall consign for trial and punishment to the English authorities all those who may commit aggression upon the English Government and its subjects. The first proposal it has become indispensable upon the English Government to make, because that Government, in common with all the subjects of the Nizam, is exposed to loss by the circulation of this base money. The demand is nothing more than that the Nizam shall suppress forgery of the money of the realm, and issue the legal currency of his Government. The demand is a just and fair one ; it asks nothing for itself, it usurps nothing. But then the recall of the base money and the suppression of forgery are difficult to the Nizam's Government, both on account of the expense that it will bring upon it, an impoverished Government, and because the Nizam's Government, which has not for years repressed base coinage, does not know how, or will not be able, to effect it now. A recoinage of the base into the legal money is indispensable, which if the Nizam's Government cannot of itself effect, the aid of the Company's Government will come into operation. One Government the paramount power cannot help another its dependent power in such a matter without in some degree curtailing its authority. If nothing beside be done, the superior Government will demand security that there be no recurrence of the past. This will bind the Nizam's Government to a certain line of conduct ; and that alone, although there should be nothing more, will be a limitation of his power. But there will be something more requisite, and though nothing more should for the present be demanded, the security now given, violated as it certainly will be, will give the basis for further future demands. The next demand is simply for

a redress of grievances which it sustains from the Nizam's subjects. In other words, the preliminary requisition is that its courts of justice should be made efficient and dispense justice. The last it has a right to demand for its subjects: failing to receive it a *casus belli* is established. The preliminary requisition that the Nizam's Courts should dispense justice and redress the grievance sustained by the English Government is not now made—I should rather say renewed, because for years that it has been made it has been found to be unavailing. The course now pursued is nothing arbitrary. If a *casus belli* be made out by the condition I have stated, the demand of the Government is a modification of that extremity.

"The Nizam, as far as I can understand, is disposed to adopt the suggestion of the English Government in regard to the first proposition, but declines sanctioning the last—I am disposed to think more from apprehension that he will not be able to deliver up the Arab culprit to the English Government, and that his failure to do so will involve a large question, than from any reluctance as to the diminution of authority which the transfer of a very small portion of his judicial power to the English Government would involve. I wish the Nizam's Government would see how much relief from further embarrassment it would provide for itself by amending what is wrong at an early stage."

ENGLISHMAN, *February* 9, 1860.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 24th January:—

"The Nizam's advisers are little aware that by protracting the duration of the disorder they are compelling the British Government to an interference which it is anxious to avoid, and which I wish it had adopted at the commencement. They do not seem to calculate that when interference is forced upon the English Government it may find it necessary to use some strong measures. Opinions of this nature are foolishness to the people here; they live but for the day. Had the English Government by unmistakable indications given the Nizam to understand (which it cannot fail to know how to do) the value it places upon the services of the Minister, he would not have suffered from the obstruction to his measures which he meets with at every moment from the intrigues of parties."

"P. S. The only son of the insurgent Prince left his father's house by stealth at night and has taken refuge at his cousin the Nizam's; he complains of having received very cruel treatment from his father and of having been kept penniless. The young man is of age."

ENGLISHMAN, *April* 13, 1861.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 2nd April:—

"Hyderabad is considered peculiarly dangerous by the English Government, as may be seen in the circumstance of its having a larger force there than in any station in India, and, not content with that as its safeguard, from having also fortified its cantonments. The main strength of the Government, I should rather say of the disaffected population, are the Arabs. It cannot be prudent to permit an accession to their numbers, nor to their having liens upon the State, which may make it difficult to remove them; or irritate them, in default of their obtaining justice, according to their sense of it, to hazarding the issue of a battle. Their courage and their pride will not allow them to submit to what they may consider injustice; and I should not wonder, under present circumstances, if two years more brought this matter to a practical issue. The difficulties—danger I apprehend none to the English Government—which will attend a conflict with this people will produce disorders of no small amount—most probably the entire destruction of the Nizam's capital, for the Arab chiefs occupy and guard all the principal parts of the city. All this may be averted by a simple movement of the Goverment of India, pointing out to the Nizam the difficulties which his selfishness is bringing upon his allies, and the destruction of his sovereignty as the probable result. Lord Canning has wisely provided that if the measures of an Indian State are calculated to produce disorder the English Government will think it expedient and necessary to step in and control that Government. I quote his

Lordship's words—'The proposed measures will not debar the Government of India from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in Native Governments as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbance.' At present we may prevent the evil; hereafter we may have to lament the injuries that have been inflicted, and to repair them.

"In the circumstance that the Arabs can compete, by their inordinate wealth, with the bankers of the country may be seen the manner in which they have employed their power to acquire wealth; and in the circumstance that one Boodun Khan, twice ejected from high offices at the instance of the English Government and proscribed from employment, can dare to insult the Government by proposing to lend it money on condition of being restored to his former combined employments of military commander, holding fiefs for the maintenance of his troops, and collector of several districts, may be found the fact how subservient to its pecuniary wants the Nizam's Government is understood to be. His proposals have been rejected, but his expectation evinces the extremity at which the necessities of the Government have arrived."

✓ ENGLISHMAN, *September* 12, 1861.—Our special correspondent writes to us from Hyderabad:—

"We have had a good deal of commotion in a small way for the last five or six days. The Nizam makes some difficulty and objection to his acceptance of the Star of India, which his Minister and Shums-ool-Oomrah have been assiduously endeavouring to remove.

"The bigot Mussulman gives a sinister import to everything proceeding from the English Government, and out of doors it is discussed that the Nizam, who is enjoined by his religion to destroy every effigy or portrait of any living animal over which he may have power, cannot possibly consent to bear upon his person the representation even of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and doubts are assumed as to what the ulterior bearings of this badge may be, whether it may not be a badge of servitude. But I do not understand that either of these objections makes the Nizam's difficulty, which is supposed to proceed from his distaste of the collar and of the robes. Why I cannot tell, and I do not expect to find much explicitness in any explanation which may be given on the subject, nor indeed the avowal of the real motive for declining the honour."

"P. S.—I understand that His Highness's difficulty about the acceptance of the Order of the Star proceeds from religious motives. He can neither wear an effigy nor a velvet robe!"

ENGLISHMAN, *September* 16, 1861.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 3rd September:—

"I said in my last letter to you that I could not ascribe reason for the Nizam's objection to the Star of India on account of the robes and collar. It is now made intelligible; he objects to the robes and the collar, in common with the effigy, from religious scruples. The former is made of silk, which as apparel is prohibited to the Mussulman, and the latter bears a cross as a pendant. But a question from the Nizam put forward in objection is as amusing as it is pertinent and logical. The rule of the Order threatens with expulsion for rebellion. And the Nizams asks how it is possible he could be a rebel. He expressed himself highly flattered with the honour proffered to him, and fired a salute of 21 guns on the occasion of its presentation to him by Colonel Davidson on the 31st ultimo. Royal salutes following His Highness's were fired from the cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum."

ENGLISHMAN, *September* 25, 1861.—The following is from our special correspondent at Hyderabad, dated 11th September:—

"The presents intended for the Nizam, his Minister Shums-ool-Oomrah, the three leading Chiefs of the Arabs, the Cutwal of the city, and Rajasoor Roy, a person who is always selected for military service at the Residency when tumult is apprehended, have arrived. These men have been appropriately selected, none more so—always excepting Salar Jung, the Minister—than the Arab chiefs. Had

they in the slightest degree encouraged the disposition of the people to rebel, a general rising would have been inevitable. They not only did not do this, but suppressed by active service the incipient attempt of a party in the Mecca Mosque to get up an insurrection, and were otherwise useful to the Minister. As I do not desire to be mistaken in my commendations of these persons, I would say that it was not from any love of the English that the Arab chiefs aided to preserve order, but from their desire that order should prevail in the present system of the Nizam's affairs, than which nothing can be more advantageous to their interests."

ENGLISHMAN, *October* 24, 1861.—Our special correspondent writes us from Hyderabad, Deccan, under date the 12th instant :—

"The presents designed for the Nizam and his courtiers were sent to his palace on the 5th instant. The principal Hall of Audience, now used as such, improperly designated *Khilwut*, was prepared for their reception. The presents were arranged in admirable order, and the Nizam did himself honour by quitting the affectation of dignity common to native princes, and examining them with attention before the arrival of the Resident, Colonel Davidson. This gentleman was accompanied by thirty-one officers. The Nizam appeared gratified, and seemed particularly pleased with the carriages and their appointments. This is his hobby ; and having taken a diamond ring from among the presents he wore it on his finger, to mark his acceptance of the gifts, and placed the sword, the scabbard and hilt of which are studded with precious stones, by his side,—not because of its value, for I should wonder if the Nizam did not possess swords of greater value, but as an indication of his cordiality in the manner and matter of the ceremonials. Colonel Davidson was then presented with handsome jewels, and the officers with jewels which are not described, but I suppose if the practice of the old times be revived, when these jewels were frequently given to English officers, they are of small value—in all probability proportionate to the rank of the persons receiving them. The presents of the Minister, his Peishkar, and of Shums-ool-Oomrah were sent to their houses. I am no lover of pageantry, and could not, if I would, describe them. Not the least gratifying event of the day was that a bridge which has been erected at the Minister's expense, to facilitate the communication of the Residency with the city, was opened for carriages, a long line of which passed up to the Minister's house, situated near the bridge ; but elephants were provided for the gentlemen, as the roads leading to the palace are in a very dilapidated condition. I question whether in some parts they are not too narrow to allow two carriages to pass each other.

"I have omitted to say that the presents to the Resident and his companions, after acceptance being indicated by their being touched by the person to whom they were presented, were delivered over to the Treasurer of the Residency, to be deposited in the archives of the Residency, perhaps for future conversion into money by public sale at Calcutta. The whole thing, I understand, was admirably conducted by the Resident and the Minister, but I cannot help thinking, though I have not heard anybody observe, that if the transfer of the jewels to the Treasurer was understood to be with the design of their being handed over to the English Government it will be considered rather *gauche*."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *November* 5, 1861.—We have the following from a well-informed correspondent at Hyderabad in the Deccan, dated the 1st November :—

"We have had sad excitement here about the Star of India. The Nizam makes a difficulty in accepting it (he does not refuse it), from religious scruples, and the people have got up all manner of stories about it, of which the prominent are, it is intended to make a convert to Christianity of His Highness, to bring him into the subjection of a servant and subject of the English Government, and as the return of the insignia on his demise is made a condition, it is intended to inculcate typically that all hereditary rights of his property cease, and then become escheated to the English Government. To these twenty other rumours are added, some of them absurd, others pointing to objects desirable of attainment,

such as that the currency of the English Government should become the circulating medium of the Nizam's; that foreign mercenaries should be dismissed, and the population of the country disarmed; but to carry which out, as far as I understand, is not most distantly contemplated as a present measure by the English Government. The excitement here is oppressive, not as leading to any result which may occasion even inconvenience, as far as I can see, but from the feelings of contempt which it engenders towards the whole community here, who almost to a man give credit to whatever report is circulated. This day, the 1st of November, will be celebrated at the Residency, and I am informed that the Nizam has directed some festivities to take place on some near day in honour of this anniversary. I suppose this is meant apologetically, for which indeed there is no occasion, as no one will suspect His Highness of slighting the favours of Her Gracious Majesty; and as to the rumours I have above alluded to, I do not understand that any of them have been communicated to His Highness, and form the groundwork of his objection."

ENGLISHMAN, *November* 26, 1861.—The following is from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated 16th inst. :—

"The final disposal of the Star of India designed for the Nizam, which has been depending till this day, is at length settled. The Resident has received an order by telegraph from the Viceroy directing him to invest the Nizam with the Order. His Highness is willing to conform to all the rules attached to the Order. It is satisfactory to find this question, which has been agitating the native community and troublesome to others, finally closed."

ENGLISHMAN, *December* 2, 1861.—The following is from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated 19th ult. :—

"Placards have been put up at the Nizam's and the Minister's palaces, and at a central point (Char Minar) in the city, charging the Nizam and the Minister, in connection with the Star of India, as being about to become Christians, and denouncing them. I believe the placard calls for the deposition of the Nizam."

ENGLISHMAN, *December* 3, 1861.—Our special correspondent writes us from Hyderabad, Deccan, dated 23rd ult. :—

"The Nizam has again vacillated about the Star of India. His acceptance of it was spontaneous, and the letter to the Governor General full of entreaties to be presented with the Order was his own, by which I mean was dictated by himself. The letter said, 'Although my objections are not removed, I accept the Order cordially,' and went into many entreaties to be presented with it, meaning thereby that His Highness would much rather not be excluded from sharing in this mark of the friendship and good opinion of the British Government. It is, I suppose, to his earnest and reiterated entreaties that we owe the direction of Lord Canning to the Resident to present it to him. Under the circumstances of the case it was the obvious course, for what could be understood after His Highness's letter but that it would be mortifying to him if the Order were withheld from him and he excluded from sharing in the honour it conferred? But for the earnestness of his entreaties there could be no complication in the matter, political or otherwise, to dispose His Lordship, when he stated his objections remained, to offer it to him. There was one thing, however, but that is of little consequence now to the English Government: His Highness's exclusion would have been understood as an estrangement on the part of His Highness from the English Government. His Highness might have refused the Star at first, and the question would have ended; he has now put himself into a dilemma. The Moulvies friendly to the English Government and good order had broached a new argument to justify the Nizam's wearing the effigy of the Queen on his person. They said that as the most devout Mussulmans and rigid Wahabees carried the rixdollar, bearing an effigy, in their breast pockets when praying at the most holy shrine of Mecca, there could be no great wrong in the Nizam bearing upon his person the effigy of Her

Most Gracious Majesty. This opinion was carried to the Nizam, but, as I believe, it was broached subsequently to his acceptance of the Star. If I am correct his acceptance was not influenced by this opinion. Another set of these doctors rebut the opinion of the other Moulvies, and say that as the *Hiqua* in express terms lays it down that as a man carries the natural secretions in his body, concealed, to prayer, and does not occasion pollution, so the dollar, because concealed in a bag, occasions none. But the effigy of the Queen worn openly is not a parallel case to the dollar. I do not know that the Nizam has heard this opinion; if he has, it has been from some of those people who love a doctrine on account of its folly if it only be abstruse. The better sort of the community, Mookhtar-ool-Moolk and Shums-ool-Oomrah, will surely scout this doctrine and repudiate it, and bring the Nizam to a right view of the question. His Highness suffers distress of mind from supposing himself to be under the necessity of declining the Star of India. He would on no account displease the English Government. He is very much to be pitied; himself uninformed and inexperienced—no fault of his—to be surrounded by a set of persons generally ignorant and disaffected, not possessing the intellect to see that they are gratifying their own pride. Religion in other respects is a mere farce with them at the expense of their master's interests and comfort."

ENGLISHMAN, *December* 7, 1861.—The following is from our special correspondent, Hyderabad, Deccan, dated 25th November :—

"His Highness the Nizam has been inaugurated this morning Knight of the Exalted Order of the Star of India. The ceremony went off very well. His Highness informed the Resident, Colonel Davidson, that certain placards which had been lately posted here, to the effect that they were making a Christian of him and that he was going into bondage, with denunciations against him and his Minister, were all false. It required no angel to tell His Highness so. For all that, it is satisfactory to see His Highness rising above vulgar prejudices and repudiating popular opinions. I look upon this acknowledgment as progression towards other opinions and a juster conception of the views and motives of his allies. His Highness will in time be assured that they primarily seek his good.

"Anonymous writings and posting placards, indifferent alike as to the libel or treason they perpetrate, are but too common here. There has yet been no detection of the authors, and, in my opinion, not a little blame attaches to the police. I hope to see this mended, and the libellist and the traitor adequately punished. A reward, with a prefatory disquisition to render the discovery of the culprit a case of conscience, might lead to information. The reward is essential, and a cloak, flimsy as it may be, to cover the motive of the informer, not unnecessary."

ENGLISHMAN, *March* 7, 1862.—Our special correspondent from Hyderabad writes, under date of 26th February :—

"The Nizam is preparing a present, value two lacs of rupees, to send for the Governor General. His Highness has thought it proper, perhaps necessary to his dignity, to send a return present; and being restricted by the prohibition of the Home Government, issued generally to India on the occasion of the Raja of Mysore sending a present to the Queen, from sending it to Her Majesty, the Governor General has been substituted for her. His Highness sends five richly caparisoned Deccan horses, which if they be of any of the breeds formerly celebrated in the Deccan, but which I believe are now extinct, the present will be in very good taste. The rest of the present will be things in ordinary, and of just so much value as the money they will bring."

ENGLISHMAN, *February* 13, 1863.—The following is from our correspondent at Hyderabad, dated 3rd instant :—

"Mr. Yule arrived here on the 31st January. His first visit to the Nizam was paid this morning, and I am happy to say the question of the boot is finally disposed of—that is, I presume so, from the circumstance of Mr. Yule and his party having

taken off their shoes and, as formerly, sat on the floor. His Highness the Nizam wore the Star and riband of India. I feel confident that the report of Mr. Yule will satisfy the Governor-General, that it was quite impossible His Highness the Nizam should ever have exhibited any mark of scorn towards the British Resident and English gentlemen. This forms no part of his character, and its assumption, if it was not a wilful misstatement, was the result of foregone conclusions in the reporter's mind."

ENGLISHMAN, *September* 27, 1864.—Our Hyderabad correspondent writes as follows, under date the 14th inst.:—

"I understand that the Indian Government intends that all future papers addressed to the Nizam shall be sent here in the original English and translated at the Residency. I suppose this proceeds from the recent discussions in Parliament regarding the insulting letter addressed by Lord Dalhousie to the late Nizam. This was unnecessary, because the same attention paid at head-quarters to the translation of the letters that it is expected will be paid here would keep matters right."

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 6, 1866.—A correspondent who signs himself "Observer" has sent us the following from Chudderghaut, dated the 1st instant:—

"Your two editorials, of some weeks back, noticing the grasping policy proposed by the *Madras Times*, have gone far to persuade the native community of Hyderabad that *all* are not of this way of thinking in this tesselated land. The English papers are received in the houses of the most influential nobles of the Court here direct, and through their agents; and subjects having in view, in any way, matters tending to the degradation of the Native States are eagerly perused, and much excitement prevails whenever a disposition to interfere is shown. The present Minister has to contend against, I may say, insuperable difficulties. Salar Jung from boyhood has associated freely with the English, and from constant intercourse with European ladies and gentlemen, his manners have become polished and refined to a degree. I may enumerate among some of the difficulties he has had to contend against, the following. He succeeded to office at a time when the entire city of Hyderabad was in a ferment at a large portion of the Hyderabad country being made over to our management. This threw thousands of the adherents of the Hyderabad Durbar out of employ. Several entire jagheers had to be confiscated, to enable the Nizam to meet the requirements pressed upon him.

"Namdar Khan, the Ellichpore Nawab, the late Duke of Wellington's right-hand man during the Mahratta war, was among those who suffered. These dispossessed jagheerdars flocked to the Nizam's capital, and truly, I may say, the Minister's position was far from enviable. Gradually he provided for these people to a limited extent as occasion offered. Those thrown out of employ received appointments, and the claims generally of men removed from their lucrative offices and situations were attended to. The system hitherto followed by the Talookdars, who, residing in the city, deputed ill-paid Naibs to the provinces to squeeze the ryots, has been put a stop to, and the Talookdars are now ordered to reside within their respective charges, and superintend in person their districts. Gradually the Minister has accomplished all this; but we must not forget that, to some extent, he possesses an uncertain and undefined authority. This creates some confusion. By degrees, however, the crown lands are being brought under ministerial jurisdiction. The present administration is decidedly popular. The inhabitants and poorer classes are no longer oppressed. Laws and courts are gradually being introduced. Here, again, I must advert to the difficulties which the Minister has to encounter. There are influential noblemen within the city with whom the Minister cannot interfere. They are generally relations of the Nizam, and they possess a presumptive right, as well as all those residing within this land, to immunity from the courts, except such as they establish themselves. It will all come right in time, but we must be patient."

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 7, 1867.—The following is from a correspondent from Northern India (*en route*) dated 26th ultimo :—

"The telegrams announcing Lord Cranborne's decision with reference to Mysore have created no little sensation in these parts, and will have been received with very chequered feelings by the Anglo-Indian community throughout India. It is unpleasant to have to give back anything you would rather keep. A considerable portion of the Europeans in the country, not being given to political study, still hold to the doctrine—held by too many officials in Lord Dalhousie's time—that making the map 'all red' is our only true policy. Home statesmen are, however, able to see these things in a somewhat broader light than they appear to Anglo-Indian optics, and assuredly home interposition has many a time and oft prevented Governors-General and their Governments from falling into some very sad mistakes. The non-annexation of Mysore becomes a fresh instance of this; for there can, I fancy, be little question that Sir John Lawrence had made up his mind to annex that State on the demise of the Maharajah, should he (Sir John) be then in India. Under these circumstances Lord Cranborne's decision—which is, I suppose, the deliberate resolve of the whole Cabinet—must be regarded in Calcutta as a very provoking interference with Government on the spot, which has thus been prevented from tearing a strip off Her Majesty's proclamation. Still, Sir John Lawrence has been too long in official harness, and is altogether too sensible, to be thrown into the sulks by any reversal of his very little annexation game by superior authority. When he accepted the Governor-Generalship he was well aware—none more so—of the degree of power possessed by 'the Secretary of State in Council,' and also that functionaries in such strong position are not at all slow to exercise that power to its full extent whenever to them circumstances seem to demand its exercise. In this respect Sir John Lawrence has not been, by any means, so often interfered with as were either Lord Elgin or Lord Canning. The practical Government of Mysore will still, it is to be presumed, remain with the British, though the titular sovereignty will in due course come round to the native *raj* thus, conciliating national pride. It is not improbable that Mr. Bowring, on his return to India, will find himself once again the *de facto* director of affairs in that 'State.' If so a splendid *rôle* will lie before him; for Mysore has an annual surplus and an accumulated fund of former surplusage, the whole of which ought *now* to be devoted to the development of its productive powers. Mr. Bowring may retain his present title of Chief Commissioner, for the telegram, as we read it up here, does not aver that the functions of Government are to be restored to the present Maharaja,—only that annexation is not to take place on his decease, and that the adopted Prince is to be carefully educated as for future sovereignty. Out of this Mysore 'difficulty' of the Government of India the Nizam, as you may have heard, sought to make an 'opportunity.' Through his Minister he wrote to the Indian Government, as I have learned, something of the following purport:—

"I have three bills of old standing against you, on three separate and distinct 'accounts; that is (1) one for the Kurnool territory; (2) another for the Goom-'soor territory, and (3) a third on account of the Berar districts. I have further a 'reversionary right to a portion of the territories of Mysore should that State be 'absorbed, as I consider it should be(!). Now, I am agreeable to give up my claims 'on Goomsoor and Kurnool, as also my reversionary right to a share of the 'territories of Mysore, provided the Government of India immediately restores to 'me the government of the Berar districts, and abjures all further interference with 'their internal management."

"This proposed arrangement, as far as the Government of India is concerned, was, I hear, 'negatived without a division,' and the Nizam informed, 'after compliments' and in the usual style, that his claims were inadmissible. The Indian Government holds the Berar or Assigned Districts, assuredly, as security for the due payment of the Hyderabad Contingent. Lord Dalhousie in 1853, in reference to some similar application by the then Nizam, intimated that if His Highness persisted in wanting back the districts he must give up the Contingent.

But the Contingent is, I am told, and always has been, to the Nizam regnant as the apple of his eye, and rather than consent to its disbandment or absorption into the British Native Army, even the present prince would endure much. Besides, it is believed here that if the officers and men of the Contingent were dependent for their pay on the Hyderabad Government they would soon, and permanently, find that pay in arrears. Then it would be a case of 'no pay no work.' The British officers would demand removal to their original corps, while those holding only local rank would leave of their own accord.* It is said that the corps of the Contingent left in charge of native officers would, like the Arab levies, plunder in order to leave; and the force, now splendid because of its efficiency, would soon be found not merely to degenerate, but to become a greater curse to the State than the Arab forces would now be but for the existence of the Contingent. Such is the view of those who think that it is impossible for the Nizam's Government to improve, and who forget that much of his embarrassment is caused by the drain upon his finances caused by our holding Berar. But the mischief is that not only do we hold it as security for the Contingent (the real need for upholding which it is not easy to show), but we are absorbing the *whole* of the revenues of the assigned districts, in contravention of the implied if not express promise of Lord Canning that our expenditure should not take so much as half the revenue. As to these formal demands just made by the Nizam and his astute Dewan, of course it was not likely that 'Jan Larrens Saheb' would give much heed to them, or trouble himself with the historical research needed to ascertain whether they have any ground to rest upon. But the prospective restoration of the little Mysore *raj* seems to me to offer a fair opportunity to see how our account really stands with the great Soubadhar of the Deccan. And as to the Contingent itself, one may make the general remark that the maintenance of such forces are now, as they ever have been, a grand mistake."

ENGLISHMAN, *May* 11, 1867.—We have received letters from Hyderabad, Deccan, up to the 30th April. On Thursday, 25th April, Mr. Temple presented his credentials to the Nizam in a Durbar which appears to have been a mere formal affair, and to have been soon over. On the following day, Friday, 26th April, he forwarded to His Highness, from the Viceroy, a letter of expostulation and advice. The contents of the letter had not transpired. The general feeling at Hyderabad seems to be that the letter will have but transient effect, since no matter how much the Nizam may be inclined to follow the counsel of the Governor-General he cannot do so without militating against the interests of the unworthy favourites who surround him, and these people, feeling their position endangered, are certain to manifest but few scruples as to the way in which they may maintain it. The Nizam is not known to have expressed any opinion on the communication, but it is reported that he has since appeared dissatisfied and uneasy. As a matter of course, the city and cantonments are filled with all sorts of rumours in connection with this letter. The following are examples of these *canards*. It was bruited about that the letter had reached Hyderabad in the same packet with Mr. Temple's credentials, and as it was not presented at the same time with those documents the enemies of the Minister took occasion to declare that the new Resident was opposed to its delivery to the Nizam, and that consequently it would be burked. The next day falsified these statements, but, so far from owning themselves defeated, they at once spread a new report, to the effect that *the* letter had been burked, the letter which was presented being an entirely new communication from the Government of India. These two reports will give our readers a pretty accurate idea of the state of affairs at the capital of the Deccan.

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* TIMES OF INDIA, *July* 12, 1867.—*Claims of the Nizam, Past and Present.*—The relations of our Indian Viceroyalty with the Native Princes of Hindoostan have for some time received, in several influential organs, and more recently in debates (22nd of February and 24th May) upon the case of Mysore, an attention which, in view of their ascertained position and bearing, is clearly the reverse of

precipitate. For it has long been notorious to all personally cognizant of native feeling and temper on the spot, as to the few at home who have escaped a contagious disrelish for Indian controversy, that the high-handed menace which was justly supposed to overhang Mysore had injuriously unsettled and alienated the chiefs and populations of other States with a natural sympathetic fear of its ulterior extension to themselves. The alarm and mistrust so engendered will, it may be hoped, subside before Lord Cranborne's frank announcement, in the earlier debate, that the peculiar circumstances of that dynasty essentially distinguish and separate it from the rest, and that specific obligations, in accord with Lord Canning's proclamation and circular, will be strictly and religiously observed, while the Minister's liberal waiver of asserted right in the exceptional case, and his promise of considerate treatment in store for it, will contribute to a reassuring effect. So, too, will the full endorsement of his policy conveyed in Sir Stafford Northcote's recent despatch, and the signally successful *début* of Lord William Hay—a right welcome accession to Indian debate, in character, ability and experience. But there is yet another claim—ripe for the Parliamentary interference which it ought not to require—at least as strongly appealing to English opinion and English honour as that of the Maharajah, and more indisputably based not merely on treaty obligation, but on that of "benefits forgot." The distinctive title of Our Faithful Ally accrues to the Nizam of Hyderabad (and retrospectively to his ancestors) in virtue of memorable and substantial services, and of a faithful alliance which has just entered its second century. Gentlest of readers—gentle to the verge of apathy—can hardly refuse it to the joint conqueror of Mysore in 1799, or to our prominent aid and upholder in the Mutiny of '57. With such conviction, it is hopefully designed, in these few pages, to obtain attention for a brief recital of the Nizam's deserts, and of his equally demonstrable wrongs.

Not until 1798 are the political influence and effective aid of Hyderabad distinctly felt in the history of British India. As already intimated, our relations with the rulers of that kingdom strictly date from the treaties of November 1766 and 1768, wherein territorial arrangements with the Company were ratified by stipulations for mutual military aid; but the treaty of 1798, in its immediate and ulterior effects, is substantially the groundwork of our existing relations with the Nizam. It is therefore beside the purpose and scope of this summary to attempt even an outline of the early history of Hyderabad, beyond brief reference to the protracted struggle against French ascendancy in the Deccan which Lord Mornington's negotiation of that alliance successfully determined.

The first appearance of France and England in hostile competition for the support of this already influential power coincided, or nearly, with the death, in 1748, of Asof Jah, the astute and daring vassal of the Mogul, who in 1724 had dexterously converted his viceroyalty into independent rule, and, by careful trimming between his old master at Delhi and his menacing rivals the Mahrattas, had finally established a dynasty, not, however, without the usual legacy of instability and dissension; for the succession was disputed by four sons and a grandson, whose pretensions were upheld by French or English aid, with varying fortunes, finally issuing in a successful usurpation by Nizam Ally, the youngest, in 1761. With this truculent neighbour the Madras Presidency, after successful repulse of one invasion of the Carnatic, found it the better part of valour to compound through the treaty (of 1766) already cited; and, after a checkered interval, in which Hyder Naik (of Mysore) contrived to detach him for a time from our side, a new and more abiding treaty was concluded with the Nizam at Madras, in February 1768. From that date our political relations with his government appear to have been peaceful and undisturbed until 1779, when an untoward wrangle arose over certain separate negotiations with a tributary brother which were resented by the Nizam; and at the death of the former, in 1782, the breach was widened by non-restitution of a province which he had held for life, and which reverted, under treaty, to the British Government. This was ultimately arranged, in 1788,—not without menace of enforcement,—by the firmness of Captain Kennaway, one of the best samples of the English "Resident," or Envoy, whom the annals of the service

exhibit. His singular aptitude for a delicate and exacting post was soon to be still more severely tested by complications ensuing upon the nefarious invasion of Travancore by Tippoo Sultan in 1789, which induced a special treaty (July 1790) of offensive and defensive alliance with the Nizam. Struggling *in limine* with a difficulty culpably forced upon him by the inadequacy of the auxiliary force at first supplied by the Company, he had further to keep watch upon the jealousy and intrigues of the Mahrattas, and to contend with the dilatory movements of the Rajah deputed to the command of the native cavalry. Captain Kennaway's diplomacy, however, is but an episode ; and it will suffice to add that it materially furthered the successful result of a tedious campaign, in the capitulation of Tippoo, on the 9th of February 1792, which is the signal event of the period. In 1794 this able and upright wielder of English influence at Hyderabad (by that time Sir John Kennaway) resigned his post, having in the interval steadily and warily foiled the manœuvres of Prince and Minister to shake his attitude of neutrality with regard to designs of aggrandizement which need not here be detailed.

He was succeeded by Captain Kirkpatrick, who also had what is known in modern slang as an uncommonly wiry time of it. To cope patiently and adroitly with a series of harassing, subdolous overtures for co-operation of British troops against the Mahrattas appears to have been the constant occupation of the new Resident, until the Nizam's ambition in that direction received a disastrous check at Kurdlah, in March 1794 : whereupon His Highness, in intelligible dudgeon, requested the Company to withdraw their persistently neutral detachment, and was civilly taken at his word. From this withdrawal naturally dates a rise of French ascendancy at the Court of Hyderabad, which for some four years seriously imperilled not only our influence there, but the maintenance of our power in India.

The auxiliary force of that nation invited by the Nizam to redress his voluntary loss of our own was handled by M. Raymond, a leader of rare ability and enterprise, whose personal qualities acquired a hold upon the native mind actually surviving to this day in an act of homage annually performed by the descendants of the French native troops over his grave, not without distinctive honours to a treasured *tricolor* flag which is always reverently displayed together with M. Raymond's uniform. His position and aims at the outset are thus described by a modern writer, who has ably illustrated the period :*—" Since the conclusion of " peace the case was altogether different ; for, as little prospect existed of M. " Raymond being called into immediate action, either against exterior or interior " enemies, his activity and enterprise would naturally be directed into other " channels. Accordingly it soon transpired that Raymond's corps, which had lost " about 3,000 men during the war, was to be reinstated in its full strength, and " that His Highness intended to provide for its maintenance by bestowing a " jagheer on the commander. Not only so, but M. Raymond himself was using " all his endeavours to obtain Kurpah and other districts, which would have placed " him along an extensive line of the Company's frontier in the Carnatic. In " possession of these territories M. Raymond would have been ready to co-operate " with any French force that should have effected a descent upon the Coromandel " coast, with or without the concurrence of the Nizam, with abundant resources at " his command." Again, then, were the tact and vigilance of Captain Kirkpatrick incessantly at work to meet and anticipate the multiform activity of Franco-Oriental craft. Designs upon Kurpah, with ulterior aims at the Coromandel coast ; suspected overtures to Tippoo ; and congenial implications in court intrigues,—' such and so various' were the exigencies for delicacy and firmness of treatment arising from week to week within ken or surmise of the Resident. Meanwhile the new favourites were steadily advancing in esteem, somewhat qualified by the Nizam's innate horror of their revolutionary theories and practice, which received an unexpected impulse in the news of the Dutch *bouleversement*—an incident too suggestive of French contagion to be excluded from Oriental calculation of things to come.

Close upon this disturbing influence gathered a fresh complication in the flight of the Nizam's son Prince Ally Jah to Bidur, followed by the signal defeat

* Captain Hastings Fraser (political attaché at the Court of Hyderabad), in his historic narrative " Our Faithful Ally."

of two French attempts to recover him, and a hurried recall of another division of Raymond's compatriots which had been recently detached to Raichore. Here again our much-enduring Resident had to encounter the crafty pretence that such retrogade movement was in deference to British dictation: and he was at last compelled to apply to head-quarters for a formal refusal of the English guarantee by armed interference, into which it was sought to inveigle him. About this time, too, he had the satisfaction of undeceiving the Nizam as to gross exaggeration and distortion of French successes in Europe which Raymond and his agents had circulated. In November 1795 the not over-scrupulous leader was released from his inglorious expedition against Ally Jah by suicide of that fine young Indian gentleman, through the becoming medium of a dose of powdered diamonds; and, notwithstanding the equivocal complexion of his victory, he was honourably welcomed by the bereaved father with an embrace of exceptional duration. The next advance of the Frenchman was a grant of the talook (or estate) of Maiduk, with the dignity of Jagheerdar, upon which he was allowed to enter with military honours, in spite of a formal remonstrance from the Resident confirmed by the British Government. About this time, in the spring of 1796, he narrowly missed an accession of influence which might have proved (to us) irreparable, in the recovery of the Nizam from a nearly fatal illness sufficiently long in suspense to reveal a determined anti-English bias in one of the princes. Throughout this arrested cabal, and in subsequent intrigues for the anticipated succession, the resolute French adventurer seems to have been courted by all parties; and, notwithstanding a counter-influence, to be mentioned immediately, it is highly probable that his own would have been, to our serious detriment, maintained, if death had not terminated his career on the 25th of March 1798, a date nearly coincident with the arrival in India of the Viceroy (Lord Mornington) who was destined to shatter the edifice which his mounting spirit had incessantly toiled to raise.

The influence to which we have just alluded as inimical to French designs is that of the long-exiled Minister, Azim-ool-Oomrah, who was finally reinstalled in July 1797, having recently evinced reviving power by inducing the Nizam to countermand a dismissal of the Company's troops conceded to the adverse faction. *Plus* Azim restored and *minus* Raymond interred, the situation was thus prepared for the politic action of Lord Mornington against French ascendancy and aims in Hyderabad, as in other native states. The persistent exertions of His Lordship in this direction were ultimately rewarded in the conclusion of a treaty (1st of September 1798) by which, in return for a permanent subsidiary force of English troops, the Nizam stipulated to disband his French corps, and to make over to us their officers, as prisoners of war, for a compulsory voyage home. This arrangement, however, was more easily reduced to writing than carried into effect; and the sagacious foresight of the then Resident was taxed to the utmost over the formidable problem. His solution of it is thus graphically described in Captain Fraser's annals:—"On the 9th of October the four additional battalions arrived in the "vicinity of Hyderabad, and a formal demand was made by the Resident for the "execution of the part of the treaty which referred to the dismissal of the French. "For several days no steps were taken to effect this; but, on the contrary, in-"trigues were set on foot to evade the obligation. In this emergency the Resident "informed the Nizam that if he hesitated any longer he should order an attack on "the French lines; and, this spirited remonstrance being accompanied by a "threatening movement on the part of the British troops, an order was immediately "issued dismissing the French officers from the service, and releasing the troops "from their control. Still the disarmament and dispersion of this body might "have been expected to prove a work of time and difficulty. The promulgation of "the order, however, produced a mutiny in the French lines, and furnished an "opportunity for immediate action. Two detachments under Colonels Roberts and "Hyndman were moved into position in front and rear of the French cantonments. "This so alarmed the mutineers that they immediately released their officers, who "had been placed in confinement; and on the terms of surrender being explained "to them they moved out in a body, leaving their cannon and arms behind in their "lines, of which the British troops then took possession."

Thus it was Lord Mornington adroitly played his trump card (through the primary instrumentality of the Nizam) in that critical and momentous game—the turning-point, in fact, of England's destiny in Asia. For no inference in the wide range of historic speculation is better assured than that of an imminent preponderance and probable triumph of France, but for the opportune disarming of this mischievously capable nucleus. Her inveterate hostility, however, to our designs upon the Deccan—which, of course, was perfectly natural, and no more blameworthy than our successful arrest of it—must not be allowed to blind us to the signal merits of her soldiers, not only as military reformers, but as genial civilizers and alert improvers of the plastic native material. The more cause, therefore, to be thankful that we succeeded in stopping an infusion so formidably antagonistic, and to appreciate the alliance which secured for us an invaluable occasion.

Its immediate effect in a junction of our forces with those of Hyderabad, resulting in the defeat and death of Tippoo, may be passed by for the ulterior result with which a chronicle of the Nizam is more specifically concerned—the Partition Treaty, namely (or Treaty of Mysore), in 1799, between the English, the Nizam, and the resuscitated Rajah of Mysore. Under this compact the sovereignty usurped by Tippoo was restored by the joint victors to the legitimate dynasty; but a portion of the reconquered territory, the districts of Gooty and Goorumcundah (since known as Bellary), fell to the share of the Nizam. By a subsidiary treaty with His Highness (bearing date the 12th of October 1800) the British Government engaged to protect his territory against unprovoked hostility by effective addition to the force which he was already bound to maintain, receiving security in a cession of the territory acquired by him under the treaties of 1792 and 1799; while in the event of war between the allies and any third power he covenanted to supplement such force with native troops to the extent of nine thousand horse and six thousand infantry. But this measure of concession was, there is reason to believe, enforced by application of the screw diplomatic, in a private hint to the heir apparent that resistance of the proffered terms might lead to our espousal of a younger brother's pretensions.

As these treaties form the basis of our subsequent relations and dealings with Hyderabad, it is important to obtain as clear an understanding of their import, and of contemporary interpretation, as can be derived from examination of their separate articles, and from the official correspondence of the period. We find, then, a distinct provision (Art. 5, 1799) that the contracting parties mutually and severally cede to the Rajah the government of Mysore; while the 8th article stipulates that the territory set apart for cession to the Mahrattas, *if not so made over* (in certain specified contingencies), shall be divided between the Nizam and the English. To similar partition he would obviously be entitled in the event of a reclamation of Mysore; and the integrity of the latter State in view of the infancy of the Rajah's heir, and of other liabilities, is by no means so assured as to consign this inalienable right of the Nizam to the category of extinct prerogative.

Turning to the official despatches of the time, we find a significant view of his claim to consideration as an independent power in the following extract from a letter of Mr. Edmonstone, the Foreign Secretary :—"The term 'mutual guarantee' "is very comprehensive. The provision is intended for the safety of all—not of "one in particular. It is therefore to be expected that might [?], in the event of "a war, fulfil the stipulations of the 12th Article of the Governor General's "treaty, His Highness's actual share of expense and exertion in military operations "could never bear an exact proportion, but must always be greatly inferior, to "the expense and exertion of the Company; and that, consequently, when "the occasion arrives, all will join for their mutual defence to the utmost of their "power. Can it be thought advisable to presuppose a defect of authority in one "of the Governments to exercise the means of defence which it proposes, and to "ratify it by treaty?" Still more emphatic is a Governor General's declaration, through the same channel :—"It is certain that, with whatsoever fidelity the "Nizam [?] according to the strict letter of the principle laid down in the fourth "paragraph of His Lordship's despatch of the 15th of June, His Highness could in

"no case ever become positively entitled to share equally with the Company in a "partition of conquests. But so rigid an application of that principle was never "in the contemplation of the Governor General. His Lordship is aware that "neither the resources nor the nature of the Nizam's Government admit of His "Highness contributing equally with the Company to the successful prosecution "of a common war; and, consequently, he could never hope for more than the "best exertions in the power of the Nizam to make. These have been accordingly "provided for, by the 12th Article of His Lordship's treaty, to an extent un-"equalled by the stipulations of any former treaty, since by that article His "Highness is bound to apply, as far as possible, the *whole force* of his government "in the common cause. Consequently, such exertions, if honestly made, would "entitle His Highness, on every principle of liberal justice, *to an equal participa-"tion of conquests with the Company.*" Never, surely, was the spirit of an agreement more frankly and more unmistakably avowed, in collation with its strict letter.

The death of Nizam Ali, in August 1803, and of the Minister, Azim, in May 1804, were respectively followed by the undisputed succession of Secunder Jah, and the appointment of Meer Allum, a Minister who had already manifested appreciation of the English alliance. Nearly coincident with these events the Mahratta war was brought to a close by a defensive treaty between the Peishwa and the British Government, securing to the Nizam additional territorial advantages, *including restitution of that district of Berar which has since become the prominent grievance of his descendant.*

A series of factious struggles for supremacy among aspiring courtiers, practically encouraged by their master's personal aversion for Meer Allum, constantly engrossed the attention of our Resident until 1807, when (the Minister having been removed by death the year before) he finally succeeded in reviving something like order, in the nomination of Mooneer-ool-Moolk to the coveted office of Dewan. He was thus enabled to apply the financial control which he had gradually acquired to a thorough reorganization of the Nizam's irregular troops. "In the course of "a few years," we are told by Captain Fraser, "a respectable force was organized "and equipped under the command of British officers, fully equal to any duty for "which they might be required." Now the real truth—shirked, we imagine, by official reticence in this quotation—is that the force in question was enormously in excess of any conceivable need, and so egregiously *over*-officered as to constitute an oppressive and intolerable burden upon the Nizam's resources, in which the germ of his subsequent embarrassments is plainly enough discernible. Even a civilian eye may be expected to widen over the statement (significant, rather, to military readers) that 8 regiments of infantry, 5 of cavalry, and 4 batteries of artillery, with a pioneer company, were "equipped" with five or six Brigadiers at £2,000 per annum, an equal number of Brigade Majors, and other luxuries in proportion! The pioneers, by the way, were chiefly utilized in erection of rest-houses for European travellers, at prices which might astonish even the junior member for Bristol.

The efficiency of the force so improved and recruited, and its vast superiority over the raw Contingent of the Nizam, were first practically tested in the Mahratta war of 1817, ending in 1822 with a fresh treaty, by which the Nizam was released from heavy arrears of tribute transferred to the joint conqueror of the Peishwa. But by this time his pecuniary embarrassment—aggravated by enormous military outlay *in support to the British cause*—had become so serious that the State was on the verge of bankruptcy. With the co-operation of Chundoo Lall, the successor of Mooneer, Sir Charles Metcalfe had gradually economized and developed its resources by introducing European superintendents of revenue, with excellent effect upon the general condition of the country. But the pressure of heavy debt was now threatening to still further embarrass His Highness. The Nizam's dealings with the firm of William Palmer and Company (one of the principal creditors), which had been legalized by British license in 1816, exhibited by November 1823 a balance of 78,70,670 rupees, in addition to 20,00,000 due to the Supreme

Government—too clearly a case for drastic treatment. So the peshcush (or tribute) of seven lacs per annum due to the Nizam on the Northern Circars had to be relinquished in perpetuity for the so-called equivalent of 1,16,66,666 rupees in ready money—in effect, a usurious substitution of *sixteen* years' purchase for the European average of thirty, which would have not only, and permanently, retrieved His Highness's position, but liquidated the claim of the still expectant firm.

Having thus partly squared money matters, Secunder Jah lived on to May 1829, when death made room on the luxurious musnud of Hyderabad for the eldest son, Nasir-ood-Dowlah. Like his three predecessors, this Prince was illegitimate. Indeed, it appears from a recorded avowal of the Minister that "it is not customary among the members of the reigning family to contract marriages"—a specialty which will perhaps commend Hyderabad to Mr. Hepworth Dixon for his next lucrative vacation.

July 13.—Passing on to 1835, we find little in the first six years of the new reign to chronicle, except that, impatient of the control of his revenue under English superintendence, as devised by Sir Charles Metcalfe, the young Nizam had hastened, on accession, to request discontinuance of the system, which was courteously conceded.

The narrative may now, without omission of events material to its purpose, pass on to the comparatively remote period of 1845, by which time the Nizam's financial position—inevitably complicated, as already seen, by enforced extravagance in military outlay—again became a subject of solicitude at Calcutta. During the decade, or so, which is here practically skipped, His Highness had continued to enhance a long-standing claim upon our confidence and good-will by steadfast adherence to English interests, effectually quelling all malcontent disposition in his subjects to take advantage of the strains and perplexities which beset us in that troublous time. Throughout our Affghan, Gwalior, and Punjaub jeopardies the Nizam's unwavering example and active influence were ever on our side, and could hardly have been more emphatically manifest in the tented field. Special credit may also be claimed for the alacrity with which (notwithstanding the implication of an uncle) His Highness promoted the detection and defeat of the Wahabee conspiracy in '39, which, at first ostensibly local, turned out to be part of a ramified confederacy for the overthrow of the British power. Nor should it be left unnoted that his specific right, under the treaty of 1790, to equal division of conquests was distinctly ignored in non-partition of Kurnoul.

The chronicle of the Nizam from '45 to '53 is little more than a register of official correspondence between the Governor-General and the Resident, General Fraser, who (then Colonel) had succeeded Colonel Stewart in '38. As already outlined, it was mainly taken up with remonstrance from head-quarters regarding outstanding arrears and default in the pay of the Contingent, not untempered, however, with candid allowance for its excessive costliness, which, indeed, was palpably condemned in immediately subsequent reduction. For no sooner had we acquired the long-coveted security for discharge of an oppressively enforced obligation than we commenced a downward course in military outlay, ending in a descent to 24 lacs per annum against the 40 which had been previously exacted through more than thirty-three years of unbroken peace; and, as the adequacy of the so reduced force to any emergency was more than sufficiently tested under the terrible strain of the Mutiny, it is simply matter of plain demonstrable account that the Nizam had been needlessly and wrongfully burdened with the sum of those thirty-three years' excess, or, in round numbers, 5,280,000*l*. Nor less carefully suppressed, we may be sure, was the enormous set-off which may be equitably claimed by the Nizam in respect of a steady increase of patronage by nominations to the preposterous staff of the Contingent; although it must not be forgotten, in justice to Lord Dalhousie, that under his administration the abuse was materially abated. His Highness, in short, appears to have been treated (through the medium of smooth official periphrasis) as if he had been a fraudulent unthrift, rather than the practically passive instrument of an ally's exorbitant behests.

The history of the negotiations terminating in an assignment of Berar by the

treaty of '53 is still involved in obscurity, which may be more or less dispelled by the expected Parliamentary return. But an abrupt change at the Residency in the resignation of General Fraser, with other indications, is not unsuggestive of demands in excess of the ultimate mortgage of the district. Guerilla party warfare have been known to call it a cession; and the unscrupulous hardihood might be traceable to a foregone conclusion which the Calcutta Foreign Office could not cheerfully abandon. It is at any rate sufficiently clear that Lord Dalhousie's intemperate hint to the Nizam (which was elicited in the House of Commons), the British power was "able to crush him at its will," is not inconsistent with a stringency of original design in advance of the actual result. In fact, a cession of territory in perpetuity was proposed; but as the substitution of an assignment, and ratification of it by treaty, were the work "of a little month," the overture may be regarded as a *pro formâ* experiment upon approved long-suffering. By this treaty, concluded the 21st of May 1853, the Nizam assigned in trust to the British Government Berar and the border districts down to Sholapore with the Doab between the Kistna and Raichore, the Honourable Company (little dreaming of impending dissolution) agreeing to maintain, *out of His Highness's revenues* an auxiliary force of not less than 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and four batteries of artillery, entitled the Hyderabad Contingent.

Faithful accounts of receipts and expenditure yearly were explicitly promised, together with regular payment to the Nizam of any surplus revenue. He was also released from liability to further levy in time of war, and from immediate payment of the debt. Now, the charge upon this princely revenue, in respect of the Contingent, was gradually reduced, as heretofore stated, to 24 lacs; and 8 lacs (or 4 annas per rupee) was subsequently pronounced by Lord Canning to be *an ample proportion* for civil management. It has, by the way, been publicly asserted and never denied that *two* annas (per rupee collected) was the understanding with which the Nizam made over his possessions in '53, and that such excess of expenditure between '53 and '60 was accepted by him as a set-off against the debt of 50 lacs ostensibly due by His Highness, for liquidation of which we held the Berar districts in trust, or, in other words, the majestic surrender of the bond in '60 was, in point of fact, illusory. But accepting the double haul in '60 as justifiable, the surplus revenue due under treaty to the Nizam should now be yearly at least 18 lacs. Of this enormous sum (multiplied, that is, by the gradual increase in intervening years from 32 lacs to 50) not a single rupee down to the close of last year had found its way to his treasury. The civil management, in fact, has been so over-zealous to ratify its distinctive epithet, in unbounded civility to the nominees of patronage, that the permissive clauses of the treaty have been practically strained into absorption of the gross revenue. This, too, in presence of Lord Canning's recorded admission that the Nizam ought not to be charged more for administration than the cost of his own provinces, or of those under British rule. To these direct results of the assignment of Berar must be added an incidental injustice which materially and permanently aggravated the drain upon a burdened revenue. On assuming the territory we indiscriminately dismissed the native officials, replacing them with appointments of our own. Many of the families thus pitilessly ejected had a traditional (quasi hereditary) claim upon the local magistracy and collectorships; and they were consequently, together with still needier dependants, thrown upon the State, whose pensioners (at the capital) many of them remain to this day, a horde of embarrassing idlers.

Close upon the ratification of this treaty—the signing of which is said to have broken his heart—followed the death of the Minister, Suraj-ool-Moolk, who was immediately succeeded by his nephew, Sálar Jung, the present upright and enlightened premier adviser of the Nizam. Of the importance of his services, alike to his master and to England,—especially during the Mutiny,—a chronicler of the period can hardly write too warmly. Combining with a chivalrous spirit, and a rare cultivation in the arts and learning of many countries beyond his own, that aptitude for politics and administration which marks a born leader of his fellowmen, this genuine Asiatic worthy is probably destined, if spared, to regenerate and

uplift his country, as he has already approved himself her preserver from internal dissension and from irretrievable financial disorder.* The value, too, of a character so high-toned and exemplary in guiding and elevating the aims of other native Ministers is not to be lightly estimated. Next after the health of the Nizam, and certainly not after "the rest of the Royal Family," should certainly stand that of his true Excellency, Salar Jung, as an element of vital import to the State and its foreign relations.

The appointment of Colonel Davidson to the Residency in April 1857, and the death of Nasir-ood-Dowlah in the following May, are the next events of importance; and with the accession of Afzul-ood-Dowlah, the reigning Nizam, arrives the eve of the great Mutiny.

With the incidents of that terrible ordeal this recital is not specially concerned beyond such as illustrate the steadfast, invaluable fidelity of the Nizam and his excellent Minister, together with the signal services of the Hyderabad Contingent—a supremely fortunate combination which, steadying the Deccan on the one hand and despatching swift succour northward on the other, was probably the salvation of British India. The testimony of Captain Fraser on both points is as clear and convincing as authentic knowledge and personal concern can make it. The Contingent, we learn, was first launched against the fortress of Dhar, which by forced marches they reached just after the escape of the rebel garrison, but in time to follow in pursuit. This rapid movement and essential service is reasonably alleged as a claim (still unsatisfied) upon the Dhar booty, especially as it was followed up by the speedy and signal success of overtaking the fugitives, *en route* to Neemuch, and capturing a battery of eight guns (that of Mahidpore) which would otherwise have served the mutineers. This timely arrest certainly prevented a second Cawnpore tragedy at Neemuch, and probably—in crippling the rebel forces at a critical juncture—materially effected the ultimate issue of the war. For the successful result of this, their initiative (known as the action at Rawul), the Nizam's cavalry were ordered an extra (or *batta*) of five rupees a month to each man during the remainder of field service; and it is nothing short of humiliating to have to add that, with a symmetrical coolness peculiar to that sultry clime, the discharge of this impulsive obligation was left to the pliable Nizam. In their junction with Sir Hugh Rose at Saugor and in assisting to force the pass of Muddenpore—at the capture of Talbeit and fall of Jhansi—at the decisive action of Koonch, gained under the fiercest strength of a tropical sun—and in a final demonstration against Tantia Topee;—in each and all were the efficiency and resistless dash of the Contingent conspicuously displayed.† Nor are these brilliant latter-day services without a worthy counterpart in others, long anterior, of their predecessors in the Mahratta war. Those exploits, as well as earlier successes against Tippoo, were duly rewarded by division of acquired territory, in conformity with the treaty of 1790; but in the results of the Mutiny, as in the already noted case of Kurnoul, the effect of that uncancelled compact may be looked for in vain—a contrast deplorably suggestive of greed elated by security.

The incidents available to exemplify the Nizam's fidelity—which, in many ways, appears to have been sorely tried—are generally significant of utmost alacrity, zealously seconded by his Minister (who, *inter alia*, secured for us the devotion of the Arab mercenaries in arrest of mutineers and otherwise), to anticipate and crush the seething disaffection of the mob by condign punishment of ringleaders. This earnest of thorough good-will was specially afforded in precon-

* *Apropos* of his firmness and integrity, it has been rumoured that a recent coolness arose out of his refusal to advance the Nizam some fifty thousand pounds. The truth of the story is questionable; but it is, at any rate, *ben trovato* (or, colloquially, just like him), and significant of credit for inflexible opposition to extravagance.

† In connexion with this memorable campaign may be quoted the testimony borne by an evidently well-informed writer ("Anti-Annexation") on the Army of India, in the *Daily News* of the 25th of December ultimo, who cordially singles out Colonel Abbott, of the Contingent, as a consummate handler of irregular cavalry, with reference to possible employment of such force in the East of Europe.

certed measures * for defence of the Residency, when attacked (on the memorable 17th of July) by a band of Rohilla insurgents, one of whose leaders was shot dead during the repulse ; while the other—Moulvi Alla-ood-deen—was immediately accommodated with a free passage to one of the Andaman islands, where, it is satisfactory to add, he remains. It is moreover on record that Colonel Davidson, with laudable vigilance, caused the Nizam to be narrowly watched, and so ascertained that emissaries had vainly endeavoured to shake his inflexible allegiance.

The loyal devotion of His Highness was finally displayed in ready consent, during the Mutiny, to a counterpoise of suspected danger from the sepoys at Secunderabad by material addition to the British force. The personal and instrumental aid of the Nizam throughout this direst of trials is as clearly and completely evident as the relief of Lucknow or the dethronement of the Great Mogul. How it was recognized—or, rather, how rewarded—is the remaining point for attention.

The usual preliminary conviction that something must be done appears to have been arrived at with moderate expedition. So early as March '58 Colonel Davidson recommended that rewards should be conferred upon the Nizam, and upon certain members of his Court, in recognition of recent services ; and the Governor-General took no more than eleven months for action upon the timely hint. That is to say, in February '59 (Captain Fraser having joined the Residency as Second Assistant in January), His Excellency "had the satisfaction"—the Captain, observe, is for once betrayed into irony—of addressing to our expectant ally the overdue letter of thanks, intimating an intended public mark of acknowledgment on the part of the British Government.

In July '60 the promise was at last fulfilled by formal presentation of English manufactured articles amounting in value to a lac of rupees, or £10,000. To the Nizam's uncle, and to his Minister, Salar Jung, 3,000*l.* each, in the like medium, accompanied in the latter case by the Governor-General's express recognition of "his ability, courage, and firmness," and by the cordial thanks of the Government. Other functionaries also were proportionately gratified. It must not, however, be forgotten that, in return (*satis superque*) for the 10,000*l.* worth of gifts to himself, His Highness forwarded, for the acceptance of the Governor-General, presents valued at 15,000*l.* which are 'quietly inurned' in the Imperial Treasury, against future indulgence in impulsive generosity to other serviceable connexions. The *substantial* return for value received in fidelity and active support was a *formal* remission of the old debt (whose circumstances are fresh in the reader's recollection) of 50 lacs, together with surrender of Dharaseo and Raichore—a fragment of the security assigned in '53—and transfer of Shorapore, which by rebellion of the late Rajah, had nominally reverted to the British Government. Nominally only, because that *suwesthan*, or principality, was a recognized fief of Hyderabad, and we had no valid claim to the lapse thus ostentatiously made over to its rightful owner. Of the Exalted Order of the Star of India, with which His Highness was invested in the following November, the less, perhaps, said the better, as the gift was not only prohibited by a cardinal tenet of his faith, but obnoxious to native feeling and prejudice, affording a mischievous handle for scurrilous placards and other signs of disaffection.†

* Under the able command of Colonel Briggs, on the staff of the Residency, and for many year employed in the Contingent service.

† The delay of this investiture is, for once, attributable to reluctance on the part of the Nizam which it is well known, he finally yielded—after long resistance of the Resident's vicarious importunity—on learning that the honoured name of the late Prince Consort was at the head of the Order. That His Highness, with religious and political reasons "of strong prevailment" to repel him, should have been reconciled and attracted by the simple fact of our lamented Prince's headship is curiously significant of an Oriental appreciation in advance of the insular homage which was reserved, in the main, for his memory. It seems, however, from recent intelligence, that, in spite of all this evidence, we are "at it again" with the Rajah of Travancore, who has lately (in stipulating for a private decoration) evinced the like repugnance. The truth is that—irrespectively of the Koran and its precepts—natives cannot understand our nice gradations of one and the same order; and princes feel affronted and degraded by an attention which *appears* to be impartially bestowed on inferiors. An offer to return Mr. Gladstone to the Court of Common Council free of expense would hardly be a strained analogy. Moreover, the essentially *Christian* purpose and intent of our orders of Knighthood—involving the primary idea of extirpating Mahomedanism—is perfectly understood by these Princes and their nobles ; while, as if to intensify their distaste for the compulsory gift, it is infelicitously described by the Persian word *touk*, signifying a servile collar, or badge of servitude.

Primâ facie, this was a liberal, not to say lavish, arrangement; but the benevolent-uncle aspect of the affair wholly disappears under examination of the supplemental treaty concluded in the same year. For it imperatively exacted a cession of territory on the left bank of the Godavery, worth (reckoning woodland and forest) at least the half-million professedly relinquished in remission of the whole debt, which, however, was really taken out—as formally admitted by Lord Canning—in the extra two annas per rupee for civil management, as agreed in '53. We therefore, *de facto*, remitted with one hand, and griped an equivalent with the other; while the restitution of Dharaseo and Raichore left us secured (for contingent and for civil management) to the extent of 32 lacs, with so much of calculated margin that British management (including manipulation of the surplus) has since raised it to little short of 50. That the Berar commissioners are, in effect, instrumental to a scheme and policy of injustice nowise detracts from the marked ability with which they have administered this vast seed-field, and the substantial improvement which they have produced; in which connection may be appositely cited an emphatic recognition in the *Bombay Times* of the co-operative efforts of the late Resident, Sir George Yule—one of the few civilians who are thoroughly qualified, by peculiar aptitude and length of service, for any post (not excluding the highest) in India. In the preliminary negotiations, moreover, we tried hard—so hard, indeed, that the Nizam was on the point of throwing them up in disgust—to obtain the power of managing Berar through whatsoever agency we might please to select; and, although this experiment was discreetly abandoned (partly, it has been stated, in default of a supple agent), his consent was ultimately extorted, not without undignified higgling, to administration by our Resident at Hyderabad without audit, and with elastic latitude in expenditure.

It is thus apparent that, from first to last, a retrospect of our relations with the Nizam should be carefully avoided by resolute sticklers for the perfection of British rule. Few chapters of its history, it is to be hoped, are so calculated to tax either the credulity of devotees or the versatile audacity of hirelings. Nor are significant indications far to seek that its already sinister look will be seriously smirched by the Parliamentary return in store for them. The omission, for instance, of Colonel's Davidson's "political section," or review, in his published despatch for 1861-62, looks very like the suppression broadly insinuated (nor yet denied) in the *Times of India* of the 3rd of April 1866, and is scarcely accountable on other surmise, inasmuch as the hiatus is peculiar to that year. The obvious inference is that an honest review of recent policy may have proved unpalatable, and that it was quietly pigeon-holed with other dead men's tales.* There is at least as valid reason to suppose that daylight would be deprecated in the case of a long correspondence which must have preceded the final arrangement of '60; for it is notorious that the Resident was so little disposed to effectuate the original scheme (of managing the district *ab extra*) that before he was himself aware of the Government design it had reached the ears of the Nizam. It is, therefore, we repeat, not at all improbable that the treatment which our faithful ally has endured within the last twenty years will be voted uglier and shabbier still before it is quite done with. His claim, to be sure, is strong enough without fishing for shabbiness below the surface; for the salient case of Berar is, *ab initio*, redolent of that taint. The district fell to him, in 1804, as his due share of Mahratta spoil, under the convention of 1790; and to take it back, in trepidation for usurious arrears, was assuredly the reverse of handsome. But, waiving a charge not likely to smite the corporate conscience of diplomacy, it must be finally reiterated that the claim so pressed upon the Nizam is, in equity, fundamentally bad and untenable. The Contingent which we forced him to maintain—in an excess of strength and costliness, on our own subsequently showing, as 40 to 24—expressly contemplated a time of war; whereas it had been maintained at our instance, and kept at our call, through no less than thirty-three

* An accidental delay in preparation of these pages for the press has opportunely reserved them for signal confirmation of the surmise, in two recently published letters—disclosing an abstract of the missing section—for which the reader is referred to p. 22.

peaceful years at the time ('53) of our exacting security for the arrears it had inevitably entailed.

Not wishing to bring down upon this iteration the robust expletive associated with Prince Hal's, the writer forbears to retrace the manœuvring duplicity of '60, and the intervening encroachment upon the terms of that stringent bargain, which have just been treated in detail. Enough, it appears to him, has been cited to fix the Government of India—down to last summer at least—with systematic one-sided reciprocity, and with quasi-chronic disregard of treaty obligations which are patent and unrepealed. Self-condemned, indeed, for retention of Berar stands the India Office, in Lord Halifax's official acknowledgment of the Bhootan treaty. "The existence," he remarks, "of a strong government in the neighbouring states, and the prosperity of their subjects, are among the best securities for the permanent peace of our frontiers. To deprive the Government of a contiguous country of the means of enforcing its authority over its chiefs and functionaries, and of compelling them to execute the engagements which it has entered into for the maintenance of the peace and security of our country, can *in no case* be sound policy. In this view it would not be advisable to impair the sources of the Bhootan State." Substituting Hyderabad for Bhootan, this utterance of abstract wisdom may be fairly claimed as distinctly and logically tending to the restitution of Berar; for, while no candid judge of the situation can doubt that *plus* that fair district the Nizam would easily satisfy our claim for a Contingent at the reduced rate, it is still more certain that our hold of it weakens his executive power and grievously impairs his resources.* To infer the effect of adherence to such treatment on the native populations, and on the policy and temper of their chiefs, is more easy than pleasant; less pleasant still to confront the future which, in default of prompt and ungrudging redress, it is providing for our Indian empire. The day may be nearer at hand than is now discernible to complacent acquiescence in the system (unless stirred by the salutary portent of a new order of Indian Secretaries) when the nobles and gentry of England may find themselves vainly repenting of indifference to the wrongs and plaints of a landed aristocracy at least as ancient as their own.

In the hope that he has moderately succeeded in the primary aim to be readable, the writer now commends to reflection, and, wherever possible, to active sympathy, the monitory lesson of this "abstract and brief chronicle," with the rebuke of misused authority which it too plainly implies. In urging the appeal, he is sensible of present disadvantage in an attitude of patient expectancy which the world is too ready to ignore, and in prediction of dangers less urgent, ostensibly, than such as are sufficient for the day. He will not, however, despair of English opinion, once fairly informed and aroused, as inadequate and helpless to ensure for the weak that measure of justice which, in view of a menacing background, its organs are eager to concede. If full-blooded Swagger, ever the first to come, must needs be first served at the counter of a nation of shopkeepers, it is now, he submits, full time that the patient abiding of the meek be remorsefully beckoned to the front for long overdue attention.

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 15, 1869.—*Just Stewards of a Faithful Ally.*—The following is from a correspondent:—

"It is but little considered that the shelves of our Political Agencies harbour in rarely disturbed dust a vast accumulation of records of our diplomatic relations with many an independent State, bound to the British Government by former treaties, and with numerous dependent feudatories, ensuring, by a power now predominant, the organized control and widely distributed check of territories and populations nearly equal to those under British dominion, and contributing, in that measure, to our security and to that of India in general. Once before, during the later era of the Mogul Empire, has a power similarly paramount for a time existed, but, possessing no elements of coherence and stability it disappeared

* Which nevertheless, do not deter His Highness from munificent support of English educational plans at Hyderabad, and which have recently endured the extra strain of 20,000 mouths fed during the famine.

in the confusion which ensued upon the death of the Emperor Aurungzebe, to be replaced or resumed by our own. There is, therefore, no Political Agency (I repeat) in India from whose archives much valuable information might not be extracted by diligent research. Of one of these, the latest of our acquired dependencies in trust,—the Berars of Hyderabad,—whose sovereign is now the most influential of the native princes of India, I propose to offer a brief sketch, demonstrating, I venture to think, how justly we have, in the main, fulfilled obligations imposed by treaty, or implied in assured ascendancy, thus finally establishing the mutually helpful relation suggested in the head line of this memoir, manifest more particularly in the present very satisfactory arrangement under which the Nizam receives yearly the surplus revenue of his Assigned Districts of Berar. The permanent benefit derived by this dynasty from alliance with us will be best shown by tracing the history of the Court of Hyderabad from its foundation by the ancestors of the present sovereign. It is undoubtedly true, as admitted by Lord Dalhousie in despatches, that for several years the finances of the State were unnecessarily overburdened, but the measures adopted by that sagacious Viceroy resulting in prompt reduction of the standing force, after due provision for officers thrown out of commission, are now bearing fruit, and Sir John Lawrence may be warmly congratulated on being first to pay the Nizam the surplus of nearly £20,000, thus giving effect to the express stipulation and understanding between the then executive contracting parties concerned in the preparation of the treaty of 1800.

"The forecast of a just and statesman-like arrangement is manifest and vindicated in the excellent uses which the Nizam has made of its addition to his resources. Many roads have been opened in parts of his own territory, and the efficiency of all administrative establishments is apparent, compared with what it was some years since. The disadvantage and danger incurred in separation of internal administration and financial management of the country from responsibility for its defence have, in my opinion, contributed more than anything else to the proud and firm position which we now hold in India. In place of anarchy, order prevails, and progressive prosperity is the established result of a mild and beneficent rule. Nor is our sway incompatible with adaptation of received modern ideas. In no quarter is this more apparent than at Hyderabad; and I read with singular satisfaction in a recent issue of the *Friend of India*, whose editor seems latterly better informed of the affairs of that State, that he is satisfied with the march of improvement in the Deccan. Hyderabad, in fact, is, for good or evil, the political centre of India and upon our diplomatic management of that great State must really depend, in great measure, the success and prosperity of the Indian Empire. The Government has a representative there now who has already made a salutary impression upon the native mind, a disposition full of promise for the future. Opportunities will not be wanting for further distinguishing himself at this important post, and of conferring upon India, as upon his country, substantial and fruitful benefits. The story of the Nizams really commences at the period (already noted as a prominent time-mark) of the death of the Emperor Aurungzebe, and the rise of a family so pre-eminent in rank and power among the princes of India is well worth tracing. *Nizam* (you do not require to be told) is a title, not a name. Family names among Mahomedans are unknown, and those by which living families are known bespeak no relation, and have no reference to any held by predecessors. Hussain son of Abdoollah, for instance, is as intelligible as an ordinary Christian compound, but titles or names of birthplaces afford in some cases means of distinction, and in that under notice we find 'Nizam'—part of the original title, Nizam-ool-Moolk or regulator of the State—to have been conferred upon an ancestor of the present Nizam by the Emperor Feroksir so far back as 1713. 'Moolk' in the Mogul imperial scale of dignities, ranks second; so that this ancestor had achieved high rank in a service to which his family (of Tartar extraction) had long been devoted, and in which they rose continuously. For the grandson of the first Nizam attained the dignity of 'Jah,' but his confirmation on the musnud of the

Deccan and other imperial rescripts always recognized the title, Nizam-ool-Moolk, which thus became familiarly known in the history and diplomatic transactions of the period. Much of this history of native India, immediately preceding our own entry on the scene, is curious and interesting enough; and the gradual rise of the Nizam, chequered with intermittent conflict at Delhi, and chronic provincial disturbance, would afford ample material for more space than I can reasonably seek. The Nizam of the period referred to (say, generally, the 17th century) found his most formidable rivals at the Court of Delhi in the Syuds of Basha; and his ascendancy there seems to have nearly coincided with their decline. That was indeed a time for a bold leader, a far-seeing diplomatist, to strike out a pathway for himself, and to find, it might be, a kingdom at the end of it. Thus waited and watched the Nizam-ool-Moolk Asof Jah, for his crowning opportunity, and revolting in Malwa, under pretext of restoring peace to the disturbed Deccan, contrived to obtain possession of the whole country. This adroitly got converted into a confirmed hereditary right by temporary resumption of his administrative duties at Delhi, whence he finally went to the Deccan, finding the empire untenable under the joint shock of Nadir Shah's invasion (from Persia) and irrepressible internal dissensions. Content, however, with actual sovereignty he never assumed its title and insignia. The family, indeed, to the last, professed subordination to the Court of Delhi; and the Nizam's successors continued to be formally confirmed by mandates from the Mogul Emperors. The immunity enjoyed by Nizam-ool-Moolk, in a practical surrender of the Deccan to his rule, appears to have been mainly due to his essential importance as the only available check to the growing power and harassing incursions of the Mahrattas—a constant source of disturbance and alarm to his titular master.

"The evening of his eventful life, whose span is said to have exceeded a century, was spent by the first Nizam with singular retention of extraordinary physical and mental faculties, in his so strangely gained principality, when death closed, in 1748, a career remarkable and prominent in a stirring and productive time.

"Impartial estimates of his character can hardly begrudge his descendants a pride in the founder of their name and renown; for his politic compass and tenacious hold of independent power were unstained by treachery or cruelty; and the later annals of the family are similarly clear of the grosser incidents of conquests. He left them, too, an example of equanimity undaunted in adversity and superior to elation by success. His immediate successor, Nizam Ali Khan, entered upon no undisputed inheritance, and upon far from quiet times. Foremost among formidable competitors for supremacy, and for possession of the Deccan, were the old troublers of Delhi, the Mahrattas. But to enlarge upon their exploits, with the counter-struggles of the Nizam's family, would soon transgress the scope and aim of an unambitious sketch. It is noteworthy, however, that this precarious and assailable tenure of a coveted province led, in process of time, more or less directly, to establishment of the French at its capital, and to that general ascendancy upon which their leaders, Dupleix and Bussy, had long been bent. So early as '55 a resolute but abortive effort to arrest and subvert this growing influence, through a diversion of English aid to Hyderabad, had been made by Lord Clive, but the final checkmate (disallowed to his urgent advice at home) was reserved for his successor, Lord Wellesley.

"In the meantime the Nizam, French support notwithstanding, was getting so hard pressed by his inveterate foes that in 1760 he was compelled under treaty (that of Oodghur) to surrender, in a large slice of his western frontier, a fourth of his revenue, or £620,000 a year. This cession, however, was wholly recovered by the Nizam, as I shall show hereafter, through subsequent alliance with us. Taking advantage of a signal reverse sustained by the Mahrattas at Paniput, the Nizam had retaliated upon Poona, and had exacted from the Peshwas territory valued at £270,000 a year, while in 1763 similar vicissitudes of fortune had left neither side stronger or nearer to durable peace.

"British power, meanwhile, had steadily advanced, mainly through expulsion

of the French from the Northern Circars by Lord Clive's vigilant activity, resulting in our acquisition of those provinces, as conferred upon us by the Emperor of Delhi. The Nizam, again deferring to French instigation, had essayed to thwart us in the Carnatic, with no better result than an abortive campaign, and he was narrowly withheld from attempting recovery of the Circars by an embassy from Madras. This opportune intervention resulted in the first treaty between the two Powers, that of November 12, 1766, which assigned to us the Circars in perpetuity, subject to an annual tribute of five lakhs, the contracting parties being bound to mutual military aid. But now was beginning one fierce and protracted struggle with Hyder Ally of Mysore, another dangerous aspirant to independent sovereignty.

March 18.—"During the early years of the second Nizam's reign Scindiah and the Bhonsla of Nagpore entered into alliance, and assumed a menacing attitude on the Nizam's frontier. This confederacy General Wellesley was ordered to counteract; and, with a view to eventual co-operation with the Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, under General Stevenson, he advanced towards Poona, where he opened communications with Colonel Collins, our Resident at Scindiah's Court. The remonstrances of Collins proving unavailing, he retired from camp on the commencement of hostilities. In the north the battles of Delhi and Laswaree, and those in the Deccan, of Assaye and Argaum, were followed by an overture for peace from the allied chiefs. Now, the real aim of Scindiah's attack on the Nizam was recovery of districts, valued at 34 lacs, which had been successively wrested from the Mahrattas. The resulting gain to the Nizam was therefore a release from this serious liability; and at the close of the campaign he received the country lying between the Ajuntah hills and the river Godavery, together with the extensive districts ceded by the Rajah of Nagpore, situated to the westward of the Wurdah river, and south of the Sathpoora range of hills, which were added to his dominions. The territory then acquired, including Berar, must now yield not less than £750,000, or seventy-five lacs. One of the most important events of the war resulting in this substantial benefit to the Nizam was the complete destruction of Scindiah's regular division, amounting to nearly 40,000 men, while Lord Lake, in the north, was on the track of Holkar; in that quarter, however, our success was not unqualified, being chequered with severe reverses in the retreat of Monson and the raising of the siege of Bhurtpore. Holkar nevertheless had, in 1805, to retreat to his own country.

"Complete reduction of the Mahratta chiefs had now freed the Nizam from all alarm, conferring, too, on the people of the Deccan a tranquillity seldom enjoyed before. This happy change at Hyderabad left the British Government free to concentrate attention upon affairs in progress elsewhere. Runjeet Sing was on the alert from the north-west, Ameer Khan was within a few marches of the Delhi and Agra frontiers, and the Pindarees were disturbing and molesting in all directions. Moreover, our operations against the Goorkhas had not been uniformly successful, and release from anxiety about Hyderabad was therefore opportune and important. After the subversion, in 1818, of the Maratha power, the British Government abandoned all demands for 'chout,' amounting to one-fourth of the Nizam's revenue, ceded to the Mahrattas by the treaty of Oodgheer. The rich province of Berar, as already stated, with other districts of great value, surrendered at the same period by the Nizam's father, had also been formally restored to him. Under anything like vigorous administration during the long tenure of Chundoo Lall, the then Minister at Hyderabad, the State might soon have recovered from the effects of incessant warfare and vicissitude. Sekunder Jah, in short, was but ill-advised. But I am anticipating.

"The new Nizam virtually secluded himself from affairs of state, and so made the position of his first Minister, our old friend, Meer Allum, most onerous and embarrassing. For many years this upright and able man was mainly instrumental in preserving amicable relations between the two powers. To our interest he was always well inclined, remaining throughout the steady friend of England, and loyally attached to the Nizam. But, unfortunately, he was not long spared to discharge the duties of his exalted post. At his death it was conferred upon

Mooneer-ool-Moolk; but Rajah Chundoo Lall remained executive, and on the death of Mooneer became Prime Minister. The irresponsible power now established was speedily and injuriously manifest. Sekunder Jah appears to have wholly abandoned the conduct of affairs, and to have surrendered the country to the management of a Minister who entirely neglected the trust. Of Chundoo Lall, however, it is to be noted that to a certain period none had more clearly recognized the importance and advantage of the English alliance, or more consistently and sedulously laboured to maintain it; but, otherwise reckless, he so yielded to the temptations of a virtually irresponsible position that serious embarrassments began to oppress the State.

"After the settlement which (in 1822) followed the final Mahratta war, and by which we abandoned all vexatious demands in respect of that country, an attempt was made to improve the Nizam's internal administration by introducing English supervision. Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe was now Resident at Hyderabad. This eminent public servant and future statesman was one of that gallant band of mere lads who worked under the immediate superintendence of Lord Wellesley, writing to his dictation, and who, before he was yet twenty, had resigned his appointment at the Court of Scindiah, on account of a difference of opinion with Colonel Collins, an esteemed friend of his own father. In him the civilian garb covered a 'full soldier,' as good and daring as ever discipline turned out. So clad, he mounted the breach at Bhurtpore, and met, with unruffled mien, the onslaught of the Rohilla chief Ameer Khan, who, besmeared with gunpowder, vainly reckoned upon intimidating the young diplomatist. At the still early age of twenty-three he was entrusted with a mission to the Court of Runjeet Sing, to counteract the suspected design of Napoleon and the Russian Autocrat after their memorable conference at Tilsit, where, it is now known, they arranged for co-operation in the East. It was he, too, finally, who, with his handful of sepoys, engaged the fanatics of Umritsur. Transferred to political or administrative action, Sir Charles now devised, in conjunction with Chundoo Lall, a scheme for settlement of the land revenue through the agency of English officers, so as to secure a levy of equitable incidence, and sufficiently permanent to increase the revenue of the State, by extending cultivation and stimulating production. The measure was immediately and largely beneficial. The Minister, however, began to chafe at the bonds in which, as he alleged, the English supervision held him; and there can be no doubt that when its primary purpose—increase of revenue and revival of confidence—had been attained he grew anxious to be rid of it. 'There is not room' (according to a Hindoo proverb which he quoted to Sir Charles Metcalfe) 'for two swords in one scabbard,' and he set himself to demonstrate and realize the truism. It was, of course, impossible for the Resident to remain neutral or passive when differences arose between the district executive and his own superintendents; and consequent discussions too often drifted into acrimony. Supervision specifically arranged for particular ends and junctures was not likely, under divided administration, to be lasting and generally applicable; and ultimately, at the death of Sekunder Jah, and on the accession of his son Nasir-ood-Dowlah, in 1829, the first step of the new Government was to haughtily request immediate removal of all English officers from district posts. This was promptly complied with, but not without stipulation that whenever the terms of settlement remained unexpired the district superintendents should remain to see them fulfilled. Another of the prominent measures of Sir Charles Metcalfe's official term was a final severance from the Nizam of the Northern Circars, which had long been the subject of negotiations and treaties already referred to. Before these and other reforms were resolutely set afoot by Sir Charles, and at a time when the Nizam's resources and credit were *in extremis*, the Minister effected a loan with the house of William Palmer and Co., the particulars of which are given in a Blue Book.

"Lord William Bentinck, now Governor General, was actuated *quoad* the Nizam, by a policy of non-interference; but the independence produced no good, and the system thus practically fostered so failed that by the end of 1835, after

repeated warnings, the Court of Directors were impelled to an emphatic remonstrance which plainly threatened to recommend a change of Ministers at Hyderabad. The Nizam and his advisers were, at last, thoroughly alarmed into trying the expedient of a commission of native officers to rectify provincial abuses. This makeshift proved, as might have been expected, an utter and disastrous failure; and evils already patent became more and more flagrant.

"General Fraser was now Resident at Hyderabad—no unworthy successor, in character and disposition, to Sir Charles Metcalfe, as the world will judge when history comes to be written. He wrote and dictated with singular force and facility; and his scientific attainments were of a high order. Proficient and well read in several languages he had conversational powers which made him an attractive companion. Appointed in 1807 as assistant to the officer who escorted the Mysore Princes to Calcutta, he subsequently served in nearly every military department under the Governors of Madras, and on the personal staff of Sir G. Barlow. He accompanied the expedition to the Isle of France, was made joint commissioner, in 1815, for settlement of French disputes on the Coromandel coast, and—residing in that capacity for many years at Pondicherry—acquired a thorough knowledge of the French language. In 1835 he was Political Agent in Coorg, and Resident at Mysore. In 1836 he went to Travancore, and to Hyderabad immediately afterwards.

"It were tedious and superfluous to trace in detail the downward course which in 1843 ended in the resignation of Chundoo Lall, in the interval of eight years from the first warning administered by the Home Government, and repeated by the Viceroy. Gradually exhausting all available sources of credit, Chundoo Lall may be said to have in effect borrowed three and paid two on his money-raising transactions, submitting at last to usurious rates of interest, by which heavy losses were not only incurred but entailed. Impressed with the urgent necessity for some remedial effort, General Fraser urged upon the Nizam his best counsels to introduce reform. Meanwhile His Highness personally continued on the best terms with our Government. Just as in the case of an English gentleman of large estate who, unfamiliar with management in detail, fondly thinks to dispense with a steward by undertaking the duty himself,—whence, of course, irretrievable confusion,—the Nizam's apology for system utterly broke down. Yet during our Affghan and other entanglements he remained loyally steadfast, in so much that he ordered his own uncle into confinement within the fortress of Golcondah, where he remained until death released him, for complicity in the great Wahabee conspiracy. This conspiracy was fast ramifying throughout Southern India, when General Fraser, receiving intelligence of the danger, ordered a committee of officers to assemble at Hyderabad for defensive inquiry into its objects and proportions.

"The Nizam then was his own Minister, carrying on the duties of the post with no better assistance than that of a subordinate revenue officer, and without the slightest practical knowledge of the country beyond the environs of his own capital, or any experience of ordinary executive business. His few attempts at improvement were futile and abortive, and the upshot (of distress and embarrassment) is readily conceivable. One subject of contention, special and permanent, was steadily growing between the Government of India and the Nizam, namely, the payment of the Contingent, which was now getting more seriously than ever in arrear. Vain were the remonstrances of the Supreme Government, seconded by the diplomatic efforts and great personal influence of General Fraser. The Nizam himself became, at last, weary of the failures of amateur experiments so palpably void of result; and he finally, in '46, appointed Suraj-ool-Moolk, the son of a former Prime Minister, to that so long vacant office. The selection, which was favourably regarded as of good promise by General Fraser, had the approval of the Supreme Government. The new Minister was animated by a cordial desire to do his duty to both his Sovereign and the English Government: but personal jealousies and Court intrigues, subversive alike of patriotic instinct and sense of obligation, were too successful in frustrating his honest aims at reform, which were, moreover, sufficiently nullified by the shiftless indolence of his master.

March 20—"The Nizam, probably again yielding to French influence, was induced at first to support Hyder Ally against us. This overt hostility, however, was not long persevered in, and a neutral, or not unfriendly, attitude led to the conclusion of a second treaty (at Madras) in '68, which modified and eased the terms of tribute for the Circars, but the effect of this compromise was so far from satisfactory that an apparently imminent rupture had to be averted by a readjustment (at Calcutta), through the ambassador of the Nizam, afterwards his Minister and great-grandfather of the present enlightened holder of that high office, Sir Salar Jung. A troubled time, indeed, had arrived, taxing the nerve and foresight of the best and ablest. So trying were its exigence and its vicissitudes that no treaty arrangements could get fairly to work without abrupt disturbance of their bases, and necessity, more or less, for renewal. Inaction, in short, was impossible. The Company craved no accession of territory. On the contrary, instructions were constantly transmitted to their servants to act strictly on the defensive, and to abstain from interference with the native powers. Acting simply within this restriction, and under sheer stress of circumstances, as they arose *ab extra*, we were literally forced into a series of conquests issuing in paramount power. But the policy of self-defence had to encounter a shrewd trial when on the death of Hyder Ally, Tippoo, an embodied exaggeration of his father's vices, and betrayed into further-reaching ambition by reliance on French influence, conceived the design of a universal Mahomed rule over Southern India, and endeavoured to seduce the Nizam into alliance, offensive and defensive, against the English and Mahrattas, as declared foes to Islamism. But Tippoo's revolting barbarities had the one good effect of shocking and repelling his powerful co-religionists, who steadily held aloof from him. Ultimately, in 1790, a tripartite treaty was contracted between the British, the Nizam and the Mahrattas, and the momentous effects of this alliance upon the fortunes of the Mysore tyrant are prominent in familiar history. The Nizam's share of the districts thus acquired amounted to £395,000, the first instalment, in fact, of benefits since accruing to him from the English connection, whose import and dimensions will be more completely apprehended by reference to Lord Wellesley's correspondence in the appendix (p.). In this record we trace the rise, and loyal maintenance on a basis of mutual interest, of a good understanding between the Nizam and the British Government, which, while mutually beneficial, had the specific effect of saving his State from ruinous confusion, and probably of averting extinction.

"In considering the posture of affairs which dictated the tripartite treaty, it must not be forgotten that personal grudges, at feud with fanatic sympathies, complicated the relations of Tippoo and the Nizam. For the former had contemplated a matrimonial alliance at Hyderabad, which was scornfully rejected by a family too proud to listen to the presumptuous adventurer, who never forgave the repulse. It is therefore presumable that even his steadfast hatred of the Mahrattas would not have withheld him from joining them against the Nizam, and, but for a movement against him, Mysore and Mahratta would have coalesced, to certain overthrow of the Nizam's dynasty, followed by partition of his territory between the allied powers, to say nothing of the incentive, all round, to the machinations of French enterprise. It is therefore matter for congratulation that the diplomatic sagacity dominant at that perilous juncture so effectually frustrated the reckless designs of Tippoo. For not only was he separately a match for the Nizam, but his French contingent, true soldiers of fortune, were as ready for a brush with their compatriots at Hyderabad as to be ordered and led elsewhere. Moreover, while his carefully recruited army was thoroughly efficient in equipment and discipline, the Deccan troops were little or no better than an unwieldy rabble, for the old northern element and its spirit was no longer to be found in their ranks. Had Tippoo under these conditions beleaguered the Nizam on his south frontier, there can be no reasonable doubt that the Mahrattas would have hastened to harass him from the north—a combination more than sufficient to crush him; and, indeed, it is far from certain that we could have sustained him against the combined assault of two powers each inconveniently strong. Thus, appraising the situation, we

can now readily see the practical advantage of the alliance, and the special existence of the treaty of 1719. But while, in view and under pressure of a danger common to the three, we succeeded in attracting the Nizam and the Mahrattas to co-operation against Mysore, and in checking for a time their internecine feuds, we could not permanently suppress the tendencies of a dormant animosity too easily aroused to action. For in old treaties between the Nizam and his amiable neighbours they were furnished with a chronic and rankling sore. 'Chout' claimed by the latter was frequently and capriciously evaded by the Nizam's fiscal officers; irregular sallies of Mahratta horse would retaliate upon Deccan villages by seizing their cattle, and there was consequently a steady supply of aggressive border raids. The Government of India decided that neutrality in such warfare must be strictly observed; and the good offices of our envoys at the two Courts to restore and establish peace were freely tendered, without avail. War was at last declared; and the first pitched battle (at Kurdlah) between the belligerents ended in a signal defeat of the Nizam. The fighting in this action was chiefly between the French battalions arrayed on either side, and numerically not far from equal; for the official return assigns to the Mahrattas 38,000 infantry, 73,000 cavalry and 192 guns, to the Nizam 37,700, 44,650 and 108 respectively. Nor was this inferiority in numbers redressed by bravery and fidelity; for, with the exception of his French brigade, the Nizam's entire force abandoned the field, leaving him in the far from impregnable fortress hard by. In this predicament he was forced to surrender districts valued at £350,000 a year, more than what his father had recovered, and to pay down in cash upwards of three millions more, inclusive of the arrears of chout stipulated by the treaty of Oodgheer. Enraged at our neutrality and refusal of assistance on the disastrous occasion, his ear became more than ever inclined to overtures from the French, who, of course, rapidly regained the ascendant; and the British auxiliary force at Hyderabad was speedily replaced by large additions to the French brigades. These troops, the only efficient combatants at Kurdlah, were commanded by Monsieur Raymond, one of the numerous offspring of that stirring time disparagingly classified as adventurers, but not rarely exhibiting the highest administrative capacity. The truth is that Frenchmen in spheres of spontaneous unshackled action have repeatedly displayed the very same qualifications in command as have raised the present head of their nation to the supremacy which he holds, as they similarly served and elevated his predecessor the first Emperor. Candour must freely confess that the ambitious aims of the notables of that warlike race, who, through exceptional prowess and ability, became arbiters of rule and policy, were perfectly natural, and no more obnoxious to censure than was our own success in counteraction. Reviewing multiform evidence of political sagacity and military skill in Bussy, De Boigne, Perron, Jean Baptiste, and other contemporary French commanders, we cannot hesitate to rank with the most eminent of them Raymond of Hyderabad, than whom was never European leader more popular with native levies, nor were troops more effectively disciplined and handled than by him in the service of the Nizam. These, indeed, were the only trustworthy means of mastering disaffection and repressing outbreak in the distracted and rebellious country with which he had to deal. For their maintenance large districts had to be assigned to the care and control of French officers, who discharged the trust not only with fidelity to the sovereign and impartial justice to his subjects, but with results of enduring benefit to both. Under their vicarious régime arsenals for manufacture and storage, together with foundries for cannon, were established and efficiently maintained. In fact, for organization, discipline and equipment, and in the essential of regular pay, the French battalions could challenge comparison with our own, and were consequently loyal to the core, and devoted to the Nizam personally. For the works thus established by Raymond a numerous force of artificers, direct from Europe, was engaged and retained to aid and systematize the employment of native labour. At Hyderabad, for which he had so long wisely planned and so zealously worked, Raymond died on the 25th of March '98, and there, to the present day, his memory is annually preserved and reverenced on the day

of his death by a great religious ceremonial at his tomb, preceded by an assembly of the multitude of memorialists which the anniversary never fails to convene at his old modest home on the bank of the river Moosey (piously kept in repair by one of the most distinguished patrician families of the State), there to gaze upon the uniform of the revered commander, which, with his so honoured memory, has been carefully preserved for solemn display on the anniversary of their loss. Thence they repair to the tomb of the beloved Frenchman with *immortelles* and chaplets of flowers, thus simply and gracefully testifying a profound and abiding sentiment of reverence for him who there rests from his not unfruitful labours.

"Of such a man, at a time so ticklish, at the head of 20,000 picked soldiers, and with avowed disposition in the Nizam to enlist more—of men reared in the atmosphere and traditions of the Revolution, and in fixed antipathy to our race, the Indian Government might well be jealously afraid; and their every movement was therefore narrowly watched. Now communication with the Court, to facilitate any descent of Napoleon upon India, was naturally one of Raymond's cardinal aims. He therefore grudged us possession of the Circars; and with 20,000 men supported by a corresponding naval force he might, with countenance from the Nizam, have easily and sorely perplexed us. Colonel Fitzpatrick, our then Resident at Hyderabad, opposed no objection to the French battalions while subserving the Nizam's interest exclusively. They were indeed necessary to repel the encroachments of the Mahrattas, and to uphold his independent status. But the leader of this formidable contingent, plotting ascendancy for his nation throughout the Deccan, assumed a very different aspect, and certain attempts to supplement his staff by persuading the Nizam to apply for release of our French prisoners of war, under pretext of a deferred exchange, together with his known covert correspondence with his countrymen in Tippoo's service, aroused fresh vigilance and suspicion. For fuller apprehension of this complex peril I recommend reference to the Marquis of Wellesley's despatch of the 12th of August 1798.

"Tippoo was, in a word, revolutionary, while the Nizam was conservative. The latter, with all to lose and nothing to gain, listened to the explanations and disclosures of the British envoy, until his faith in the French began to waver, in so much that he was led to resist an overture from Raymond for recovery of the Circars by a sudden and sharp incursion. Unquestionably England was fortunate in those days in men of highest mark and sagacity for conduct of Indian diplomacy. The attitude of Colonel Fitzpatrick (one of the most distinguished) throughout this juncture was evidently regulated not only by singular intelligence, but by personal regard and active sympathy for the Nizam, the beneficial effect of which cannot be overrated, as mainly conducing to the success of the policy pursued at Hyderabad. These sentiments and sympathies have been fully shared and assiduously cultivated by all his successors. Such continuity (I may call it) of motive and disposition is essentially important at Hyderabad: now more than ever, the young king being a minor, who, when he ascends the musnud in order to assume the government, will need the sympathetic aid and advice of the Resident. To resume my summary of events. While France and England were so nearly balanced in the scale of the Nizam's regard, a serious escapade of his son threw in Raymond's way an opportune temporary advantage. This luckless heir, who had been kept in disgrace under surveillance, escaped from durance, and fled to the fortress of Bider, now celebrated for an exquisite manufacture of iron ore inlaid with silver—a dainty ware which, I may note, attracted the trained eye of the Emperor at the Paris Exhibition, and secured for Hyderabad the honour of exception (in favour of Bider vases) to His Majesty's rule of not accepting gifts of articles sent him. At Bider, then, the prince raised the standard of revolt against his sire and sovereign. He was pursued by the French troops; and the rebellion, which at first looked serious, was suppressed. The actual services of the French in this affair were not perhaps important; but the moral effect of their intervention sufficed to avert a revolution or a civil war. Recalling the attitude of France and our home difficulties at the period, we can readily understand the

persistent energy of British opposition to French influence at Hyderabad. For the danger was far from solitary. All bigoted Mahomedans keenly and actively sympathized with the truculent Sultan of Mysore ; and it is difficult to estimate, or, indeed, to overrate, the embarrassment we should have had to cope with if Tippoo and the Nizam, fortified with their French auxiliaries, had leagued themselves against the English and Mahrattas.

"The triumph of the French party at Hyderabad was apparently culminating in the dismissal of the British Contingent, when, in '98 (as already stated), Monsieur Raymond died. During this long period of vicissitude and alternating influences Meer Allum, the great-grandfather of Sir Salar Jung, continued a staunch adherent of English interest at the Hyderabad Durbar. This was especially fortunate for us at a time when the Minister of the day, who also had always upheld and furthered the English alliance, was in involuntary exile, as a hostage, at Poona. It is noteworthy, by the way, that when the latter returned to Hyderabad he was accompanied by a body of Arabs, the first of the race to gain a footing there, who were some years afterwards recruited by those disbanded at Nagpore, with others who, at the dethronement of the Peshwah, submitted to Sir John Malcolm.

"The Marquis of Wellesley was now Governor-General, and hastened to seize the opportunity afforded by the changed position of affairs. Among his very first acts, indeed, was an overture for a new treaty, under which the Nizam and his dominions should be openly and expressly protected by the British Government—the precise object, all along, of the Nizam's anxiety ; for he had always at heart greater reliance upon the English than upon the French. Moreover, his soundest and most politic advisers had already a presage of the relative values of a strong territorial foundation and a basis of dashing prestige. The price demanded for this substantial guarantee was dismissal of his French battalions, to which the Nizam agreed ; and a treaty to the effect was concluded in September 1798. Already two battalions of our infantry were at Hyderabad, and four others were now ordered up. A formal requisition to the Nizam to disband the French corps was followed by a brief interval of evasive delay. The British force then marched upon the French cantonment, whereupon ensued a mutiny in some of their battalions, moved by suspicion of treachery in their officers, whom, with national alertness, they tied up to the muzzles of loaded guns ; but, this extremity being 'not in the bond,' explanation of the new compact was tendered, the arrested officers were released, and the men politely marched off the ground, leaving behind their arms, cannon and munition. Thus, in the course of a few hours, without so much as a shot in earnest on either side, the so long dreaded French battalions had simply ceased to exist, together with all local appointments held by their officers. The astute contrivance and admirable execution of this remarkable and most opportune manœuvre are without parallel in our Indian history. Had it miscarried, or even stopped short of its signal completeness, the inevitable ensuing campaign against Tippoo might (and probably would) have resulted very differently.

"The imperative reasons for renewal of hostilities with the Mysore disturber are fully exposed in the despatch of Lord Wellesley already referred to, and given in the appendix at p. . Although the Mahrattas were in this case but lukewarm adherents, they were, for obvious reasons, allowed to participate in the distribution of territory which ensued, and which (see the same despatch) yielded the Nizam an equivalent to £240,000. A further treaty (that of 1800), which was the next dictation of Lord Wellesley's far-reaching forecast, definitely specified the engagements thenceforward to subsist between the Nizam and the British Government, formally guaranteeing his State against all assailants. Thus, at last, was the dread of the Mahrattas and Tippoo finally dispelled ; for the first time probably, in a long reign, could the now-failing Nizam realize the relief of absolute and assured protection from both insurgents and external foes. Not long afterwards, in 1803, the Nizam died, and was succeeded by his son Sekunder Jah.

March 23.—"No less than three-quarters of a million was now (in 1846) due

to the British treasury against continued advances for the pay of the Contingent, and for liquidation of this debt the Government of India demanded of the Nizam an assignment of territory, with ulterior view to regularity, and avoidance of fresh arrears. At length, thoroughly aroused and alarmed, His Highness paid off some £400,000, and General Fraser's forbearance to press for assignment, in view of such earnest, received the approval of his Government. The Nizam's energy, however, was but spasmodic or fitful, and fresh accumulation speedily ensued. The present Minister, Sir Salar Jung, was a frequent guest at General Fraser's. Observant beyond his years, he assiduously familiarized himself while yet a youth with our system of administration, commencing his studies under an accomplished gentleman, who is retained to this day as his Private Secretary. Sir Salar Jung conscientiously educates his family for active service in the new career now open and opening. His excellent example has inspired the native landholders with emulation, and many of the nobles are already learning to manage their properties and to administer their districts in greatly improved fashion. One Talookdar, indeed, who is in charge of extensive territory, is actually his own surveyor. But digression is interrupting my narrative.

"General Fraser, who returned to England in '52, must have carried back a keen, though unavailing, regret that his earnest counsels and his zealous efforts to resuscitate the energies and to amplify the resources of the State had been little better than fruitless. Colonel Low, his successor, remained at Hyderabad six months only, when he was summoned to the Council of India. That brief interval, however, saw the long-pending assignment completed. The arrears due to the Contingent having again increased, further negotiation seemed hopeless, and the credit of the Minister was evidently exhausted. It is at least possible that out of private resources and treasure the Nizam could have discharged the debt; but he made no sign, so the Governor-General, finding forbearance and remonstrance alike ineffectual, pressed for execution of what had long, in repeated warnings, impended—namely, assignment of districts for securing the pay of the Contingent, with gradual liquidation of accumulated arrears. Eventually, under date 21st of May 1853, a treaty embodied the details of the arrangement, under which certain districts were specifically assigned, and the management of them was stipulated to remain in the hands of our Resident at the Nizam's Court. This treaty was the last ministerial act of Suraj-ool-Moolk, who had been for some time ailing, and died shortly afterwards, being succeeded by his nephew, Salar Jung, still the able, constant, devoted, and far-seeing Minister of this State. Nasir-ood-Dowlah, whose unfortunate constitutional inaptitude for public affairs co-existed with a gracious disposition to private charity, and with much bountiful kindness to his dependants, died in May 1857, just before the outbreak of the great rebellion, and was succeeded by his son, the late Nizam, at the most momentous period of our Indian history.

"To recite or discuss the events of that period is beyond my present purpose. With reference to Hyderabad, however, in justice to those who were at hand to guide and advise the Durbar, I must notice, in fact I may safely affirm, that when on the 17th of July in that memorable year (after a frantic promulgation of *jehad*, or holy war, on the part of the indigenous Mahomedans of both Southern and Northern India), the Rohillas attacked the Residency, and were repulsed by troops under the command of the late Military Secretary, Colonel Briggs, had the Nizam, untried as he then was, aided the movement, or even openly avowed sympathy with the mutineers, there can be no doubt that any success at Hyderabad would have proved a signal for revolt to the bigoted and fanatic Mahomedan population, not only there, but in all Central, Western, and Southern India, and that our terrible straits elsewhere would have been multiplied and sorely aggravated. For we had at the time but one European corps at Secunderabad, the military station, and camped at Trimulgherry, about two miles from the central arsenal, which must have been left in the charge of native soldiers if attacked from the capital. The action of the Nizam, however, was as closely watched by our Resident as it was by many thousands of bigoted Mahomedans, for the situation was full of perilous liability. Had our merciless assailants triumphed, and a Mahomedan Government been established at Delhi, it would

promptly have called him to account. But the Nizam was firm in his alliance, attracting to our side all that was respectable in his Court and capital. The traditions of the family also, and old memories of rescue from the Mahrattas, were with us, and not inefficacious in our hour of need. The Minister, too, proved a steadfast, loyal, and energetic right hand, in so much that English travellers in the Deccan, at the worst crisis in the Mutiny, were not only unmolested, but treated with a deferential kindness, entirely due to the tone and example of the Court.

"And now for the behaviour of the Hyderabad Contingent. In this force, recollect, are thousands of the same caste as those whose relatives elsewhere were murdering their officers, or marching towards the Mogul standard at Delhi. From these came emissaries, not only to their brethren of the Contingent, with letters and personal entreaties to join, but to the Court itself. The greater portion of the Contingent was presently ordered into the field, and a brigade of all arms was pushed into Central India, where they fought, under Sir Hugh Rose, with bravery and endurance unsurpassed by any corps in the service. With only eighteen hours' warning, *i.e.*, receiving their orders at seven in the morning and starting at midnight of the same day, these troops took the field, and were absent from their homes for fifteen months, remaining the whole of that time under canvas, leaving their own fertile plain of the Deccan behind them, until, after fighting their way inch by inch, they bathed in the holy river at Calpee, after a signal victory obtained over the rebels at that place. Instancing a few of their exploits, I may mention that at Mehidpoor, the seat of former triumph to the Contingent, when they formed a part of Sir John Malcolm's army in 1817, they arrived, after a forced march of sixty miles, in time to rescue an English lady; and finding that the enemy, consisting of the Mehidpoor contingent and the escaped garrison of Dhar, had made away with the Mehidpoor battery and arsenal stores, they immediately, after despatching Mrs. Timmins to the camp of the Bombay column, rattled off in pursuit, the enemy having got several hours' start of them. They overtook the rascals late in the afternoon, about 12 miles distant from Mehidpoor, charged, and captured both battery and stores, cutting up a large number of mutineers, and severing, at a blow, from the enemy most important means of offence and defence, which a week later would assuredly have been in position and used against us when the great battle, which lasted throughout four days, was fought at Mundessoor. The troops, especially the native portion, lived almost entirely on parched grain collected from the fields in the neighbourhood, and immediately submitted to the process of hand manipulation over the fire. It is not my intention to trace here the further exploits of the Hyderabad contingent troops, beyond noticing the fact of their rapid journeys in advance of the main columns they accompanied, returning only to headquarters when a general action was to be fought. On the thousands of miles marched by the cavalry of this force, accompanied often by the infantry and artillery, I need not now dwell. Sir Hugh Rose termed these troops 'the wings of my army.'

"With the restoration of peace came full time for recognizing the Nizam's fidelity and active aid. Presents to the value of £10,000 were made to His Highness, and the Star of India was conferred upon him. The territory transferred in '53 to our management was now yielding more than the requisite revenue, and a new arrangement was accordingly proposed, under which, in 1860, districts of the value of 13 lacs were restored to the Nizam, together with a transfer of the principality of Shorapoor, whose Rajah had been seduced into the rebellion of the Southern Mahratta Country. This acquisition affords an annual surplus of £15,000. We also remitted the entire debt.

"Here again we relinquished to the Nizam £131,000 worth of districts. In Berar the old districts retained by us yielded 24 lacs, the Nizam adding 8 to make up our claim of 32. In Raichore we virtually relinquished 22 lacs; but 13 only, or £130,000, may be reckoned as the actual addition to the Nizam's revenue, as we retained (in lieu of the 8 lacs made over in Raichore) 8 lacs of territory bordering on Berar, which enabled us to consolidate our arrangements in that quarter. As already stated, these Berar districts yielded in 1860 a revenue of 32 lacs, which has

now amounted to nearer 60. This progress speaks well for the Commissioners employed in that province, and better still for the Government which selected them; while highest praise is emphatically due to the late head of the administration in India, under whose orders a surplus so considerable is annually paid to the Nizam's Government.

"I have already noticed that great improvement has taken place in the native administration at Hyderabad. In my estimate of the efforts now being made in that country towards improvement I am supported by an admission on the part of the *Friend of India* to the same purpose while Sir Richard Temple was at Hyderabad. No falling off has occurred since then, and I will briefly state the condition of the country during the past few years and at the present period.

"Sir Salar Jung was appointed, as I have already observed, Prime Minister in 1853. Up to that period, and for a few years subsequently, almost all the districts were held in sebusta, or farm, by Arab chiefs, sahookars and other moneyed and influential individuals. General Fraser's recommendations to his uncle, Suraj-ool-Moolk, to discontinue as soon as possible this objectionable practice of farming the revenue was fresh in his memory; and Sir Salar Jung was fully sensible of the evils of the system, but the remedy could not immediately be applied. There was no public treasury, the State was fearfully in debt, the credit of the Government at its lowest ebb, and, in addition to all this, the contracts had yet some years to run. This state of things prevented the introduction of a better system at once, but the Minister commenced the resumption of districts as soon as he could after his accession to office, and the difficulties he had to encounter were not small. The Nizam was averse to much change, especially such changes as betokened a leaning to our system. The men who held the talooks were among the most powerful and influential in the country. There was a general bad feeling towards us yearly increasing, which culminated in 1857 by a rising in the north. But with all these troubles staring him in the face, this excellent and good man, by his wise and politic measures, curbed the passions of his countrymen, and enlisted on our side the sympathy of those very men against whom he was framing measures in regard to resuming from them a very profitable source of income. To do this, and at such a time, required great firmness, and the success attending his first efforts must be accepted as a fair criterion of the consummate judgment and capacity of His Excellency. In 1861 the districts of Raichore and Dharaseo, with the forfeited suwasthan of Shorapoor, were transferred to the Nizam's Government under the treaty arrangements of that year.

March 25.—"At the time of the transfer of Raichore, Dharaseo and Shorapoor to the Nizam the aggregate amount of the land revenue yielded by them was Rs. 30,41,165. It now amounts to Rs. 36,71,232. No change has been made in the rates of assessment, but the restoration of these districts enabled the Minister to commence his system of reform. In 1863 several of the sebusta talooks having lapsed, they were resumed, redistributed, and formed into zillahs, to each of which a talookdar and an assistant were appointed, with adequate revenue and judicial establishments. About the same period stamps for civil suits were established, and a stamp office opened. In 1864 the Accountant General's Department was separated from the Treasury Department, and a separate officer appointed to each, and with the view to expediting the passing of pay abstracts, contingent bills, &c., a Civil Auditor's office, with suitable establishment, was opened at Hyderabad. These duties were before performed in a perfunctory manner. The old dewanee and foujdaree courts of justice in the city were put on a more efficient footing, and the court for superintending the civil and criminal proceedings of the talookdars and their assistants was also established at the capital. To assist the Minister in the disposal of business a revenue and a judicial secretary were appointed. Engineers have been sent to the districts and placed under the orders of the talookdars, in view to repairing tanks and opening out village roads, as well as keeping those in order that were constructed before the districts were restored. In 1866 the new police, on the constabulary system, was organized, but without any separate head, and it is under the orders of the revenue officers. A court of appeal was established also in

this year at Hyderabad, consisting of a president, five members and a registrar. The revenue and judicial business having increased very much, and as the board could not, from the distance at which it assembled, exercise a very strict control and supervision over the districts, it was determined to form the districts into five divisions, and to appoint a sudder talookdar to each. Accordingly, in 1867, five such officers were nominated. The revenue board was abolished, and in its place an office for the general control of the departments, and for the introduction of a uniform system of management, was established at Hyderabad. The members of this office are liable to be detailed for duty into particular districts when the presence of an officer of this class may be found necessary to report on the progress going on. In the same year the police, which as a temporary measure had been left under the charge of the talookdars, was placed under an Inspector-General and his five assistants. This measure was found necessary owing to the increase of work in all the civil departments.

"The customs, postal and public works have all been reorganized, and an engineering college established at the capital, under Professor Wilkinson, for the instruction of the native youth of Hyderabad. Several roads are in course of construction. One runs north through the grain districts of Maiduck, Indore, Padun, and Nirmull, where it will join the direct communication between Hyderabad and Nagpore; another *viâ* Bidur to Hingoli is also under construction. A very important road is also marked out *viâ* Bohangheer to the Godavery river; about 40 miles of this have already been finished.

"These are among a few of the changes made by the Minister, Sir Salar Jung, who, for persistent and sagacious efforts to reform the administration of his country, claims cordial recognition and unstinted praise, and the intelligence and devotedness with which, beset by innumerable difficulties, he steadily matures his plans,—his strong, unswerving attachment to us, while he neglects not to watch the interests of his own chiefs and people,—and the high mark of his intellectual attainments,—combine to stamp him at this period as the first of administrators in India. To such a man the aid and encouragement of the Resident will be at all times of incalculable value, and that support the Minister now receives at the hands of the gentleman who is accredited to the Durbar.

"Truly a strange retrospect of varied fortunes for both powers is that of the long interval which opens with our own far-back struggle for ascendancy in Hindustan! In the arena where we now command once contended the Nizam, Hyder Ally and the Mahrattas; while prominent in the manifold vicissitude stands out, and will abide, the recollection that he whom we so cordially upheld through the straits and conflict of that chequered time similarly stood by us in our sore need of '57—that His late Highness the Nizam has well approved himself, as the dynasty distinctively remains, our faithful ally."

TIMES OF INDIA, *April* 29, 1869.—*Reminiscences of Hyderabad in* 1853.—The following is from a correspondent:—

"I have been much gratified by the perusal of a series of letters relative to the Hyderabad country which have lately appeared in your journal; and fancy I recognize in them the hand of the writer who in his work 'Our Faithful Ally the Nizam' so ably and clearly narrated the great events which have taken place in that State since the expulsion of the French down to the period when the country came under the administration of its present able Minister. The writer of these letters, formerly in the Political Department (and to which those who know him would gladly see him return), has yet, from his present position at that Court, many advantages and opportunities of forming a true judgment on the course of events in the State, which, from the recent death of the late Nizam and the long minority that must ensue, will become of immense interest and importance to the rest of India.

"In one of the letters the writer mentions that a sum of 40 lakhs was paid by the Minister, Suraj-ool-Moolk, to the Government in part liquidation of the debt contracted on account of the Contingent; but the way in which that sum of

money was raised and the circumstances connected with it have not been given, and, as it may interest your readers, I place the narrative before you. About this time (1853) Suraj-ool-Moolk—to whom the *dolce far niente* style was much more palatable than the arduous and difficult business of the daily durbar, and who [took but little trouble] as long as he made ends meet and carried on the so-called government in any way short of a collapse, and whose *laissez-aller* style had repeatedly called forth the sternest remarks from the Resident, General Fraser, a man who never put off till to-morrow what it was possible to do to-day, and whose active mind and honest industry could ill brook the want of those qualities in another—determined to make an effort to relieve himself and the Resident from the daily indecent and unbecoming squabbling about providing money to meet the daily wants of the Contingent He called to him a man who was not only a personal friend of his own, but one who felt most warmly towards the Hyderabad State and Government, in whose service his whole life had been passed, and who was well aware of the difficulties that were then pressing on the Government. There was no necessity for much deliberation or consultation between them. Ready money, both to pay off the debt to the Imperial Government and to continue to pay regularly the troops of the Contingent (often seven and eight months in arrears), was the only effectual remedy; and this remedy was, from his high character and his great credit with all persons in the Hyderabad country, easily afforded by the person whom the Minister now called to his assistance. For some time there had been an order sternly enforced by the Imperial Government that no European was to be employed in any manner in the civil administration of the Hyderabad country; and it was therefore with much difficulty that means could be devised for aiding the Government without infringing these orders, which, if brought to notice, would have entailed loss, and more than loss, on those so affording assistance. That the Resident was thoroughly a friend to the Hyderabad Government, and would himself help to support any measures beneficial to that Government (if not interfered with from Calcutta), was the only favourable point in the undertaking now about to be entered upon. Upon that the Minister could rely; and [the conviction] that these measures would not be palatable to the Governor-General, and therefore could not be entirely encouraged by the Resident, rendered it impossible to obtain from him that support and advice which would have been so valuable had it been available.

"The measure now adopted for the release of the Minister from his pecuniary difficulties was at once to establish a Government Bank, and capitalists were invited to become shareholders. From the normal state of the insecurity of our investments in the Hyderabad Government, and the laxity and carelessness in repaying any money hitherto advanced by individuals to Government during Chundoo Lall's Ministry, and which when so advanced were generally considered by the Minister as gifts to himself, it was necessary to make such reliable arrangements as would secure those advancing the requisite funds a return of their money, and the usual interest in the mean time. The personal character of the gentleman who was now placed as director of the new establishment was in itself a sufficient guarantee for many native gentlemen and others to offer their money, and could his health and continued residence at Hyderabad as director have been rendered certain little else would have been required. Still it was necessary and politic, for the reasons given above, to have some more tangible security, which was to be ensured by the deposit of part of the State jewels in the custody of the shareholders, and by other arrangements, by which all the collections received from the dewanee lands were to pass through the establishment—an arrangement which, if carried out, would in itself have been of incalculable value to the Government, by putting a stop to the pilfering of the public money which was carried on by the talookdars, in carrying to Government account their collections, after deducting what was termed 'the necessary expenses.' The bank experiment was very popular, and 80 lakhs of rupees were promised, and speedily paid up. Of this sum 40 lakhs were paid to the Government, as mentioned in the letter referred

to above, in part liquidation of the debt; and the rest was expended in making provision for the Contingent's pay and other expenses of the State. Everything seemed to promise a fair result, which would ultimately relieve the State of its pecuniary difficulties. The news of the payment and the hope for the future was of course soon conveyed to the Governor-General, with whose measures and wishes, we are well aware, the favourable turn in Hyderabad affairs anything but ill [?] accorded. A communication reached the Residency directing information to be immediately afforded as to the origin of the measure, and who was the person under whose direction it was carried on, and adding that in the event of his being a European the Hyderabad Government was at once to be desired to turn him out, and pointing out an old order (which still exists) prohibiting any person even coming into the Hyderabad territory without the permission of the Imperial Government, and that the order was to be enforced in this case should it be discovered that any such person was in any way connected with the affairs of the Durbar.

"The Minister was called upon for the information, and the instructions from Calcutta were made known. Consternation everywhere abounded. The persons who had once joined to assist the Durbar with their contributions would only believe that this was a *ruse* to defraud them of their money. As they argued, why should Government interfere with so beneficial an object? And they immediately demanded a refund. This was impossible; the money had been expended, and the instalment of the collection from the talookdars was not due for some months. The gentleman whose conduct had hitherto sustained the whole concern, and who was now ordered to be sent adrift, was besieged, and generously and honestly offered himself, as far as his whole personal means were concerned, as a guarantee for the payment of all in time, and also promised to do what he could with the jewels as a means on which to raise money. The Minister rather enjoyed the fun. He had been for a time relieved of his embarrassments, and made no great exertion to pay even the interest due. He particularly deprecated the idea of either mortgaging or selling the jewels. It was, however, requisite to act at once, that the large sum of money should not be entirely lost to its proprietors, and action was taken.

"At this period the then Resident, General Fraser, having previously sent in his resignation, left Hyderabad, and there was a short interregnum, during which Colonel Davidson conducted the affairs with the Durbar. With much diplomacy the jewels, which had been placed for custody, when the Bank operations commenced, in a house in the Begum Bazaar, were carefully and silently forwarded to Madras, and no news of their flitting reached the Minister until they were over the Kistnah. He then refused to believe it, as the chest in which they were placed was under the charge of a double guard of Arabs and Rohillas, and three locks, of which three different interested parties kept the keys, retained the coffer secure. He wrote to the Resident, but the spoil was already beyond their reach, and the would-be spoiler was despoiled. The jewels were sent to England and *almost* sold, when Suraj-ool-Moolk died, and then, at the urgent request of Salar Jung, who immediately found means to pay off the large amount of interest due, and promised to restore the principal sum within a year's time, they were returned to Hyderabad. This act of Salar Jung, in keeping faith with those to whom his family were so much indebted, and in rendering justice to those who had assisted it, was the first of a series of those princely actions which have gained him, and justly so, such a high reputation, not only with the English Government but with his own fellow-subjects.

"From this narrative you will see another instance of the difficulties the Hyderabad State has had to contend against, and which proves the accuracy of some of the statements made in the letters alluded to. That the Hyderabad Durbar has now a sincere friend in both the Resident and the Imperial Government there can be no doubt, and from the wise measures lately adopted upon the demise of the Nizam there is no necessity to fear anything but success and credit for its Government. There is only one rock upon which the State barge might come to

grief, and that is any attempt at present to place the infant Nizam in the hands of, or in any way under the charge of, European tutors or guardians, or by whatever name you may designate them. The Mysore case, where a goodly old grandpapa has been placed over the boy Rajah, is not a parallel case, and we only hope that the fortune of the child-prince may be left to be developed by such able men as Salar Jung and Shums-ool-Oomrah, whose business it is to attend to it, and with whom to do so the whole Mussulman population of the Deccan would alone be satisfied."

TIMES OF INDIA, *June* 13, 1872.—*British Subjects in Native States.*—A correspondent who signs himself "O" writes to us as follows :—

"Your daily contemporary, in a very fair and impartial article reviewing Captain West's work on the Kolapoor State, steps aside to pay a deserved compliment to the executive ruler of the Hyderabad State, Sir Salar Jung. But, while he admits that in the matter of the recent attempt of the Calcutta authorities to negative that Minister's appointment of our countrymen to peaceful employments, 'it appears hard that such a prohibition should be put in force when the affairs of Hyderabad are under the management of a Minister so friendly to us as Sir Salar Jung,' yet the writer draws from this question which has arisen the extraordinary inference that the occurrence of such a controversy 'shows how precarious our alliances with Native Princes must always be.' Now you would remind your contemporary that our alliance with the Nizam has subsisted without the least symptom of break or change for 100 years ; and the correspondence about employing Europeans could hardly render precarious our alliance with a Prince who 74 years ago, when our power in India was no stronger than his own, at our bidding dismissed all Frenchmen from his service. To his complacency on that occasion is he indebted for the existence of the treaty which requires the 'knowledge and consent of the Company's Government' to his employing Europeans ; and it would, we hesitate not to say (and your contemporary, we doubt not, will here join us), be a base requital on our part for his purging his country of our enemies in 1798 that we should be found wresting the meaning of that most friendly undertaking, in order to prevent his employing our own countrymen to aid him in his career of progress and advancement in 1872. We may agree with your contemporary that 'adventurers from various European countries' should not be allowed to 'find openings in India for gratifying their ambition or hatred of England.' But then Sir Salar Jung has given not the least symptom of employing any such men. As a matter of fact, I believe that no European foreigners are employed at Hyderabad ; and, at all events, there is no doubt whatever that the veto sought recently to be forced on him is directed against the higher classes of our own countrymen, whose services he now finds absolutely necessary to carry out his work of development and progress. It is a curious fact that no objection was ever taken to Sir Salar Jung's action as long as his employment of Europeans only extended to the appointment of cashiered British officers to the command of his troops. What inferences are we to draw from these facts ? As for disaffection, latent or otherwise, to the British power, we do not believe in its existence in Hyderabad in any greater sense than in British territory itself ; and even if it did, can we believe that it would not be vastly checked, while it could not possibly be increased, by the free employment of our fellow-subjects, and by the consequent enlightenment and advancement that must follow ?

"We do not know that the Foreign Office would care to admit that its policy towards our native allies is at *any* time based on, or moulded by, a desire to limit their success, or the efficiency of their internal organization in the cause of progress. But at all events it should, in common prudence, be remembered by us that such a policy is only suitable, or compatible even, with our own selfish interests in time of peace. Much weight should be given to considerations like that which is urged by Lord Canning as recently as 1860 in his Adoption despatch—'Should the day come when India shall be threatened by an external 'enemy, or when the interests of England elsewhere may require that her

'Eastern empire shall incur more than ordinary risk, one of our best mainstays 'will be found in these Native States;' and again in the same document—'Our 'supremacy will never be heartily accepted and respected so long as we leave 'ourselves open to the doubts which are now felt, and which our uncertain policy 'has justified, as to our ultimate intentions towards Native States.'"

TIMES OF INDIA, *June* 24, 1872.—The appointment of Colonel P. S. Lumsden, Quarter Master General of the Indian Forces, as Acting Political Resident at Hyderabad is one so unusual that it challenges remark. We are not aware that Colonel Lumsden has ever filled any political post of importance; but as an accomplished, fortunate, and experienced officer long associated with members of the Supreme Government he has doubtless political ideas of his own, and there need be no doubt of his personal capacity to succeed Mr. Saunders for a while. The most obvious objection to the nomination is that it is an entire supersession of trained political officers, some one of whom had a right to look for the responsible and enviable appointment in the Deccan. We know not how the politicals in the Bengal Services stand just now, whether many men of experience are unemployed; but there must be nearly half-a-dozen Bombay officers thoroughly well qualified and available for the post. Yet not the slightest chance has been afforded them of applying for it. It is scarcely likely, however, that on this ground we should have said much about the unusual appointment, which is, ostensibly, only for three months.

"Our attention is drawn to it more especially by a sinister remark, apparently demi-official, going the round of the press to the effect that certain important (strategic) questions concerning Hyderabad may have to be discussed, which, as it was scarcely needful to assure us, Colonel Lumsden is well qualified to deal with from a military and professional point of view. Of course the public are left to surmise as to what all this may mean. And it will all remain as great a mystery as the correspondence about, and observations on, the Shum Plain, unless some capable and resolute member of Parliament compels the Secretary of State to wring from the Government of India a full explanation of what is meant by this perpetual worrying of, and interference and tampering with, H. H. the Nizam's Government. Only the other day we had to expose the extraordinary stretch of imperial authority by which, falling back on terms of an obsolete treaty, it is sought to deprive the Nizam's administration of the services of a competent European financier whom Sir Salar Jung had engaged to organize the interests and capital accounts of his new State railway. There is some reason to think that this stupid proceeding has been forced on the Foreign Office by another department, the heads of which have a certain personal bias in the matter. But what a comment on our imperial policy that such an incident should have arisen!

"As to the Railway, it is well known that this great and valuable work was made an affliction to H. E. Sir Salar Jung in every possible way; and in connection with its planning and organization our Supreme writers seemed to have exhausted every means in their power to show their distrust of the Nizam's Government, and to hamper and embarrass the Minister. Months were consumed in insisting that the line should take a long circuit, so as to go round by our cantonments instead of direct to Hyderabad; and though we believe that exaction has at length been waived, H. H. the Nizam is expected to make branch lines to our barracks and camp, in order that he and his people may always feel that they are under the British mailed foot. Moreover, we have forced on him our lumbering broad gauge, thereby entailing on the Hyderabad State a continuous and unnecessary waste of resources in working expenses. This also was due to the Simla superstitions about strategic necessities, and partly to the shabby and sordid motive of getting rid of some of our surplus railway stock. These being some of the antecedents in our policy towards the Hyderabad State, the appointment of Col. P. S. Lumsden appears to be indicative of the continued attitude of grudging, distrust, and grasping, which is as unjust towards the Nizam as it is opposed to Her Majesty's royal promises, and unworthy of the British name."

TIMES OF INDIA, *October* 15, 1874.—The political complications at Hyderabad are grave. When speaking of them at the close of last month, we intimated that we were in possession of information of a very startling character relative to the action of the British authorities. We decided, however, not to publish the facts in detail until they had been fully verified, for we were unwilling to attach a stigma to those compromised, so long as a hope remained that it might possibly be undeserved. We were also, we confess, influenced by the consideration that premature publicity might precipitate a crisis which it was highly desirable to avoid, or at least to adjourn. But the motives which induced us to preserve silence hitherto have ceased to operate. The last faint doubt as to the literal correctness of the details of the unworthy intrigue to which we referred has been dissipated, and a partial publicity having been given to some of the facts it becomes our duty to disclose them all in their entirety. As our readers are aware, the claims of the Nizam's Government for the restoration of Berar have been the subject of repeated representations to the Foreign Office at Calcutta. It was, of course, open to the representatives of the British Government to reply to those representations, and, if they were not based upon treaty rights or upon justice, to show that they were without foundation. But the course adopted has practically admitted the validity of the claims. It has been decided not to reply to them at all, and to keep Berar just as if no claims had been put forward for its restitution. It is not, we freely concede, an easy matter for civilian virtue to restore a province for the retention of which no reason of any kind can be given, when such resignation would not only involve the loss of dearly-loved patronage, but, worse still, interfere with promotion among the covenanted generally by necessitating the absorption of the present Berar Commission into the ranks of the service. Such a catastrophe could not be contemplated with calmness by the Indian official mind, and it seems quite natural to men who value patronage more than the honour and highest interests of the Empire to avow plainly that, while they cannot say that the claims to Berar which have been officially put forward by the Nizam's Government are otherwise than well founded, they simply will not give him his districts, and will keep them without reason assigned. They have not only done this, but they have told the Government of the greatest Native State in India that they will not receive any remonstrance relative to the injustice of that decision: a more discreditable position for the Government of India than that thus assumed could not easily be imagined. Having practically admitted the justice of the claims by refusing to discuss them, or to say that they are ill-founded, it has declined to restore to the Nizam a province to which his right is not even contested. Never before has the Government of India placed itself in such a false and undignified position with regard to a Native State. If a blunder be worse than a crime, the next step of the British Government in this miserable affair was worse than the first, for it was in itself both a blunder and a crime of the most serious character. The obligations under which the administration of Sir Salar Jung has laid the British Government in a time of great danger and the utmost alarm are known to all the world. During the Mutiny he, and he alone, prevented the flame of insurrection from spreading across the Deccan to Madras and Bombay. The author of the "Topics for Indian Statesmen" wrote in 1858 of the crisis which had just been passed through—"In Hy-
"derabad the young Minister, Salar Jung, is thoroughly English in his ideas and
"predilections. Hyderabad has been a constant subject of uneasy apprehension,
"and it is not too much to say that nothing but the English feeling of Salar Jung
"has prevented an outbreak in that city. It is well known that treasonable cor-
"respondence was carried on between the people of the city and the troops of the
"cantonment. The Resident actually warned a cavalry regiment on parade that
"he knew of their disloyalty; an attack was made upon the Residency, though
"weak and ill-organised, *and Salar Jung has exposed himself not only to much*
"*suspicion and hatred among the Hyderabad population, but has succeeded in*
"*keeping down insurrection at great personal risk.* Had Hyderabad gone it is
"impossible to say what might have been the consequences! The discovery of

" the plot at Nagpore at the eleventh hour shows how ripe the neighbouring State " was for revolt. It is well known that the Mussulmans of Triplicane were only " waiting the signal of a rising at Hyderabad to put their hands to the harvest : " and there is not a military man with whom I have conversed on the subject who " has not expressed a decided opinion that if Hyderabad had risen we could not " have escaped insurrection at Kurnool, Nagpore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Bangalore, " Madras, Trichinopoly, and other cities ; while it is scarcely possible that the " Bombay Presidency, so much more uneasy as it has proved itself than Madras, " could have escaped the spread of such contagion." Sir Richard Temple also bears testimony that the value of the services rendered by the Nizam and his Minister were " simply priceless."

In rendering us those services Sir Salar Jung earned for himself the mortal enmity of the worst opponents of British influence in Hyderabad. They have never ceased to pursue him with plots, and they have even made him the mark for the bullets of hired assassins. Will it be believed that British officials have degraded themselves by appealing to these anti-British functionaries as allies against him who had become obnoxious to them solely through his fidelity to us ? That is, however, what they have actually done. The principal nobles of Hyderabad, many of whom were known to be disaffected not only to Sir Salar Jung, but to ourselves, were, contrary to all usage, summoned to the Residency, and the Resident, in the presence of the two Regents, addressed them in language the meaning of which could not be mistaken, and has been but too clearly understood by all concerned. Pointing his finger at Sir Salar Jung and the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah, the co-Regent, the Resident stated that they had been repeatedly urging the claims of the Nizam to Berar, but that the Government of India was displeased at the prosecution of those claims. The British Government was determined, said the Resident, not to discuss the question during the minority of the Nizam, and he called upon the nobles present to use all their influence to prevent the claims from being further urged. And, as if to lower the authority of Sir Salar and his co-Regent in the eyes of the nobles, he added that if further remonstrances were submitted by the Regents they would not be received by the British Government. The real character of this proceeding will be understood when we call to mind the fact that the Resident's Administration Report for 1869-70 expressly stated that the rancour and suspicion of the nobles with regard to Sir Salar Jung and the co-Regent formed " an element in the political atmo- " sphere of Hyderabad," and that " it was not thought just to the Minister, or safe " to the stability of his administration, that anything approaching to freedom of inter- " course should take place between the Resident and the other nobles." And so necessary was circumspection " that it had come to pass that, for whole years at " a time, the only members of the Hyderabad Durbar who were ever received at " the Residency were the Minister himself and one or two of his own near relations " or dependants." This thwarting of the Minister's policy by intrigues, the Resident showed, made " his (the Minister's) office doubly difficult to fill," and " his burden a " doubly heavy one to bear, so much so that, to the Resident's knowledge, Sir Salar " Jung felt at times inclined to withdraw from the struggle altogether ; only " there was no one at Hyderabad who was fitted to relieve him of duties which he " performed so admirably."

We may judge what the effect was likely to be when these very intriguers were specially summoned to the Residency to witness the humiliation of those whom they had for years regarded with " rancour and suspicion," and to hear the representative of the British Government appeal to them to use their influence against Sir Salar Jung and his colleague. It is impossible to believe that the Resident would have ventured upon so desperate an attempt to set aside the authority of the Minister, and array against him the whole strength of the anti-British factions, if he had not received instructions from the Foreign Office at Calcutta. What were the terms of those instructions ? Were they formal and precise, or were they conveyed in semi-official hints ? From whom did they emanate ? From some Secretary, doubtless, who is incapable of estimating the political consequences of allowing the people and Princes of India to see that the most loyal amongst them

would be sacrificed by the help and for the profit of the disloyal, the moment some dishonest and temporary advantage could be gained by doing so. For there can be no misconception as to the nature of the manœuvre which has been so shamelessly resorted to. It was an open invitation to the enemies of Sir Salar Jung—who were his enemies because he was our friend—to combine against him, and, in concert with our official representatives, render his position untenable.

It does not, of course, follow that the suggestion will be acted upon in the sense intended. The fanatical elements of the Hyderabad world may combine to render it impossible for the Regent to manifest his British sympathies, but they may—we think it highly probable that they will—proffer him energetic co-operation in prosecuting those claims in respect to Berar which even the Foreign Office does not venture to say are unfounded. The crooked diplomacy so wantonly resorted to would thus give heart and courage to our enemies, and neutralize the influence of a tried friend.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *November* 23, 1874.—For one moment to imagine that the British Resident would deliberately seek "to lower the authority of Sir Salar Jung and his co-Regent in the eyes of the nobles" is a statement not only false in itself, but too absurd to be believed; and the editor of the *Times of India*, if he expects the public to have any confidence in his judgment and discrimination, should have been more cautious and made fuller inquiries before admitting it into his columns. But the last article, which appeared on the 4th instant, is worse than the first, and second too. At its commencement it is a kind of *pibroch* over the melancholy fact that no notice either "formal or informal had been taken of the well-considered statement relative to the intrigues of which Hyderabad has been the centre that we deemed it our duty to publish on the 15th of last month." If the writer had only confined himself to this mourning and lamentation over his own insignificance, and the wisdom of the public press in giving no heed to his rash, injudicious, and garbled statements, he might still have been left to himself and his "miserable comforters." But before the close of the article statements are made so utterly opposed to truth that they are suggestive of nothing but sedition, insurrection, and anarchy amongst the nobles of the Hyderabad State. Thus, for instance, we read—"As to the nobles, they put but one interpretation on the whole transaction. They look upon it as an intimation from the Foreign Office that the position of Regent was practically open to any one of them who would make a bid for British support by guaranteeing that if he was helped into Sir Salar Jung's place nothing more should be heard of the claims of the Nizam to Berar." Again, almost the very next sentence or so, we read—"Hyderabad has since that time teemed with reports, to which even intelligent Europeans have given credence, that the British Government has resolved to stir up the nobility to paralyze the efforts of the Regents to recover Berar, and some go so far as to say that a design was actually rife for changing by British interference the *personnel* of the Regency, and directly displacing Sir Salar Jung himself." Again we read—"To stir up the factious nobles, and frighten the Regents by the prospect of an infinity of humiliations at the hands of British officials, and endless conspiracies hatched by the disaffected with impunity, if not with something like protection, from the paramount power, such is no doubt the extent of the design really entertained." When statements like these occur in the leading columns of a hitherto trustworthy and popular journal, the public naturally conclude the editor would be careful before passing such assertions, and, reasonably enough in the absence of more correct information, they imagine they must be true. But I think I can testify that *not one* of the above statements is true, and that such base designs never entered the head of one of the nobles till they were put there when the articles in question were translated to them by their Moonshees for their information. If the Berar question is to be discussed by the *Times of India* in this wild, insane way, speaking of "factions," "intrigues of the British Government," "conspiracies," "stirring up the nobles to paralyze the efforts of the Regents," and such like choice expressions, without even once entering into the true merits of the case, the public will

soon come to estimate the statements, on this subject at least, at their true worth. The several articles on this matter that have appeared in that journal have been so bitter, partial, and ill-judged that a discriminating public have naturally enough inquired what could have produced the ill-feeling and blind bitter animosity towards the British Government in that hitherto loyal and patriotic paper. And it turns out that "Hyderabad is teeming with reports" (more trustworthy in this case than in others already referred to) that the editor's pen never touched the paper on which the articles in question were written except to make the necessary corrections before sending the MS. to the press; and the real author is suspected to be a person now living in the suburbs of Hyderabad, who formerly held a prominent position here, though in a private capacity, but was summarily dismissed from his appointment for reasons that must have been very satisfactory to his employers before they took so decided a step. Subsequently to this a cause occurred for his bitterest animosity being stirred up against the British Government. Such being the antecedents of the reported author of the articles under notice, "hence these tears." The writer of the articles has not scrupled to avail himself of all the rumours about Hyderabad, real or imagined, that suited his own purpose, and I think it is well the public should be put in possession of one of the least of the rumours on the other side, that they may be better able to determine for themselves whether the "conspiracies," "intrigues," "disaffection of the nobles," "lowering of Sir Salar Jung's influence and character," have their origin in the action of the British Government or in the writer's own fertile brain. And if many more articles of a like character are allowed to appear, both Sir Salar Jung and the *Times of India* will have reason to cry, "save me from my friends."

Into the merits of the Berar question it would be altogether out of place to enter fully in a letter like this. But, to my thinking, for the British Government, in present circumstances, to make over the Berars in the way the *Times of India* suggests would be simply tantamount to a breach of faith and trust on their part. As your readers are all aware, the Berars are held by the British Government in trust for the Nizam for certain specific purposes, and chiefly for the purpose of securing regular payment of that body of troops known as the "Hyderabad Contingent;" and when these claims have been met, and the expense of managing the district has been covered, the surplus amount is handed over to the Nizam's treasury. The British Government are not enriched one rupee by the possession of the Berars, and in no way whatever are they directly benefited by them; but the Berar districts have been benefited and vastly improved by our administration, and the Hyderabad treasury has been enriched by lakhs upon lakhs of rupees, which have been handed over to the Nizam after paying the Contingent and other claims, and covering the expense of administration. The British Government undertook this trust from the predecessor of the present Nizam, who is now a minor, and it would show a total want of fidelity to that trust were they to renounce their obligation until such time as the person on whose behalf they now administer these districts is of age, when he will be legally qualified to relieve them from their obligations. In such circumstances it is not sufficient to declare that Sir Salar Jung is prepared to deposit an amount of money in the hands of Government, the interest of which sum would be sufficient to secure the regular payment of the Contingent. As the Paramount Power, we are bound to have the welfare of all the protected States at heart, and to promote their interests as far as possible. So that even supposing the British Government could at this moment honourably resile from the trust committed to them, there is still another question behind that, which is—would it be for the benefit of the districts, the welfare of the Hyderabad States, and the interest of the young Nizam that they should do anything of the kind? No doubt the Paramount Power has perfect confidence in Sir Salar Jung, and they appreciate highly the wise, judicious, and enlightened administrative abilities he has shown during the long period he has held the office of Minister. But Sir Salar Jung is no immortal, and were he removed or in any way disabled from performing the active duties of his office, who is there about the Court of Hyderabad who could administer the affairs of the Berars with as much

profit and benefit to the Nizam as is now done under British management? There is not one. And were the British Government now to withdraw from their trust, without doubt, in a very short time the districts would be back to the condition they were in before they came under our care. And surely it would be not only a grave political blunder, but a heinous breach of trust, if we had to confess to the Nizam, when he came of age, that we had wilfully resiled from a trust we voluntarily entered into with his predecessor, that the depreciation of the Berar revenue was owing altogether to our withdrawing from that trust, and that we had no better reason to offer for our withdrawing from that trust than a weak sentimental kind of feeling of gratitude for the loyalty of Sir Salar Jung at a period so far back as about the year 1874. In matters of this kind I have not the slightest doubt the public will realize that right and duty and common sense must have the precedence of sentiment.—*Secunderabad correspondent of the "Madras Mail."*

TIMES OF INDIA, *November* 25, 1875.—*The Prince of Wales and the Nizam of the Deccan.*—Messrs. Rogers, Rock & Co., of 56, Friday Street, Agents to the Court of Hyderabad, addressed the following letter to the London *Times* on the 29th ultimo :—

"As many of the articles which have recently appeared in some of your contemporaries upon the subject of the refusal of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales at Bombay have a tendency if not openly to condemn, at least to impute censure upon, the authorities at Hyderabad, and notably upon His Excellency the Mookhtar-ool-Moolk, Sir Salar Jung, may we, as agents to His Highness and in frequent correspondence with his Prime Minister, be permitted the privilege of a small space in the *Times?* The reluctance upon the part of Sir Salar Jung and his co-Regent, Shums-ool-Oomrah, to sanction the young Nizam's undertaking so long a journey, as was contemplated, to meet His Royal Highness, proceeded entirely from the advice given by the physicians in attendance at the Court, and we are sorry that so simple, social, and truthful a reason should have been misconstrued into having any political significance. It is now well known that the youthful Nizam is a child of very delicate constitution and of a highly sensitive temperament, and up to the present time has rarely been beyond the precincts of his own palace, and has never been beyond three miles from the city. It is therefore easy to conceive that the excitement consequent upon such an undertaking as was proposed might be fraught with danger, not only to the person of His Highness, but to the State over which he will one day rule. It should not be forgotten that the life of the young Nizam is as precious to his people as is that of the Prince of Wales to us, and that the future ruler of an Empire equal in territorial area to Great Britain, and possessing a population, without the Berars, of 10,000,000, should be jealously regarded by his subjects. We are sorry to have remarked that some of the articles in question have treated with sneering flippancy and flagrant discourtesy a Power so potential as that of the Deccan, with its 50,000 well-disciplined soldiers and over 500 equipped elephants, which, paraded in battle array, would present no insignificant foe, instead of which we have upon all occasions been able to reckon upon them as friends, and have ever found them such. Can we ever be unmindful of the aid the Nizam rendered us in the Mysore war, and, more recently, the assistance in the late Mutiny, where, 'to quote the words of Sir Richard Temple, the services rendered by the Nizam and his Minister were 'simply priceless,' and that Minister Sir Salar Jung?

"Again, we read in 'Topics for Indian Statesmen,' written in 1858:—

"'In Hyderabad the young Minister, Salar Jung, is thoroughly English in his ideas and predilections. Hyderabad has been a constant subject of uneasy apprehension, and it is not too much to say that nothing but the English feeling of Salar Jung has prevented an outbreak in that city. It is well known that treasonable correspondence was carried on between the people of the city and the troops of the cantonment. The Resident actually warned a cavalry regiment on parade that he knew of their disloyalty; an attack was made upon the Residency, though weak

and ill-organized; and Salar Jung has exposed himself not only to much suspicion and hatred among the Hyderabad population, but has succeeded in keeping down insurrection at great personal risk. Had Hyderabad gone it is impossible to say what might have been the consequences.'

"Truly may we say with Shakespeare :—

> 'No might nor greatness in morality
> Can censure scape; back-wounding calumny
> The whitest virtue strikes. What king so strong
> Can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue?'

"We trust, however, that our feeble efforts to vindicate the character of this truly noble statesman, to deprive the controversy of the sinister motives imputed to it, and place the matter simply before the public in its true light may not be unavailing, and are confident that if the Prince of Wales will depart a little from his programme and pay a visit to Hyderabad he will receive a right royal welcome."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *November* 30, 1875.—The appointment of Sir Richard Meade to act as Resident at Hyderabad during Mr. Saunders' absence on leave is not, we may be sure, intended as a slight to Mr. Saunders. The present Resident has, in his correspondence with Sir Salar Jung, simply given effect to the instructions of the Calcutta Foreign Office; and we know, from the published statement of the Government of India's reasons for dismissing Colonel Phayre from his appointment as Resident at Baroda, that obedience to orders is in Lord Northbrook's eyes the one virtue which covers a multitude of political sins. The selection of Sir Richard Meade to occupy the difficult post of Governor-General's Agent at Hyderabad really betokens, in our opinion, the growth of a conviction in the mind of the Government of India that the best diplomatic talent of the Indian services is required to deal with the ever-recurring embarrassments of its political intercourse with the Nizam. The aid of Sir Richard Meade is always invoked now when the Government of India has some particularly troublesome work to do that requires firm yet delicate handling; and any one who can read the signs of the times must be aware that the relations of the Courts of Calcutta and Hyderabad have been strained almost to the point of breaking on several occasions during the last two years, and that the remarkable ability of Sir Salar Jung makes it necessary for the British Government to have no ordinary man as its representative at the Nizam's capital. Indeed, a man of capacity and ambition would, we think, prefer the post of Resident at Hyderabad to that of Governor of a Presidency. For it is evident that the battle of mediatizing the Native Princes of India must be fought out at Hyderabad; and this is the one imperial piece of work still left for Political Agents to accomplish. The rare qualities of Sir Salar Jung must make the business interesting. Not only is the Nizam's Minister himself a statesman, but it is his singular good fortune to command the support of most of the English newspapers in England and in India, so that the slightest attempt on the part of the Viceroy to treat the Nizam as a mere feudatory of the British Empire at once provokes an explosion of wrath from these high-minded journalists, who cannot bear the thought that the independence of Native Princes should be sacrificed to the lust of dominion of English statesmen and soldiers. Yet nothing is clearer than that the pretensions of the Nizam to be a really independent sovereign must be set aside; and Sir Salar Jung has, we think, made a grave mistake in abandoning his old *rôle* of a friend to British rule, and letting himself be used as the instrument of the conservative party in the Nizam's country, who wish to recover Berar and to create anew a great Mussulman State in Southern India. Although they may not be conscious of the tendency of their own policy, that is really what they are aiming at; and Sir Richard Meade will have no comfortable, but still a very enviable duty to perform in trying to bring them to their senses.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *December* 13, 1875.—The common opinion that Mr. Saunders, C. B., the late Resident at Hyderabad, was forced by the Government of India to resign his appointment because he had made himself

disagreeable to our gracious ally Sir Salar Jung is unquestionably erroneous; for the arrangement that Sir Richard Meade should relieve Mr. Saunders, who wished, on account of his wife's ill-health, to go to England, was concluded some time before Sir Salar Jung, through the agency of the simple-minded *Pall Mall Gazette*, struck a treacherous blow at the reputation of the Resident at his Court. But it is not unlikely that Mr. Saunders may have resigned the service in disgust, on finding that the Government of India would not publish, in his justification, the whole story of the negotiations carried on with reference to the proposed journey of the Nizam to Bombay. Mr. Saunders evidently considers that his confidence has been betrayed and his conduct misrepresented by the publication of the imperfect version of the story which Sir Salar had caused to be printed for private circulation among the editors of friendly newspapers; for he showed his resentment by leaving Hyderabad without exchanging farewells with the Minister or the nobles of the Nizam's Court. His own lips, of course, are sealed; he cannot speak in his own defence; but we may infer from his acts that he thinks he has been treated scurvily by a man to whom he had written with all the frankness of familiar intercourse, never suspecting that his private letters would be treasured up and made use of against him by his correspondent. We are surprised that Mr. Saunders, after having had a few years' practice in the art of shaking hands every day with Briareus—no inapt description, we take it, of the duties of a Resident at Hyderabad—should not have suspected that a trap had been prepared for him by the crafty Minister, whose real sentiments as to the rights and dignity of the Nizam had been laid bare in the correspondence about Berar. But he seems to have thought that Sir Salar Jung was not an accomplice with the nobles and ladies of the zenana, who exaggerated the Nizam's illness because they considered it a degradation for His Highness to leave his capital, and that the Minister would be glad to have a little pressure put upon him by the Resident in order to strengthen his resistance to a palace intrigue. We should account in this way for the urgent tone of letters which Sir Salar, throwing off the mask, suddenly made use of to destroy the Resident's reputation as a diplomatist. Although all is fair in diplomacy, as in love and war, it is natural that Mr. Saunders should have been angry at what he must have accounted the dishonourable conduct of Sir Salar Jung; and he might fairly have expected his vindication at the hands of his own Government, whose instructions he had faithfully carried out. It is not too late for the Government of India to do Mr. Saunders justice; for the acceptance of his resignation has not yet been gazetted, and a few words in the *Gazette* would suffice to show that there is no desire to make him a scapegoat. But a Calcutta contemporary reminds us how Colonel Phayre and Sir D. Forsyth were treated by Lord Northbrook, and it seems to be too probable that Mr. Saunders will share their fate. The Government of India is bent on playing a great game of political hypocrisy in its intercourse with Sir Salar Jung. It knows, or it ought to know, that Minister's true character; but it affects to regard him as the most constant and unselfish friend of the British Government, instead of the ambitious and daring statesman that he really is. Lord Northbrook may therefore fancy he has done a remarkably clever thing in recognizing Sir Salar Jung as an injured innocent, and sacrificing Mr. Saunders to the exigencies of the public service. But such selfish and short-sighted calculations never turn out well. The task of managing Hyderabad will become more and more difficult so long as the public has no clear appreciation of the relations between the Paramount Power and Sir Salar Jung. An independent paper like the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is a hearty advocate of an imperial policy, would, if it could only catch the drift of Hyderabad intrigues, think twice or thrice before lending itself to the support of schemes for destroying the authority of the English in India; and we hope some member of Parliament will, early next session, call for the production not only of the correspondence about the proposed meeting between the Nizam and the Prince of Wales, but of that relating to the restitution of Berar to the sovereign of Hyderabad. A just estimate may then perhaps be formed of the policy of Sir Salar Jung.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *May* 13, 1876.—The former Resident of Hyderabad, Mr. Saunders, was one of those unfortunate men who were thrown overboard by Lord Northbrook whenever His Lordship's diplomacy failed at a point where he was expected to show some signs of strength and vigour. It was the most extraordinary feature in Lord Northbrook's administration that whenever he desired to look vigorous some unfortunate wight of an Englishman was sure to be sacrificed. When Lord Northbrook appeared to be vigorous in Baroda Colonel Phayre was removed; when he felt it necessary to seem vigorous in Burmese affairs he turned round upon his own confidential agent Sir Douglas Forsyth; after the memorable discussion between Sir Salar Jung and the Resident with respect to the question whether the young Nizam should proceed to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales, despite the plea set up on behalf of the boy that he was too delicate to bear the fatigues of a long journey, during which the Government of India was worsted, Lord Northbrook wished to assert his power before the eyes of the world in Hyderabad affairs, and poor Mr. Saunders, His Lordship's own mouthpiece, was dismissed; and again, when affairs in Khelat could no longer be allowed to slide along in a quiet haphazard way, Lord Northbrook once more determined to put on the appearance of a stern and vigorous administrator, and forthwith Colonel Loch was summarily removed from the Superintendentship of the Sind Frontier. It must be confessed that this is not a very creditable style of manufacturing a character for decision and vigour, and we hope, for the credit of Englishmen in India, that Lord Lytton will not in this respect copy the policy of his predecessor. It is a peculiar fact, however, that many of the victims sacrificed to Lord Northbrook's Moloch of vigour in his Tophet of Indian policy subsequently fared very well by getting tolerably good appointments. Colonel Loch is one of these fortunate gentlemen, his appointment to the Hyderabad Contingent being considered one of the prizes of the Bombay services. We are now glad to be able to state that Mr. Saunders is another. After his removal from Hyderabad he went to England full of a bitterness which was natural under the circumstances. Like Colonel Phayre, another discarded Political Agent, he prepared a petition setting forth his grievances, and presented it to Lord Salisbury. And, like Colonel Phayre's petition, Mr. Saunders' was unsuccessful. In both cases, probably, the Secretary of State was determined, for the sake of appearances, to uphold the authority of the Viceroy. Mr. Saunders, however, has after all been rewarded more substantially than his friends thought he would be. Next week he sails from England for India to take up the political charge of Mysore, one of the best appointments in Southern India, and the one which was held by Sir Richard Meade before he was sent to look after Baroda. It is said that Mr. Saunders is to be still further recompensed, for that the powers that be which have knocked him down will probably pick him up again on the Queen's Birthday with a "K.C.S.I." But as matters stand, Mr. Saunders may consider himself fortunate in escaping so comfortably from the results of Lord Northbrook's peculiar policy of vigour.

PIONEER, *July* 15, 1876.—One of the overland papers lately contributed a few words to the further confusion of public ideas on the subject of Mr. Saunders' appointment to Mysore. It was stated that the Government of India had taken special measures to put the dignity of the Resident at Mysore on a level with that of the Resident at Hyderabad. The truth is that officially the two appointments have always ranked on a level. At the time the irritation of feeling about Mr. Saunders first sprang up we gave some explanations on the subject, which had the demerit of being flat and commonplace as compared with the pleasant little scandals which the fancy of some *flâneurs* had grouped round the central event. In this way they may have been forgotten, but we are forced to revive them, as facts will not fluctuate to suit prevailing impressions. The mountain which was made out of the mole-hill question whether the young Nizam should or should not go to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales was supposed to have crushed Mr. Saunders, but we believe the circumstances of his appointment to Mysore had not really anything to do with that over-talked-of difficulty. He went on furlough from Hyderabad, and Sir Richard Meade was appointed, but Lord Northbrook was not willing to have Sir Richard Meade tossed backwards and forwards like a shuttlecock

from one Native State to another, and intimated from the first that Sir Richard would on Mr. Saunders' departure be sent into Hyderabad as the substantive Resident, and not as a *locum tenens*. Of course the impression which the late Government may have formed as to the relative efficiency of the two officers can only be a matter of conjecture, but an objection to needlessly frequent changes in so important a diplomatic office as that of the Resident at Hyderabad is intelligible, to say the least. Mr. Saunders, as every one knows, resented the arrangement, and adopted the unusual course of making a special representation to the Secretary of State. The reply, we hear, was calculated to make him feel sorry he spoke. He was duly appointed, however, to Mysore, and, in order that he might not personally be a loser by the transfer of his services, was permitted to retain a certain allowance not generally paid to the Resident at Mysore, but of which, as Resident at Hyderabad, he had been in the enjoyment for some years. That arrangement, which was, as we understand the matter, contemplated from the beginning, has no doubt given rise to the present story about a redistribution of dignities and emoluments. The concession to Mr. Saunders is quite personal in its application, and would not be continued with another officer.

FRIEND OF INDIA, *August* 5, 1876.—It has been rumoured that the Government of India has some other post in view for Sir Richard Meade than that of Resident at Hyderabad, which some expect will be filled, by and by, by Sir Lewis Pelly. The latter officer in the meantime reverts to his substantive appointment at Rajpootana, thus relieving Mr. A. Lyall, who goes on furlough for six months. In present circumstances the post of Resident at Hyderabad is even more important than usual. Our dealings with this State will attract the eager attention of every Court in India, and will indicate to every native of the country the principles on which we are to deal with the feudatories of the Empire.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *September* 16, 1876.—The minds of a good many people are being exercised by the question whether the Nizam will attend the Imperial Durbar at Delhi or not. Our correspondent at Hyderabad says he has good authority for stating that it has been decided that His Highness shall proceed to Delhi should the state of his health permit him to undertake the journey. This decision is but natural. There are peculiar circumstances which, if they do not compel the presence of the ruler of Hyderabad to join his brother-princes in doing honour to the Empress of India, at any rate suggest that it might be detrimental to his best interests if he on this occasion hesitated in responding to the invitation which has already been issued by the Viceroy to the Native Princes of India. Various reasons recommend the adoption of the course the Nizam has determined upon. In the first place, Sir Salar Jung has just returned from a tour in England, where he was *fêted* and honoured as if he were a prince of the royal blood, and it is but natural that to express his gratitude for this brilliant reception he should throw in the weight of his opinion in support of the Nizam's attendance at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi; even though the visit of His Highness were carried out at the expense of a little pride and some lofty feelings of superiority. Then there is that little episode that occurred about this time last year in reference to the young Nizam meeting H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Bombay, which terminated so unpleasantly for Mr. Saunders, the late Resident, and led to his removal from Hyderabad. Though in that episode Sir Salar Jung came out with flying colours, yet perhaps a second edition of it might not have so agreeable a *finale*. That there may still be a soreness on the part of the British Government in reference to this incident would not perhaps surprise many; neither would it to hear that Sir Salar Jung is anxious to remove any traces of ill-humour that may still remain. Lastly, if the restitution of the Berars is ever to be an accomplished fact any concession on the score of dignity that could now be made would not be too dear. That, in the opinion of not a few ignorant and prejudiced persons in Hyderabad, imbued with peculiar notions of the rank and station of their ruler, the position of H. H. the Nizam will be considerably compromised if he goes to Delhi, it would be useless to deny. In vain would these people search into the traditions of Hyderabad for any precedent for a Nizam

going out of his dominions, even to meet a foreign prince, much less to his attending a Durbar under conditions which, as in the present case, will show indisputably the relation he stands in to the Paramount Power. Yet there can be no escape this time from the inevitable *nuzzur*, the presentation of which will conclusively establish his position as a feudatory prince in relation to the British Government, and may also dispel the delusion of a few credulous people in England, who persistently addressed the practical ruler of Hyderabad as an ally of the Empress of India. It was the knowledge of the existence of this feeling of wounded pride, and the assumption that it had a great deal to do with bringing about the "inability" of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales at Bombay, that led Mr. Saunders to make light of the illness from which the Nizam was said to suffer at the time, and to enter into that correspondence which subsequently compromised him. But the mistake many made was to imagine that Sir Salar Jung was also actuated by such feelings. It was paying but a poor compliment to his sagacity and foresight, which would have led him to see that the encouragement of a false feeling of pride would probably damage a cause the interests of which he has had much at heart, and to which his life and ambition are said to be devoted.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *October* 16, 1877.—A suggestive account has been communicated to an up-country newspaper of the installation of the Nawab Amir-i-Kabir Shums-ool-Oomra as co-Regent of the State of Hyderabad with Sir Salar Jung, during the minority of the Nizam. The Nawab's elder brother died some time ago, and it was rumoured in some of the native papers, and generally expected, that the Government of India would show its confidence in Sir Salar Jung by leaving that Minister to govern Hyderabad without the help of any coadjutor. The question whether this would not be the best course to take seems to have undergone a good deal of discussion, and the reasons which induced the Government, perhaps reluctantly, to answer it in the negative may be inferred from a passage in the Resident's speech at the ceremony of installation, in which Sir Richard Meade expressed a hope that the new Regent and Sir Salar Jung would see the wisdom of "subordinating whatever personal "differences might have formerly existed between them to the interests of His High-"ness the Nizam and his people, and to the necessities of good government, which "could only be ensured by their cordial co-operation with one another." The Amir-i-Kabir's family is chief among the old nobility, who have always chafed under the rule of Sir Salar Jung; and it seems to have been considered by the Government of India that the only way of effectually conciliating this powerful party was to give them a representative in the councils of the palace and a share in the custody of the person of their sovereign. But the strangest incident of the ceremony was the admission by the Resident that "reports were current to the effect that the "appointment of the Nawab Amir-i-Kabir was but a commencement of a system of "extended interference on the part of the British Government in the administration "of the Hyderabad State." Of course these reports were quite groundless, and the Resident's explicit denial of their accuracy is said to have given "evident satisfac-"tion" to all who were present at the durbar. But what strikes one as curious is that whereas formerly Sir Salar Jung was distrusted by all the enemies of the British Government and champions of the independence of native rule at Hyderabad, because he was supposed to be entirely devoted to the Paramount Power, now apparently he is regarded as the only man competent and willing to make a stand against British interference; and the appointment of a colleague whom he is bound to consult in affairs of importance is looked upon as an attempt on the part of the Government of India to check and thwart him. Can it be the case that the relations between the Government of India and Sir Salar Jung have recently been put on quite a new footing?

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *November* 17, 1877.—We commented some time ago on the evidence afforded by a published address of Sir Richard Meade, on the occasion of the appointment of a new co-Regent at Hyderabad, that the estrangement which has for months, we might almost say for years, existed between the Government of India and Sir Salar Jung is of a very serious

character, and seems to grow continually more bitter and intense instead of being softened by time. The Government of India has now taken a step which can leave no doubt as to the feelings with which it regards Sir Salar Jung's conduct, for it has summarily dismissed Mr. Oliphant, the Hyderabad Minister's trusted and confidential Private Secretary, from the Nizam's service, on the ground that he has proved himself to be a bad adviser for Sir Salar, as he has been instrumental in prolonging controversies which have been very embarrassing to the British Government. There can be no question as to the treaty right of the Government of India to exclude Europeans from the Nizam's service ; and our own opinion is that this is a power which the Government ought to possess and to exercise in case of need, or Native States would soon become the happy hunting grounds of European adventurers, who might endanger the maintenance throughout India of the paramount authority of Queen Victoria. Mr. Oliphant was not engaged by Sir Salar Jung till the Government of India had expressly sanctioned the appointment, and the same Government can at will withdraw the permission thus accorded. There is something, however, so shocking to the love of individual liberty of Englishmen unaccustomed to Imperial ways in the arbitrary dismissal of a gentleman of Mr. Oliphant's high character and ability from the Nizam's service that a very full explanation of the reasons assigned by the Government of India for having recourse to this extreme measure will be demanded by the English public ; and this demand will be made with greater urgency when it becomes known that Sir Salar Jung, the " enlightened Indian statesman" of the English press, has parted with Mr. Oliphant most reluctantly and with much pain, after having remonstrated against the peremptory order of the Government of India and been told by the Resident that it was final and admitted of no discussion. Can the Government of India, then, plead in their justification that the necessity for Mr. Oliphant's dismissal was so imperious as to leave them no choice but to inflict on Sir Salar Jung this most galling personal humiliation ?

To answer this question we must go back to the period of Mr. Oliphant's engagement, some eighteen months ago, and briefly relate what has happened with regard to Hyderabad politics since that time. None of our readers can have forgotten the memorable rupture between Sir Salar Jung and the Calcutta Foreign Office just before the Prince of Wales arrived in India, or the signal triumph Sir Salar Jung achieved over the too confiding Mr. Saunders by publishing correspondence from which it appeared as if the Government of India had tried to bully the Minister into sending the little Nizam down to Bombay, in spite of the boy's bad health, to do homage to the Prince. The Prince himself, the Duke of Sutherland, and nearly all His Royal Highness's companions were incensed at the treatment Sir Salar Jung had received, and tried to atone for it by showing him the most flattering attentions ; and in personal intercourse Sir Salar's charming manner and superior intelligence naturally deepened the impression his clever letters had made. Subsequently the visit to England was determined upon, and Mr. Oliphant, who was then at home, was engaged to meet Sir Salar Jung in Paris and take up the duties of his office. We have not learnt that any conditions were imposed by the Indian Government on Mr. Oliphant's acceptance of the post of Private Secretary, though it is obvious that such a precaution ought to have been taken. But the influence of the Prince of Wales was then all-powerful, and it was hoped that a little judicious petting would reconcile Sir Salar Jung to the withholding of the Berars ; so probably no difficulty was put in the way of the Minister's employment of a Secretary who, it was hoped, would give no trouble. Although, however, Sir Salar made no formal attempt in England to reopen the Berar question, his friends took care that the India Office should know the restoration of that territory was still the most cherished desire of his heart ; and so much pressure was brought to bear on the Secretary of State that His Lordship took the extraordinary course of voluntarily writing a letter to Sir Salar Jung to the effect that a fresh application for the transfer of Berar back to the Nizam's Government might be sent in on the Minister's return to India. Lord Salisbury seems, however, with characteristic recklessness, not to have told the Viceroy he had written this compromising letter ; so that when, just before setting out for Delhi to attend the Imperial Assemblage, Sir Salar Jung handed to Sir Richard Meade, the British

Resident at Hyderabad, a long State paper written by Mr. Oliphant, in which the demand that Berar should be given back was very clearly and fully renewed, the Government of India could set no bounds to its wrath. According to common report in the Delhi Camp, Sir Salar Jung was accused of having renewed his suit at a most inopportune time, and of having set an example to the representatives of Native States of disrespect for, if not even of absolute disloyalty to, the Paramount Power ; and, though he cleared himself by producing Lord Salisbury's letter, he was almost openly slighted by the Viceroy. The incident of presenting him with a silver medal instead of a gold one was only one out of several which were talked about by the camp gossips, and which caused some Anglo-Indian officials to remark that they were glad Sir Salar Jung had been at last taught to "know his place." One of these incidents, we believe, had reference to the use of the word "Suzerain," which Sir Salar declined to employ in speaking of the Queen's claim to the loyalty of the Nizam, though he fully admitted Her Majesty's supremacy. It is said that Sir Salar consulted Mr. Oliphant as to the real meaning of the term suzerain, and probably the interpretation put upon it by the Secretary did not please the Government of India. This, we fancy, was the beginning of Mr. Oliphant's troubles. After his return to Hyderabad from Delhi, Sir Salar Jung had written out, for the information of his powerful friends in England, a statement of the indignities offered to him at Delhi ; and in this instance again Mr. Oliphant offended, since he put the statement into shape. It is no doubt most objectionable that Native Princes or their Ministers should secretly correspond with high personages at home for the purpose of upsetting the Government of India; but, unless it can be shown that Mr. Oliphant did more than conscientiously fulfil the instructions of Sir Salar Jung he should not personally be blamed for this correspondence. The letters were Sir Salar Jung's, not Mr. Oliphant's. It is not as if the latter gentleman had personally set on foot an agitation against the Government ; he was merely an instrument, and it should have been foreseen, when his engagement as Private Secretary was sanctioned, that he would necessarily have work of this kind to do.

Finally, a few months ago, yet another dispute broke out between the Government of India and Sir Salar Jung. The Minister's old colleague in the Regency of Hyderabad died, and the question arose if the Minister should not be appointed sole Regent. He himself was anxious to act alone, because, as he frankly said, he had an invincible distrust of the only man, the Nawab Amir-i-Kabir, who could be nominated co-Regent. The Government of India, however, after a good deal of hesitation, determined not to leave the administration of the Hyderabad State entirely in Sir Salar Jung's hands, and the Resident was directed to instal the Amir-i-Kabeer. Sir Salar, we believe, pushed resistance to the verge of an absolute refusal, and even went so far as to declare that he would have resigned, only, having been appointed Minister by the Nizam's grandfather, he thought it his duty to remain in office till the young Prince came of age ; but ultimately he submitted, and the orders of the Government of India were carried out. The Resident appears to have believed that Sir Salar had been encouraged in his resistance to the appointment of a co-Regent by his Secretary, Mr. Oliphant, and the Viceroy consequently directed that that gentleman should be dismissed. But can any one who knows Sir Salar Jung believe that he is the man to be guided by a Secretary? His strong character and clear intellect qualify him to use other men, not to be used by them ; and we shall be greatly surprised if it turns out that the ex-Private-Secretary ever went beyond his duty of putting his master's instructions into decent English. Mr. Oliphant has therefore been treated cruelly and unjustly if he has been dismissed on the mere suspicion that he may have been the contriver of some of the Government of India's embarrassments. That Government may now find it inconvenient to let Sir Salar Jung employ an active, clever, and well-educated English gentleman as a Private Secretary; but if this be the case it should be stated in plain words that fault is found with the office and not with the man. At present Mr. Oliphant is dismissed apparently on the charge of having acted disloyally towards the British Government, and we have no hesitation in saying that this charge must be unfounded.

This unfortunate affair will, however, have consequences affecting a far wider

range of interests than the mere personal fortunes of Mr. Oliphant. Although many persons may have guessed that there was something very much amiss at Hyderabad, only the initiated few have clearly understood that the relations between the Government of India and Sir Salar Jung have really gone from bad to worse since Sir Richard Meade succeeded Mr. Saunders. The breach is now, we fear, too wide and deep ever to be effectually healed. We do not wish to blame Sir Richard Meade for this result, but we certainly think that the Government of India has treated Sir Salar Jung very injudiciously. Our own opinion has always been, and still is, that for no consideration should the British Government consent to restore Berar to the Nizam. But Sir Salar Jung is placed in a very peculiar position; being bound, as he conceives, to satisfy public opinion in Hyderabad by making every possible effort to recover the lost province; and it is quite conceivable that if he ceased his applications to be allowed to pay off the mortgage on Berar his authority would be so grievously shaken as to undo all his work of many years as a vigorous and progressive administrator. Such a man, for twenty years the trusted and honoured friend of the English rulers of India, is at least entitled to a fair hearing. It is not right that he should be angrily told to hold his tongue, or that his letters should remain for months and years unanswered. We should have thought it an easy thing for the Government to give a very complete and satisfactory explanation of its reasons for believing that the making over of Berar to the Nizam would be injurious not only to the prosperity of the State of Hyderabad, but to the interest of the whole Empire; and a plain statement of this kind would have been the best possible mode of checking the incessant intrigues of the clique of capitalists and speculators with whom it seems to be supposed that Sir Salar has unfortunately allied himself, and who have their agents not only in Hyderabad and Bombay and on the London Stock Exchange, but at the India Office and among members of Parliament. Till the Government answers Sir Salar Jung's arguments and appeals it gives him a good excuse for continuing a mischievous agitation; and then one quarrel leads to another, till it seems possible that the Nizam's Minister may be converted from a devoted friend into one of the most formidable enemies the English have ever had in India. We fully admit the extreme folly of the excessive attentions lavished on Sir Salar in England; but let any one try to put himself in the Minister's place, and think how bitter must have been his mortification, after being honoured as if he were an independent Prince by the highest society in England, to come out here and be slighted and snubbed, and reminded that he is, after all, a mere nominee of the British Government, and can be removed if he gives too much trouble. To strike at him now through his Private Secretary, and by dismissing Mr. Oliphant to punish the Minister, seems to us an act of petty vindictiveness which must excite the indignation of every generous mind. If Sir Salar Jung was too much honoured in England that is no reason why he should be dishonoured in India, and the general verdict on the conduct of the Government of India in this matter will be that it is worthy rather of spoilt children than of the magnanimous rulers of a great Empire.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *December* 25, 1877.—*Sir Salar Jung and the Anagoondy Succession Case.*—A correspondent at Secunderabad writes to us as follows under date the 22nd instant:—

"It was with mingled feelings of surprise and amusement I read a telegram from Bellary published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 10th instant and headed 'Collision between the British Government and the Nizam on the Anagoondy Succession,' with your remarks thereon, that 'if Sir Salar Jung's 'conduct is accurately described the matter may have a serious result.' Your Bellary correspondent has evidently been making a mountain of a molehill. Whether any action on behalf of the Nizam's Government, as described in his telegram, did actually take place or not, I am unable to state, but from certain papers in connection with the Anagoondy Succession Case which passed through my hands I can say without hesitation that if Sir Salar Jung did order the dispossession of Nursinraj he did no more than what he doubtless held to be right, and in respect to which he was most probably advised by the law officers of the Government.

At any rate, it would be absurd to invest the matter with the significance attached to it by the telegram alluded to above. Your correspondent has made the important assumption that Nursinraj was the rightful heir, whereas at best the matter may be considered to be enveloped in doubt. The facts of the case are very simple; and as it involves a nice point of law, besides furnishing another instance of its glorious uncertainty, I shall not hesitate to give a short sketch of the case. One Trimulrao, the Rajah of Anagoondy, died some years ago, leaving two sons, the eldest of whom, Yenkatramraj, on the death of his father, succeeded to the Zemindaree. This Rajah died five years ago, and left a widow, a daughter, and a brother as his heirs. In accordance with the Hindoo Law, the family being undivided, the brother succeeded to the ancestral property, which he held for so short a period that he died before the sunnud from the Nizam's Government recognizing him as heir could be received. On his death, he having left no issue, his widow and the widow of his predecessor (Yenkatramraj) became the rival claimants. The British Government strangely took the part of the widow of Yenkatramraj, and gave her permission to nominate an heir. Her choice fell upon one Nursinraj, the son of Trimulrao's sister, a person who clearly, according to the Hindoo Law, could have no claim to the Zemindaree. The British Government recognised him as the heir, and requested the Nizam's Government to do the same. This the latter has hitherto refused to do, and it seems to me very rightly so; for, taking entirely a legal view of the matter, the widow of Kissen Deo Raj, the younger son of Trimulrao, has, according to Hindoo Law, the prior claim to the property, her husband having been the last incumbent of the Zemindaree. Even if sole possession was not to be allowed her, the two Governments ought either to have given her permission to adopt an heir, or at any rate should have taken her consent to the adoption if made by another. Neither course was followed, and she has been left out entirely in the cold; a stranger being, contrary to the Hindoo Law, placed in possession of the large estates. But what appears to me most extraordinary is the fact that the Board of Revenue, in support of its views, has cited three cases which, as may be seen by any one interested in the matter, uphold on the contrary the decision of the Nizam's Government (case of Girdharee Lall, 12 Moore's Ind. App., p. 449, and two others to be found in II. Bengal Law Rep., p. 28, and VI. Mad. H. C. Rep., p. 78). These cases show clearly that the Board of Revenue was wrong in giving a preference to the widow of Yenkatramraj, and support the view of the Nizam's Government that the widow of Kissen Deo Raj, the last holder of the Zemindaree, ought to receive permission to adopt an heir. However, the facts as reported in the telegram of your Bellary correspondent, whether true or not, cannot have the serious consequences predicted by him. It seems to me to be simply a difference of opinion between the two Governments on a point of law, which may be settled without anything serious happening."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 1, 1878.—*The Government of India and Sir Salar Jung.*—A correspondent who signs himself "Bombay Resident" writes to us as follows :—"I chanced to take a book from a library table a few days ago, 'Bell's Empire in India,' and, as I skimmed over the pages, I came upon a passage which to me appears very significant in connection with the recent despotic act of the Government of India towards Sir Salar Jung's Private Secretary.

"As I believe Mr. Oliphant resided for some years in Bombay prior to his recent appointment, and I have little doubt has many friends here, and as probably many of your readers have friends in the employment of Native States, I shall give the extract from Bell for their benefit. Evans Bell wrote in 1861 :—

"'But notwithstanding the ability and skill of our representative at Hyderabad, and those good intentions towards the Nizam's Government for which I give him full credit, I suspect that, in common with almost all our officials of the old school, those who at present occupy the most important places, he would consider any reform to be dearly purchased by any measure that should render the Native Prince and his Ministers less dependent upon the Resident for information, less

amenable to his authoritative suggestions. I suspect that he, and most of his compeers at other courts, would be terribly jealous and impatient of educated and enlightened natives. The fact is that according to the accepted traditional language of our Indian political officers all consultations at a native court to which the Resident is not privy, and of which he has not expressed his approval, are called "intrigues." Every man, whatever his rank may be, who has access to the Prince or the Minister, and who is supposed to have an opinion of his own, or to give advice contrary to that of the Resident, is said to be "a man of an intriguing and turbulent disposition."

"'The frequency of such irregular consultations, the disturbing action of such interloping individuals, would be incalculably increased by placing Hindoos or Mahomedans brought up and trained in a British atmosphere of legal order and social freedom in a position where they could make themselves heard by the rulers of a native principality.

"'An old-fashioned Resident would shudder at the mere supposition that the advice of natives might be asked instead of his, perhaps accepted and acted on in preference to his; and that reliance might be placed on their experience of Presidency affairs, and their knowledge of our laws and system of government, which ought to have depended only on his assurances and instructions. An impression, not the less strong for being vague and unreasonable, would be fixed in the old gentleman's mind, that such partial independence of his advice and freedom from his dictation must be injurious to British power and influence.

"'He would feel that his occupation was gone.'

"The passage has reference to the author's hobby of the advantages to be gained through the introduction by the India Government of well-qualified natives to fill high positions in Native States.

"I have heard it stated that Sir Salar Jung has introduced four or five of such gentlemen from the north to various posts of responsibility, but it would be interesting to learn how far their presence in Hyderabad is viewed by the Resident as an advantage to the Nizam's Government, or as a disadvantage to the India Government? And if, as is reported, Sir Salar Jung's Private Secretary has been removed because he was considered a bad adviser, Evans Bell's foreshadowings may be correct. The Resident of the day may have arrived at a conclusion similar to that which the author imputes to an old-fashioned Resident—'he would feel that his occupation was gone' so long as Salar Jung's trusted adviser remained on the scene.

"How far it is probable that a Minister of Sir Salar Jung's calibre and experience would lean on the advice of his Private Secretary, or how far it is possible that any other person than the statesman and his secretary could know where advice was asked and where given, are questions which must demand answers at some future time.

"It has also been stated that the Nizam's Minister has received material aid from his Private Secretary in pressing on the notice of the India Government his claims and grievances, and that the Minister's friends and correspondents in England have been enlightened by the quill of the now famous Private Secretary.

"If these charges are correct, I think I am only uttering public opinion in this city by saying that in so doing Mr. Oliphant is to be esteemed as an Englishman and as a man. If he had not thrown his whole heart and soul into his work would he have been worthy of the name of a British subject? On the other hand, if in his vocation he has instigated or framed or copied any compositions which can be termed disloyal it is high time that they should be called for in the House of Commons; and if truths have been penned which have lighted the fire of indignation on the hearth of the Calcutta Foreign Office let them be made public.

"I have seen that the unfortunate Minister, who must of course be the target at which this *pis-aller* stroke of policy is aimed, has been blamed for renewing his demands for the restitution of rights to which he considers the Nizam is entitled.

"I cannot tell if it is really true that the Minister's conduct in so acting has given offence to the Calcutta Foreign Office, but if it is the case there must be

some bad strain, certainly not English, in the blood of the men so offended ; or, is there any terrible *dénouement* likely to arise from sifting the records in the Calcutta Foreign Office, which would peremptorily call for those claims to be recognized ?

" Has any reason yet been assigned for making the Nizam's State, or the Minister as its head, an exception to the rule which obtains in all countries, 'if you don't ask you won't get'? and if not, why should the naughty-child rule be observed instead, 'if you ask you shan't have'?

" Has the India Government ever given a reason for refusing his request, or has the pith of the Indian Government's refusals always been 'shan't'? See what Vattel says on the subject of not asking if you have a claim :—'But if the nation that is protected, or that has placed itself in subjection on certain conditions, does not resist the encroachments of that power from which it has sought support, if it makes no opposition to them, if it preserves a profound silence when it might and ought to speak, its patient acquiescence becomes in length of time a tacit consent that legitimates the rights of the usurper. There would be no stability in the affairs of men, and especially in those of nations, if long possession accompanied by the silence of the persons concerned did not produce a degree of right. But it must be observed that silence in order to show tacit consent ought to be voluntary. If the inferior nation proves that violence and fear prevented its giving testimonies of its opposition, nothing can be concluded from its silence, which therefore gives no right to the usurper.'

" As the Minister's brain and heart, wherein the claims lie closely guarded, are unassailable, is it thought that by producing mortification in his hand, through the summary dismissal of his Private Secretary, the unassailable fortress will become enfeebled ? I have not come forward as a defender of Sir Salar Jung, or of Mr. Oliphant: I have no doubt in either case each is able to take care of himself ; but I do think that the recent proceedings of the Viceroy in Council with regard to that gentleman and the State in whose service he has been employed render it incumbent on all Englishmen to have a care.

" The liberty of the British subject and the honour of his Government are dear to all Englishmen, and it behoves them to watch lest the arbitrary proceedings of a despotic Government turn loyal supporters into soured intriguers, and the people of friendly well-conducted States into turbulent mobs. A body of time-serving diplomats, be they veterans or novices, may easily concoct schemes for glossing over their so-called 'foreign' policy, but it rests with the British nation to determine if such policy is foreign or natural to Englishmen.

Vive, vale ; si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti ; si non, his utere mecum.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 7, 1878.—*Sir Salar Jung and the Anagoondy Succession Case.*—Our correspondent at Secunderabad writes to us under date the 2nd instant:—

" The amount of harm that might be caused by a telegram heedlessly sent to, or a paragraph carelessly written for, any of the leading papers in India will find a good illustration in the last London letter of the correspondent of the *Pioneer*. Says the correspondent—'A recent newspaper extract from, I believe, the *Bombay Gazette* respecting the attitude of Sir Salar Jung towards the Indian Government on the subject of the Maharajaship of Anagoondy has evoked considerable comment here ;' and he then goes on to read a homily to the native princes in general and Sir Salar Jung in particular. When there is a dearth of news it is easy enough to provide matter for the columns of a paper by making the native princes of India a target for the ill-natured remarks of a writer ; but on this occasion, at any rate, the London correspondent of the *Pioneer* will find he has shot rather wide from the mark, for the 'extract' on which his criticism on the conduct of the native princes of India is based has no foundation whatever in fact. The letter of your Secunderabad correspondent published in the *Gazette* of the 25th December states the facts of the 'Anagoondy Succession Case' in its true

bearings. It clearly shows that the dispute between the British and the Nizam's Government is not of a political nature, that it is simply a difference of opinion on a point of law as to who is to succeed to a Maharajaship the last incumbent of which died about five years ago; and that even if Sir Salar Jung had taken the action which he is said to have done by your 'Bellary correspondent' the matter is not of such importance as to cause a collision between the two Governments. I can, however, now state on good authority that your 'Bellary correspondent' was entirely misinformed on the matter—unfortunately so, as his telegram has caused a good deal of mischief. The Nizam's Government, though holding that the nominee of the British Government is not the rightful heir, has hitherto taken no steps to dispossess him; and, in fact, nothing whatever has occurred which could give any colour to the telegram published in the *Gazette* of the 10th December, which has evoked comment not only in India, but also in England. Sir Salar Jung some time ago informed the Resident what were the views of his law officers on the case, and that the very precedents cited by the Board of Revenue in support of their decision confirmed the correctness of the opinions expressed by the Nizam's Government. The papers in connexion with this case were ultimately submitted by the Government of Madras to the High Court of the Presidency; and the Judges, I believe, have expressed themselves more in favour of the decision of Sir Salar Jung than of that of the Board of Revenue. But yet the Madras Government has taken no steps to withdraw from the position it had originally assumed, and which clearly appears to be untenable. It would not be at all derogatory to the dignity of the British Government to cancel its previous order, and carry out the decision of Sir Salar Jung should that be found to be correct; I hope, therefore, this course will soon be adopted."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 14, 1878.—*The Prince of Wales and Sir Salar Jung.*—It has been somewhere stated that, both in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Oliphant and on other occasions, the action of Sir Salar Jung has been largely due to the support he has received from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who, it has been alleged, has used his personal influence in the Minister's behalf, and has also received valuable presents from Sir Salar and acknowledged them by a cordial telegram. The attention of the Prince of Wales has been attracted to these statements, and he has desired that they may be flatly contradicted. In view of the great care which His Royal Highness has always taken to avoid all interference with political complications, the supposition that he would for a moment lend his personal influence to aid any attempt to embarrass Her Majesty's Government is one that His Royal Highness would naturally be most anxious to disavow, and as it is not usual for members of the Royal family to accept presents from native dignitaries save through the regular channels of the Government of India his wish to contradict this portion of the *canard* will be readily understood. In the peculiar circumstances of this country, where such false statements might be used by designing persons to mislead loyal native chiefs, this authoritative contradiction may seem to be not without its value.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *February* 15, 1878.—*The Prince of Wales and Sir Salar Jung.*—The official paragraph concerning the relation between the Prince of Wales and Sir Salar Jung, which has been communicated to the principal Indian newspapers by the Government of India and was published by us yesterday, will excite much curious speculation. The writer of the paragraph has with some dexterity coupled statements that have a good deal of truth in them with statements that are obviously false, in order to cover with a general denial all the rumours that have ascribed Sir Salar Jung's defiant attitude towards the Government of India to a confident belief entertained by the Nizam's Minister that he could always count upon the friendly and influential protection of the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness has desired, we are told, that a flat contradiction should be given to statements that he has used his influence in the Minister's behalf, "and has also received valuable presents from Sir Salar and acknowledged them by a cordial telegram." These

two statements are quite distinct from one another, and have no necessary connexion ; and the latter of the two is altogether new to us. We have never seen such a statement put forward in any Indian newspaper, and we must assume that it has been lately made by some journal in England. We recollect that there was some discussion, at the time of the Prince's visit, as to the political expediency of allowing His Royal Highness to receive from Native Chiefs presents far more valuable than those he gave them in return, as the effect of such an unequal exchange of gifts would be to persuade the chiefs that they had placed the Heir to the Throne under an obligation to view their grievances with a kindly eye. This was a fair question for discussion, and it involved no disrespect for the Prince himself,—who, it was assumed, would act rightly,—but only had reference to considerations of equity in the dealings of the Government of India with the Native Chiefs. The argument used was simply this, that the chiefs should not be allowed to give presents of great value from a motive not of loyal affection, but of the gratitude which consists in the hope of favours to come. The statement now spoken of, however, seems to refer to some incident which is supposed to have happened lately, for the "acknowledgment by a cordial telegram" would have been unnecessary if the presents had been offered either while the Prince was in India or while Sir Salar Jung was in England. We are not surprised at the indignation with which His Royal Highness repels a charge which imputes to him conduct so unworthy of his high position ; and we can say in all sincerity that his denial of such an accusation was hardly needed to convince the public in India as well as in England that in this matter he must have been grossly maligned.

With regard to the other statement which is flatly contradicted, that Sir Salar Jung has relied on the influence of the Prince of Wales to support his pretensions and shield him from the wrath of the Government of India, our readers will not require to be told that the official contradiction is aimed at the *Bombay Gazette*. In our earlier comments on the dismissal of Mr. Oliphant we took the opportunity of expressing the opinion that "the extraordinary civilities lavished on Sir Salar Jung by the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, and other high personages at home have had much to do with creating the present difficulty, as these civilities suggested to Sir Salar that he might at any time bring to bear powerful influence at home to secure his own objects, and overrule the decisions of the Government of India ;" and in a subsequent article we wrote :—"We sincerely hope that the result of the discussion will be to make great personages at home understand that it is treason to the State to enter into secret relations with Native Princes who have disputes of the gravest political character with the Government of India, but we fear that this is too much to expect from a Parliament in which statesmen have frequently of late years rivalled one another in subserviency to the Court, and have forgotten apparently that the highest and holiest duty of all Englishmen, above even that of being loyal to individual members of the Royal family, is to be loyal to the country and the empire." We also maintained that the Oliphant affair had "arisen entirely out of the ill-judged meddling of the Prince of Wales and other high personages at home in Indian politics." This shaft struck home, for the *Army and Navy Gazette* had a few weeks ago an inspired paragraph rebuking us for our impertinence ; and now the Prince of Wales himself has come forward to declare that he has always taken great care to avoid all interference with political complications, and that he would not for a moment lend his personal influence to aid any attempt to embarrass Her Majesty's Government. Of course, His Royal Highness would not do so consciously ; but our opinion remains unaltered that the injudicious attentions paid by the Prince and his most intimate friends, first in Bombay and afterwards in London, to the Nizam's Minister, who was notoriously all the time at feud with the Government of India, have been the main cause of the widening of the breach between that Government and Sir Salar Jung. Nor is that merely the opinion of the *Bombay Gazette*. We only deserve credit for having had the courage to put into plain language the thoughts of all Anglo-Indians who understand anything of the art of governing this country. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* echoed our words the other day in his telegram

in which he described Sir Salar Jung as "relying on the condescension shown to him by distinguished personages in England." It may suit the *Army and Navy Gazette* to deny that eminent Anglo-Indians remonstrated with the Prince's friends, if not with the Prince himself, when Sir Salar received as flattering a reception in London as if he were an independent Sovereign, and not the Minister of a Native Prince, who had gone to England to fight against the Government of India; but we speak of what we know when we say that such remonstrances were made, and, though we do not wish to compromise the servants of the Crown by mentioning their names, we might add that there are many high officials in India who have made no secret of their indignation at the mistake made by the Prince in lavishing such attentions on Sir Salar Jung. We are, however, quite satisfied with the effect of the observations which we thought it our duty to make in the public interest, and even in the interest of the Prince of Wales himself. We may have given mortal offence to His Royal Highness, and we are of course repudiated by the Government, to which we have rendered a signal service by our plain speaking; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have put a stop to a line of conduct which must have ultimately injured the Prince's character and worked much mischief in this country.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *June* 18, 1878.—Hyderabad, from its power and the character of the statesman who practically manages its affairs, must always be interesting to Anglo-Indians, and we therefore wish to point out that Sir Salar Jung has no easy time of it with the people over whom he rules. Like all native States, Hyderabad contains plenty of intriguers and malcontents who are always ready to give trouble if they cannot get into Government employment. The ambition of most people who live under native rule is not to work honestly for a living, but to live at the expense of other people by currying favour with the Prince or his courtiers and getting a public situation from them. This fact represents one of the greatest difficulties which Sir Salar Jung has to contend with. He dares scarcely attempt reforms without incurring the enmity of a lot of interested people, who set themselves at once to thwart him in his schemes. He and his co-administrator work well enough together for all practical purposes, although there is no genuine sympathy or community of thought or action between them. One of the greatest bones of contention in Hyderabad is the employment of foreigners and men from Oudh and the North-West Provinces. Sir Salar Jung prefers to choose his own men to carry out the work for which he is responsible, and he chooses these outsiders evidently because he thinks he cannot get the talent and ability he constantly requires about him in Hyderabad. His colleague in the Government, an old-fashioned Mahomedan, who loves his own people and the pleasure of patronizing them, not so much for the service they are able to do the State as for the amount of private satisfaction they are able to afford him, either by obsequious conduct or by zeal in obstructing a rival, hates the system, and by doing so has gained considerable popularity. It would indeed appear as if nothing had done so much to weaken the hold which Sir Salar Jung undoubtedly had at one time upon the affections of his people as this preference of foreigners to the exclusion of Hyderabadees. It is alleged that the majority of these foreigners are free-thinkers, men without religion, lovers of strong drinks, and anything but contemners of the flesh of swine, that subject of the peculiar detestation of all orthodox Mahomedans. They are nicknamed by the jealous Hyderabadees "Natives," and being much more intelligent than the Hyderabadees the "Natives" do not take any pains to conceal their contempt for them. It may be imagined how they are loved, and what a store of bad feeling is gathering up, perhaps to burst some day in a catastrophe. In Verona, if one faction in a private feud "bit his thumb" at the other faction there used to be a fight, and if we are to accept "Romeo and Juliet" as an authentic record there must have been a good deal of thumb-biting and duelling between the adherents of the Capulets and Montagues; so in Hyderabad, if the "Natives" do not behave

better, by being less contemptuous, their "biting their thumbs" at the Hyderabadees will certainly end in a serious quarrel. Indeed there are not wanting observers of political affairs in Hyderabad who say that a revolution is not far distant, when the popular indignation will find vent and send the "Natives" to the wall, while at the same time Sir Salar's policy will be discredited in proportion as that of his conservative joint administrator will be applauded. Such an event would of course have a very serious effect on Sir Salar Jung's future attempts to govern Hyderabad successfully on liberal principles.

Another source of jealousy in Hyderabad is the up-bringing of the young Nizam. The old-fashioned party of Mahomedans—that is to say, the portion that is most intolerant of English interference—naturally wish him to be brought up as much like themselves as possible, and in their eyes the English tutor is simply an invention of the English devil. The more moderate and intelligent party, at the head of which Salar Jung is, desire to give the Nizam every opportunity of becoming a thoroughly enlightened Prince with a liberal knowledge of the English language, English politics, and English sports. Like the young Gaekwar, the Nizam is said already to be quite a prodigy in aptitude, and if Sir Salar were a man of administrative reports like Sir Madhava Row the world would be told a wonderful tale about the Nizam's temper, habits, and educational progress. It is certain that he is wonderfully sharp and intelligent, and that, in addition to riding, driving, and shooting with regular rifles instead of popguns, he delights the station with the game he plays at lawn tennis. All this is just as it should be, for it is desirable that the Nizam should be a man as well as a sovereign. But, as in the case of the young Gaekwar and every other native princeling, there is a rock ahead in the career of the Nizam. He is approaching the period of adolescence, and already the most gigantic preparations are on the carpet to provide the boy with more wives than any sane man would wish to marry if he valued his peace of mind. According to report, he will soon be in a position to be compared with Solomon or any other "too much married" man of the East. The period of greatest danger in his life will be when he gets into the zenana. That is the time when his well-wishers will feel the greatest anxiety about him. Of course the Government of India would rather he would not marry until his mind has become "set" and he has acquired good sound principles; but so long as native States and customs are what they are, no matter how well the British Government may wish a feudatory princeling, it has to stand helplessly by, see him pass into the zenana with a crowd of women, and be content with hoping that he will not emerge from it again a vicious and effeminate man, a slave to passion, and a ruler reckless of the good of his people. When the Nizam marries, undoubtedly an attempt will be made through the influences of the zenana to bias his mind in the direction of the narrow and prejudiced conservative nobles of Hyderabad. If the boy has strong natural good sense he will resist these influences, but as it would require an exceptionally strong mind to enable a youth to rise superior to the blandishments of a score or two of bejewelled and fascinating Dalilahs in a seraglio, the Nizam's well-wishers must frankly acknowledge that there is a period of great danger ahead, a period in which all the good he has already acquired under careful tuition may be undone by the intrigues of the zenana, when his mind will be led by women more remarkable for voluptuousness and ambitious desires than for intelligence, and more attached to the old-fashioned institutions of their relatives than to English codes of integrity and education, which they know nothing about. It may be taken for granted that Sir Salar Jung will do all in his power to inculcate the boy's mind with strong prejudices upon the question of the retrocession of the Berars, but as this is a subject which, from the point of view of an astute Mahomedan Minister, is a perfectly legitimate one for careful consideration by a budding Nizam, this will not be so dangerous as the inculcation of the opinions which are held by the adherents of Sir Salar's co-administrator. These opinions are bigoted to a degree, and are not remarkable for any warm attachment to Englishmen and the English Government in India, and it is easy to imagine how they could be imbibed by the Nizam if the

"conservatives" skilfully administered them through the fascinating *houris* of the zenana. However, we may hope for the best. Perhaps the Nizam will survive the dangers of the zenana and ascend the throne as good and intelligent a ruler as at the present moment, when he is, as it were, standing at the threshold of his seraglio, he gives promise of being. The foundation of education which has already been laid in his mind may enable him after all to look with aversion upon the counsels of those ignorant and prejudiced nobles who hate English education and all civilized modes of government."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *November* 5, 1878.—While we are willing and anxious to give Sir Salar Jung and his colleague in the regency of Hyderabad the greatest credit for the promptness with which they have placed at the disposal of the Government of India all the resources of the Nizam's dominions for a war against the Ameer of Cabul, we must observe that the aid thus volunteered is rather moral than material. Undoubtedly the fact that the rulers of the chief Mahomedan State in India have made common cause with the English in this quarrel will carry considerable weight at both St. Petersburg and Constantinople, and will have a tranquillizing effect on the feelings of the great body of Indian Mussulmans; and it adds to the importance of Sir Salar Jung's declaration of good will that the Nizam's Minister, in his letter to Sir Richard Meade, has used quite frankly and of his own accord the term "Paramount Power," which he found so objectionable two years ago, in speaking of the British Government, and that he now appears to have forgotten his old grudges, and to be eager to seize an opportunity of showing how loyal he has always been at heart. As regards, however, the military co-operation of Hyderabad in wars undertaken by the Government of India, it should be pointed out that this is provided for, and its extent carefully defined, in the treaty of 1853, for the revision of the military arrangements between the two States. Article 5 of that treaty runs as follows:—"In the event of war His Highness the Nizam engages that the "Subsidiary Force, joined by the Hyderabad Contingent, shall be employed in such "manner as the British Government may consider best calculated for the purpose of "opposing the enemy, provided that two battalions of sepoys shall always remain "near to the capital of Hyderabad." The 7th article of the same treaty releases the Nizam from his old obligation to furnish 9,000 cavalry and 6,000 infantry to accompany the British troops in the field, the Hyderabad Contingent, for whose support Berar was assigned, being accepted as an equivalent for this larger force. The Contingent consists of four field batteries of artillery, four regiments of cavalry, and six regiments of infantry, and numbers between 7,000 and 8,000 men. It is commanded by British officers, and is fully equipped, disciplined and controlled by the British Government, through its representative the Resident at Hyderabad. This force is always maintained in a state of the highest efficiency, the cavalry regiments in particular being very strong in numbers and fit for active service; and a British army in Afghanistan would find the aid of the Hyderabad Contingent very useful. The Subsidiary Force, again, which the Government of India is bound to maintain for the general defence and protection of the Nizam's territories, but which it can employ elsewhere in time of war, consists of eight battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, and would no doubt form a most desirable reinforcement of the troops on the frontier. But it is clear that the Nizam's Government has nothing whatever to do with either the Contingent or the Subsidiary Force except in time of peace. As soon as war breaks out, Hyderabad becomes to all intents and purposes a portion of British India, the object of the treaty of 1853 having been to provide that, whenever a British army takes the field, the Government of India shall have the right to dispose at its pleasure of all the available military strength of the Nizam's State. It was not foreseen in 1853 that the Nizam's Government would form an independent army of its own, instead of relying only on the Contingent and the Subsidiary Force. This, however, is what Sir Salar Jung has since done. He has created an army which would be useless for active service, but which the Government of India cannot afford to leave unwatched at Hyderabad. While

thanking the Minister, therefore, for his good wishes, the Paramount Power might fairly say in reply to his letter that it wants no military aid from Hyderabad except what it is entitled to obtain by treaty; and that it could use its own forces—the Hyderabad Contingent and the Subsidiary Force—more freely if it were unhampered by the necessity of looking after the Nizam's new State soldiery, which is powerless for good, but might work much mischief in troublous times. In fact, the best proof of his sincerity Sir Salar Jung could give in offering to assist the Paramount Power would be to disband these ragamuffins.

We may take this opportunity of saying that we are not among those who deprecate the discussion now going on with regard to that most important matter, the armies maintained by native States; rather have we exerted ourselves to assist in bringing before public attention a question which involves such serious considerations respecting the future security and welfare of the Indian Empire. On two or three occasions we have indicated our belief that the relations existing between the Paramount Power and its feudatory states, with regard to the arrangements for imperial defence might and ought to be rendered as mutually satisfactory and advantageous as they at present are unsatisfactory and dangerous. We observe, however, a tendency, especially at home to exaggerate matters,—a tendency that may cause some mischief, inasmuch as it is calculated to raise up in the minds of native princes, in the minds also of their and perhaps our own subjects, inordinate ideas as to their power and importance. Experience has taught us how dangerous feelings of that sort when indulged in out here may become, and we accordingly regret to see that the *Times* has lately uttered warnings to its readers which are based on the misleading figures and statements that have emanated from Colonel Malleson. We can give an instance in the case of Hyderabad which will illustrate our meaning, as it is not long since we published an authentic description of the armed forces at the disposal of the Nizam. The *Times* sums them up at 45,000 cavalry and infantry with 725 guns, and says:—"All these troops have undergone more or less training, and, so far as barrack yard discipline goes, may be said to be tolerably effective." Another London paper also puts forward the statement that the "Nizam has 45,000 men with *the colours* and a large train of artillery." Judging by these authorities, our countrymen at home must imagine that out here we are surrounded by innumerable regiments composed of uniformed and disciplined men; long lines of cavalry for types of which they will refer to the Malta sketches of the illustrated papers; and 10,000 trained gunners serving we are afraid to think how many thousands of guns—all commanded by powerful and treacherous rajas, who, like Scindia, have learned to manœuvre their troops as cleverly as the best British Generals. We, on the other hand, have seen how, as regards Hyderabad, the "45,000 disciplined and barrack yard trained men" resolve into barely 20,000 of a miserable mob of matchlocks, tulwars, and blunderbusses, held by men whose barrack yards are the slums of Hyderabad, who never heard a word of command in their whole lives, and who, if they did, would not obey it—a mob that Sir Salar Jung by all accounts would gladly disarm if he might do so without raising up the animosities of the other nobles: a mob that, practically speaking, would not stand for half an hour before a couple of companies of British infantry, backed by one or two guns. We have seen the magnificent park of 725 pieces of artillery dwindle down to about a dozen smooth-bore guns, kept chiefly to maintain the above-described mob in order. We have seen, in short, that the power of the Nizam is limited to about 10,000 fairly drilled, but badly armed and badly officered, troops. As it is with Hyderabad, so it is, more or less, with the other States. Colonel Malleson's figures convey a completely erroneous idea; and even Scindia, who has certainly manifested the will, if not the power, to possess a large army, would feel that the 50,000 men credited to him—"16,000 with the colours, and 30,000 disciplined reserves"—of those "valorous Mahrattas" who required the "skill of a Wellesley to wrest victory from them at Assaye,"—although this description does not go on to say that the said victory was wrested by 6,000 from 70,000 men,—we say that Scindia himself is probably much astonished at his own power and importance.

The evil is there, it is not to be denied, but no advantage can result from accounts going abroad that exaggerate the task that Government will sooner or later have to undertake—the task of changing that evil into advantage. We hold that no subject State should be permitted to maintain an independent army of any kind whatsoever. Let them organize a police if armed men are required to keep order in their own territories; but as regards horse, foot, and artillery they must permit us to supply those luxuries. We do believe, moreover, that many a native prince would be better gratified by seeing sentries and colours from the Imperial army keeping guard over his palace, and saluting him when he went abroad, than his present dirty ragamuffins, especially if it were conceded to him that his own particular brigade was permitted to carry his in addition to the Imperial colours.

It is argued that we have no right to interfere with the establishments referred to, the position of our feudatories as regards them having already been settled by treaty, so that to force them to alter or abolish their own and to subscribe to the Imperial army would be a breach of faith. We would reply that these treaties were executed under totally different circumstances to those now existing, that they were concluded for the most part when we were ourselves, although certainly the strongest, still only an individual member, of the group of independent Indian powers that followed the suspension of the rule of the Moguls. Since then our relations have changed; from being a Power of only equal rank to the others we have in the meantime declared our succession to the *rôle* and duties of the Delhi emperors, and all the princes and states in India have hailed the head of our *raj* as their head, have tendered fealty, and acknowledge themselves to be the dutiful subjects of the Empress Victoria. We submit that from that day the princes of India as dutiful subjects are bound to subscribe to and assist whatever Imperial measures may be promulgated for the benefit of the country at large; and what is more a matter for Imperial decision and legislation than the armed forces of the Empire? The interests and wishes of individual states must give way to the requirements of all, and the day for useless, even dangerous, sentiments has gone by,—sentiments that would not sacrifice the ambition and desire for show of a petty princeling to the interests of 200 millions of people. For do away with the armed forces of native States, build them up into a part of, or make them contribute their share of the cost of, the Imperial system of defence, and India may be rendered as financially sound as it is at present financially unsound.

We hope too much will not be made out of the difficulties to be encountered before a satisfactory arrangement can be effected. Of course the question is far from being an easy one. Great diplomatic skill and consummate statesmanship will have to be exercised in bringing about a settlement, but difficulties of any kind ought not to stand in the way of enactments entailing such important results, affecting so materially the future welfare and power of this country. It is not by being turned aside when difficulties arose in their path that our fathers succeeded in building up the British Empire; and it is not by shirking necessary responsibilities that we may hope to keep that empire intact. Surely our Viceroys, our Governors, our members of Council draw pay commensurate with the most transcendent abilities; and if we may estimate their powers by their salaries we can have little fear of their capacity to tackle what is after all nothing but a matter of administrative organization. Because once the new order of things has been settled and schemed, then, to whatever objection diplomacy is not able to smooth over, the iron hand of necessity must and will be applied.

We have nothing to fear in carrying out this policy, and the solemn warnings that are and will be raised in some quarters may be disregarded as without foundation. These will point to disaffection among the people, and to the hatred of the Princes themselves. As regards the people, the great mass of them will hardly trouble themselves to think about the matter at all. Certainly we shall have the usual amount of screaming and petitions from blatant Baboos and Parsees, who will of course seize the opportunity to air their college compositions; but nobody nowadays pays attention to them, excepting of course a few private gentlemen in England who have never been in India, and whose ignorance of the importance and

motives of that class may be excused. As for the Princes themselves, it will only be a manifestation of paternal care to take from them the dangerous toys that some day may perhaps lead them on to destruction ; and after a few years of impotent sulks on the part of a few of them they will become more resigned than ever to their real position—a position which their present establishments, made up from the blackguardism of Asia and Africa, have perhaps a tendency to make them forget. The only people who will suffer will be the vile crew of Arabs, Seedees, Rohillas, and ex-mutineers, who infest the capital cities of our feudatory States ; and to send them out of the country will be to do away with the only element of danger to the common weal and peace that exists between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin, and will enable us in the event of danger arising outside our own borders to send every soldier to the threatened points and to leave the country in the hands of the police.

BOMBAY REVIEW, *November* 15, 1879.—In another column we print a news-letter relating to affairs at Hyderabad, which ought to attract the attention of "that Secretary of the Government of India to whom the Rajahs belong," if he also counts a few of the Nawabs amongst his possessions, and if Lord Lytton's revolutionary schemes across the frontier leave the said Secretary any time at all to attend to affairs in India. The circumstances spoken of in our news-letter are of vital moment, not only to the Nizamate and its people, but to the reputation of the Government of India itself. Mr. Lyall must be aware, if no one else at Simla is, that the responsibility for the breakdown of Hyderabad judicial reforms, and for the more flagrant scandals connected with the co-Regent having set up an *imperium in imperio* for himself and creatures, lies entirely between the Government of India and the Residency of Hyderabad. Let those two entities apportion that responsibility as they may between each other, it is *theirs* alone, as many overt facts testify, and as could be judicially proved before a parliamentary committee by overwhelming and most damaging evidence. Ever since Peter Lumsden was sent as a mere emissary to Hyderabad, with Simla instructions under his arm, to supersede the Nizam's Minister's own financial arrangements rendered necessary by the railway outlay, the finance of the Nizamate has been at the mercy of the Foreign Office. Ever since the present Shums-ul-Umra was, by favour of the Residency, permitted to emerge from the obscurity to which he had been justly consigned by a former Resident and Foreign Secretary, ever since that time the Government of India has been and remains responsible for such degeneracy in administration, and scandalous abuse of personal authority, as that described by our correspondent. It is not to be expected that Lord Lytton, with his invincible incapacity to understand things Indian, and his credulous acceptance of whatever he is told by those immediately about him, can see a yard into the evil tangle of which our correspondent's letter is only one illustration. Indeed we are aware of one critical instance in which His Lordship had direct personal participation—probably while quite unconscious of the astounding folly and political iniquity of the transaction —in the chain of events that threaten to bring affairs in the Nizamate to that deadlock which certain unscrupulous schemers have long been trying to accomplish. But they are watched ; and, when the time comes, their doings will be exposed in a more bracing atmosphere than that of the region which "Ali Baba" styles an "Himalayan Casino." Possibly affairs at Hyderabad may have got a little beyond control by the suave Sir Richard Meade. If so, the hint the other day that he may accept the Madras Commander-in-Chiefship or become Military Member of the Supreme Executive proves a timely one. It is plain, from various signs, that change of some kind is needed either at the Hyderabad Residency, or in the counsels of the Foreign Office regarding affairs of the Nizamate.

DECCAN TIMES, *November* 22, 1879.—In the leading columns will be found two extracts from the *Bombay Review*, which give a perverted view of Hyderabad affairs, mischievous in the extreme. It is made to appear that the "policy which was inaugurated when the co-Regent was appointed" renders it impossible for Sir

Salar Jung to carry on his "wise and enlightened" administration, inasmuch as he is powerless to contend against his colleague, backed up by the Resident and the Government of India. There is no doubt that the policy pursued by the Government on that occasion was highly distasteful to the Minister, who does not seem to have got out of his sulks yet, and it is quite natural he should make-believe that his hands are tied, and that the evil influences brought to bear are too much for him. This is precisely the *rôle* he has taken up, and it is in pursuance of it that he seeks to throw blame on his colleague, whom he accuses of interfering with him and thwarting him in every way. The relations between the two were never of a pleasant kind; but it was hoped that the good offices of the Resident, who has always exerted his kindly influence in endeavouring to reconcile differences and make matters smooth, would have been of some avail. The hope was a vain one, and, unfortunately for the welfare of the State, the two do not work well together, and, so far as we can see never will. It is not to the interest of Sir Salar Jung that a reconciliation should take place. It would interfere probably with his little game, which appears to be, by a kind of masterly inactivity, to bring matters to a dead-lock, and place the Government of India in the wrong. He would of course then wash his hands clean, and throw the whole responsibility directly on the co-Regent, and indirectly on the Resident and Foreign Office. In no other way can the position taken up by Sir Salar Jung be explained. His complaints against the co-Regent are altogether unfounded. Ever since his appointment the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah has not taken any part in the administration of the country. On the contrary, beyond calling for certain explanations, or offering a few suggestions, he has abstained from all interference, and has allowed the Minister to do as he liked. Several very important changes have been made without his even being consulted, and in fact, in all affairs of state he is entirely ignored, so much so that we believe the co-Regent has made it a ground of complaint against the Minister, feeling keenly the false position in which he is placed, with all the responsibilities, without any of the powers, of office. We do not care just now to enter upon all the circumstances which form the subject-matter of the news-letter. Of late the co-Regent has been prominently dragged before the public, and his name held up to much obloquy, by a number of newspaper writers, who in their special pleadings have not paid much regard to truth, and it does not matter a few false statements more or less. The administration of Hyderabad was never more closely scrutinized than it is at present, and it is not likely that Sir Richard Meade will allow affairs to drift into chaos and confusion. The sayings and doings of the co-Regent are well known to him, and he would be the last to wink at any irregularities, much less to countenance them. Writers like the correspondent of the *Bombay Review* have no doubt a purpose in view other than telling the plain unvarnished truth. Party spirit runs high in the city, and we fear this is taken advantage of by these dabblers in the newspapers.

DECCAN TIMES, *November* 26, 1879.—The system of rights and duties which prevails in the Nizam's dominions is almost as complicated as the old feudal system of Europe, to which indeed it bears a somewhat close resemblance. The great jaghiredars, such as Shums-ool-Oomrah, Sir Salar Jung, Mucker-oom-Dowlah, Nizam Yar Jung, Shumsheer Jung, Busheer-ood-Dowlah, Motasham-ood-Dowlah, and a lot of other Jungs and Dowlahs, have almost sovereign power in their own jaghires, and it is very certain they are as tenacious of their rights and privileges as were the barons of old. The exclusive exercise of original judicature in their own lands is one of their greatest powers, and is exercised by them at the present day. It is very true, as stated by the writer of the news-letter in the *Bombay Review* which we extracted in our last issue, that about two years ago various reforms were "introduced in the Hyderabad Courts by the constitution of a High Court which was to exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction within the precincts of the city, besides hearing appeals from the districts;" but it is not true that these reforms were brought about by the "combined influence of Sir Salar Jung and the late Shums-ool-Oomrah." The late co-Regent, it is well known, was opposed to change of any kind, and in the matter of these judicial reforms he decidedly set his face

against them, and although Sir Salar Jung mooted the subject during his lifetime he never attempted to reform the law courts until after his death. This he did without opposition from the present Shums-ool-Oomrah. Exception was taken by him to the appointment of a by no means distinguished pleader from the North-West Provinces as Chief Justice, as it gave offence to the people, but beyond this not the slightest interference was offered. The writer of the news-letter travels considerably out of the record in his attempts to explain why these judicial reforms have proved such a miserable failure. We are told that the Chief Justice is openly defied by his subordinate judges, and that his complaints to the Minister are of no avail, as the "Minister not merely hesitates but declines to interfere in such matters where any action on his part might by any possibility be opposed by the co-Regent." And again that "it is now the regular course for a discharged or disappointed official to run to the Minister's colleague, who evidently seems waiting with open arms to receive such luckless individuals." All these statements are simply untrue. Neither directly nor indirectly has the co-Regent had anything to do with these reforms, and has not used his influence one way or the other on behalf of any of the judges. It is more reasonable to believe that the principal cause of the complete breakdown of these judicial reforms is the incompetency of the Chief Justice himself, who finds the task too much for him. We have no wish to write disparagingly of his abilities, but it cannot be forgotten, the sorry figure he cut during the trial of Johnston *versus* Hussain Meah. We are quite willing to admit that he has worked hard, but the labour has been too Herculean for him. In the news-letter we are presented with a sad picture of the administration of the law in the co-Regent's jaghires, and great and particular stress is laid on a nobleman of his high rank prostituting the power placed in his hands for personal purposes. In common with the other nobles and chiefs, he exercises an undoubted right, and the object of the writer in thus holding him up to special opprobrium is very obvious, and plainly shows how one-sided he is. Not only are the statements of the writer wide of the truth, but the whole tone of the news-letter from beginning to end is ridiculously exaggerated. The introduction of stamps in the co-Regent's jaghires is characterized as "a bold and ingenious method of making capital out of the weakness of Government." Now all the jaghiredars exercise full civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the practice is to levy a fee of 25 per cent. on every decree given by their courts. Sir Salar Jung himself uses stamps in his own jaghires, the proceeds of which go to his own treasury, and there is no reason why the co-Regent should be condemned for introducing them into his. The old practice was followed by him until lately, when to facilitate work, and to make the court fees more equitable, paper bearing his own stamp was brought into use. We cannot conceive how its introduction indicates "the assertion of a sort of independence on the part of a subject against his master." But a still graver charge is brought against the co-Regent. He is accused of arrogating to himself the title of his sovereign. "Within the last few months," we are told, "he has invested himself with the title '*Sircar* "'*Ali*'—the august Government—which is a title usually borne by the Nizams of "Hyderabad. Not only is he addressed by the title when spoken or written to, but "he himself uses it in his private letters." This audacious statement is altogether and utterly untrue, and we are surprised at the effrontery of the writer in putting it forward. We challenge him to produce the documents which bear the heading "*Sircar Ali*." What we have said before we reiterate again, that all these complaints against the co-Regent are unfounded. The Minister is free to act as he likes, and all responsibility rests with him. The power in reality rests in his hands, and but the semblance of it in the hands of the co-Regent. Months and months ago the co-Regent offered to resign, and asked to be relieved of the responsibilities of his invidious position, and even now he would only be too glad to retire. This does not look as if he were wielding the enormous power attributed to him in the government of the country.

BOMBAY REVIEW, *November* 29, 1879.—We would, with all proper deference, but most earnestly, ask the attention of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. A. E.

Lyall,—it is no use troubling Lord Lytton, his day is done,—to the concluding paragraph in our Secunderabad news-letter. It must be obvious that if an incident like the one reported can be passed over, the pretence of supervision of Native States *for good* by the Government of India is a farce and a failure. Who and what is this blatant noble of Hyderabad, who, it appears, can laugh the Government of India to scorn, and sap the very foundation of good order in that State? This is a question to be asked.

BOMBAY REVIEW, *November* 29, 1879.—We have received the following from our Secunderabad correspondent, dated the 26th instant:—

"There has been a good deal of commotion in official circles caused by the exposure of Hyderabad intrigues which appeared in your last news-letter from Secunderabad, together with your severe but well-merited criticism on the action of the 'Hyderabad Residency' and the Government of India, to whom you rightly apportion the blame for the dead-lock to which 'affairs in the Nizamate' have been brought. The personal reputation of Sir Richard Meade stands very high, and he has hitherto been considered very sound and safe; but there can be no doubt that at Hyderabad he has allowed an unscrupulous faction to gain considerable ascendancy over him, in which perhaps he was influenced to a certain extent by Major Euan Smith, the late Assistant Resident, whose proclivities in favour of the co-Regent were pronounced to an extent not quite consistent with the dignity of a British officer. I was quite amused with an account published in one of your contemporaries of an address read to Major Smith at the railway station on his leaving Hyderabad, when it was made to appear the European and native community attended as a body to wish him farewell, and with one accord expressed their ardent hopes that he would one day return to the Nizam's capital to occupy a higher post when it became vacant. The truth is that with the exception of the Residency officials and the co-Regent and his followers not one European officer or native nobleman or gentleman extended to Major Smith the courtesy which had been readily paid to other officials when leaving Hyderabad. The Minister who, if anything, carries his politeness to an extreme, was conspicuous by his absence, and naturally all the native officials connected with the Government followed his example. The address was read by a Parsee, a near relative of one of the servants of the co-Regent; and it was really amusing to see the indignant surprise depicted on the countenance of Sir Richard Meade, who quietly turned his back on the reader, who went through his unfortunate address amid some tittering by the distant bystanders, and to which Major Smith did not so much as vouchsafe a word of thanks. I refer to this incident merely to indicate that the undue favour shown to the co-Regent must indeed have caused a deep soreness of feeling in the mind of Sir Salar Jung, when he could have gone so far as to treat with apparent disrespect an officer who for a number of years represented the British Government at Hyderabad.

"An attempt of some kind has been made to deny that the co-Regent interferes in any way with the internal administration of the country. Since the last news-letter from Secunderabad appeared in your journal an incident has occurred which illustrates very aptly the power of and the relation in which the two parties stand to each other. Sir Salar Jung, about a fortnight ago, dismissed a Judge against whom serious charges of embezzlement and bribery had been proved, and ordered him to deliver over charge to his successor. Instead of doing this, that official went over to the co-Regent, to whom he related his grievances, and in a very short time returned to the Court where he administered justice, sealed all the boxes and almirahs containing papers and records, locked all the doors, on which also he put his seal, and with the key in his pocket comfortably walked home. On being questioned he said he had simply carried out the orders of the co-Regent."

INDIAN HERALD, —— *December* 1879.—Matters political do not seem to be proceeding very happily in Hyderabad. The co-Regent Shums-ul-Umra is said to be acting according to the proverb about being given an inch and taking

an ell. Whether wisely or not, the encouragement given to him by the English Government seems seriously to have interfered with Sir Salar Jung's authority as Prime Minister. During the Nizam's minority it must of course happen in such a city as Hyderabad that there will be jealousies and contentions for power amongst the chief nobles ; but if the authority of such a man as Sir Salar Jung should be seriously lessened we believe the result must be to the disadvantage of the State. It will be long enough probably before Hyderabad produces such another statesman, and so princely a man in every way, as Sir Salar Jung, and it is a cause for regret even to find it rumoured that things are not made so pleasant for him as he deserves, and as surely he might well expect from the English he has ever served so well and treated so courteously.

The following passage from a long letter to the *Bombay Review*, if representing the true state of things, is sufficient to cause much alienation from the English in the hearts of the best and most loyal of Indian statesmen, who must feel doubtful if the utmost loyalty and integrity will be sufficient to save them from similar slight and opposition if ever their judgment should come to be opposed to that of the English Government on any matter whatsoever :—

"The British Government has been pleased to bestow its confidence on the co-Regent : why not let that noble take the administration of the State in his own hands ? It would be far better than the present state of things, when the semblance of power is in the hands of Sir Salar Jung, whereas the reality is elsewhere."

It is not thus that the English Government will ever gain the trust of the native rulers of India.

BOMBAY REVIEW, *December* 6, 1879.—*Affairs in the Nizamate.*—The following is from our correspondent at Secundrabad, dated 3rd instant :—

"Sir Richard Meade seems, after all, to have roused himself from the apathy with which he has hitherto viewed the complicated tangle of affairs in Hyderabad. Some portion of the energy now called into action may perhaps be due to the fact that the Government of India is now evidently in a fair way of correctly estimating the true character of the co-Regent ; for I hear Lord Lytton has given a decision favourable to the 'nephews' in the great Hyderabad case, which was recently exposed in your columns and those of one of your contemporaries. This, if true, will be a serious blow to the co-Regent, and in some degree to Sir Richard Meade, who, it is said, has in an unqualified manner supported his *protégé* since his arrival in the Nizam's capital. It was not my intention to write anything this week in reference to Hyderabad politics ; but I felt bound to avail myself of this last opportunity for intimating what has been the result of the exposure in the *Review*, and also adding a few words in my own justification, and in substantiation of what I have written before. For not only has the Resident been told by the co-Regent that the serious matters alluded to in my letter of the 15th ult. are based on no foundation, but even our little local *Times* has been specially engaged to contradict some and tone down other statements made by me."

BOMBAY REVIEW, *December* 13, 1879.—*Affairs in the Nizamate.*—We have received the following news-letter from Secunderabad, dated the 3rd instant :—

"I shall briefly allude to each charge separately that has been made against my statements in your paper of the 15th ultimo. It has been asserted, and that in a very emphatic manner, that the co-Regent does not in any way interfere with the action of the Courts. I say he systematically does so, and in proof cite a few cases, picked out at random from many others which might be brought forward. In a suit instituted by Sheo Lall Moti Lall for Rs. 50,000 against Bhawani Ram an attachment of defendant's property was carried out by the order of the city High Court. The co-Regent or his people sent a body of Rohillas, broke the seals of the Court, forcibly removed the Court peons, and took possession of the house. This was not in his own jaghire, but in Nizam's

territory. In the case of Mulhar Rao *vs.* Mihro Bibi a village was mortgaged by the defendant to the plaintiff. A suit for Rs. 15,000 was brought by the latter, who was in possession ; when Khorshed Sah, eldest son of the co-Regent, forcibly ejected Mulhar Rao, asserting that he had bought the village, notwithstanding the fact that no village forming part of a jaghire can be bought by any one without the sanction of the Government. One Ramnath died leaving property of the estimated value of two lacs. A young man, Lutchmee Narayen, put himself forward as having been adopted by the deceased, and was asked by the Courts to prove his adoption. This he did by hiring a small shop within the co-Regent's territory, by which he became one of that nobleman's retainers, with the result that a number of Rohillas were sent to the house of the lately deceased Ramnath, to take possession of it on behalf of the co-Regent, as belonging to one of his *subjects*. I could go on multiplying cases, but it is scarcely necessary to do so. Those that I have alluded to are still pending in the city High Court, and the Resident may satisfy himself by calling for the records of these cases.

" In reference to the introduction of stamp paper in the co-Regent's jaghire, an attempt has been made to explain away that fact by asserting that ' Sir Salar Jung himself uses stamps in his own jaghire, the proceeds of which go to his own treasury.' Now the cases are so entirely different that I am surprised the co-Regent should have had the hardihood of alluding before the Resident to the stamps in use in his colleague's jaghire. These latter are printed by the Nizam's Government, their proceeds go to the *public* treasury, and they are to all intents and purposes stamps belonging to the State ; whereas those to which I alluded bear a peculiar stamp of the co-Regent's, and their proceeds go to his *own* treasury.

" An absolute denial has also been given to my statement that the co-Regent uses the word ' Sircar Ali' in his public and private correspondence. I said before that my assertion was not based on mere hearsay, but that I had myself seen certain documents which had this unusual heading. As I believe the Resident is seriously bent on investigating the matter, I would refer him to any of the Judges of the city Courts, who will be able to supply not one but numbers of letters from the co-Regent which will bear out my statement.

" As to the fact that the co-Regent interferes with the internal administration of the country, an incident which appeared in the last number of the *Review* affords a good illustration, and, I may add, such cases are not at all unusual. About two years ago certain merchants here and others in England submitted through the Resident claims for amounts due to them for goods supplied to Mukkuddam Jung (deceased) and his son Hussein Mian, an Arab Chief—the same who stabbed Mr. Johnston, his medical attendant. The Minister brought pressure to bear on this Chief, who is of course above the law ; and perhaps by this time the various claims would have been settled, but that Hussein Mian had the good sense to seek the shelter of the co-Regent, with the result that he can now defy the Minister with perfect impunity. Anything more striking, at the same time more ridiculous, than another incident which has been brought to my notice, could scarcely be conceived, illustrating as it does the authority of the co-Regent and the manner in which it is exercised. A couple of Sir Salar Jung's retainers had a dispute about a house situated in the Minister's private estates. One of the retainers went over to the co-Regent, who, evidently without much demur, sent over a few Arabs to assist the complainant in taking forcible possession of the house, which is now occupied by him. When with Sir Salar Jung himself such liberties can be taken, is it to be wondered at that the people generally should be ready to bow down in fear to the great Amir-i-Kabir?

" I am afraid I have already transgressed the space you can conveniently spare me. Should the attention which has been aroused by what has appeared in your columns influence even to a slight extent the state of affairs in Hyderabad you will have earned the gratitude of many who have the welfare of this great State at heart. Now that Sir Richard Meade's attention has been drawn to many matters of which very probably he was previously ignorant, it is to be hoped a

different policy will guide him in his relations with the various parties into which Hyderabad is divided."

DECCAN TIMES, *December* 26, 1879.—Another news-letter has appeared from its Secunderabad correspondent in the columns of the *Bombay Review*, which by the way is on its last legs, quite as full of lying and slandering as those which preceded it. It will be found in another column, and might be taken as a very fair sample of the manner in which the affairs of Hyderabad are treated by a set of unscrupulous writers whose sole object is to work up the Press for their own benefit. Of course so little is known of Hyderabad and its affairs, even to people hereabouts, that these false statements, put forward so unblushingly and with all the air of truth, naturally enough are looked upon as reliable information of what is going on in these parts, by persons at a distance. The correspondent of the *Review* pretends to be behind the scenes, and there is no doubt the pretence has gained him more credence than he otherwise would have secured. We showed up the gross untruthfulness of his last letter, and the present one is equally a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. It is remarkable how singularly inaccurate he is even in small things. 'Sir Richard Meade,' he writes, 'is, after all, going on a tour to the Berars.' True enough; but he leaves on the 12th, not on the '15th of next month,' and he will be away for a month, not 'three weeks.' These are trifles which we would not have noticed, only that we wish to make good our charge that the letter is false throughout. Sir Richard Meade has evidently been introduced so that the writer might have a shy at him again. It is needless for us to say that the changes in the Residency staff said to be commonly talked of are in the womb of futurity, and that nothing whatever is known of them by those most interested. We pass by the base insinuation that the complicated state of affairs in Hyderabad may hasten Sir Richard's retirement, as beneath notice. The writer gives quite a false colouring to the scene on the railway platform on the departure of Major Euan Smith, and draws largely upon his imagination for his facts. There was a large gathering on the occasion,—from the Residency, city, and Secunderabad,—and the so-called address was nothing more than a farewell speech made by Mr. Aderjee Dorabjee, the abkaree contractor, on the spur of the moment, after Major Euan Smith had stepped into his carriage. The bystanders were more amused at it than anything else. Mr. Aderjee is neither a near nor distant relative of one or any of the servants of the co-Regent. The assertion that 'Sir Salar Jung about a fortnight ago dismissed a Judge against whom serious charges of embezzlement and bribery had been proved, and ordered him to deliver over charge to his successor,' is false, and doubly so that 'instead of doing this, that official went over to the co-Regent, to whom he related his grievances, and in a very short time returned to the Court where he administered justice, sealed all the boxes and almirahs containing papers and records, locked all the doors, on which also he put his seal, and with the key in his pocket comfortably walked home. On being questioned he said he had simply carried out the orders of the co-Regent.' The whole story is pure invention. Nothing of the kind ever occurred. No Judge of any of the Courts has been dismissed, nor have any of them been charged with bribery or corruption. The case of Moulvie Syed Mahomed, the Chief Paymaster and Auditor General of the Forces, has evidently been cooked up by the writer in this fashion to suit his purpose. Complaints were made against this officer to the Minister, and when he heard of them, for fear his papers and records might be tampered with, he locked and sealed them until the complaints were inquired into. His office was never closed; but business was transacted in it as usual. The man was neither suspended nor dismissed, and holds his appointment at the present time. The co-Regent had nothing whatever to do in this affair. And yet it is on such statements as these that the *Bombay Review* writes :—'We would, with all proper deference, but most earnestly, ask the attention of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. A. E. Lyall,—it is no use troubling Lord Lytton, his day is done,—to the concluding paragraph in our Secunderabad news-letter. It must be obvious that if an incident like the one reported can be passed over, the pretence of

supervision of Native States *for good* by the Government of India is a farce and a failure. Who and what is this blatant noble of Hyderabad, who, it appears, can laugh the Government of India to scorn, and sap the very foundation of good order in that State? This is a question to be asked."

BOMBAY REVIEW, *December* 27, 1879.—Sir Richard Meade, whose ability and political experience are known to the world, cannot fail to see what risk of dishonour to the British name is incurred in upholding the pretensions and powers of an unscrupulous administrator as this Amir-i-Kabir appears to be. It might serve to bring matters to some definite issue if the Government of India would direct the Resident to send for the records of the following cases referred to in the letters of our two correspondents :—1, Sheo Lal Moti Lal *vs.* Bhawani Ram ; 2, Malhar Rao *vs.* Mehro Bibi ; 3, Luchmi Narain, alleged adopted son of Ramnath ; 4, forcible possession by the co-Regent of the villages of Mahomedpur and Masjidpalli. In this way Lord Lytton and his advisers would be placed in a position to form their own opinion regarding the disorder, fostering injustice and oppression, said to prevail in the jurisdiction of the co-Regent and at the hands of his creatures.

Hyderabad Districts, December 20.

In your news-letter from Secunderabad dated December 3rd the writer says, "I hear Lord Lytton has given a decision favourable to the 'nephews' in the great Hyderabad case which was recently exposed in your columns and those of one of your contemporaries." The writer must be under some great mistake, as no one has heard in these parts that the Government of India has so much as looked at the case at all. The defeated nephews are, I believe, appealing, or perhaps have appealed, to the Government of India ; but in these busy days it is much too soon to look for any reply to the appeal. Meantime it is desirable the public should understand—what I have never seen stated yet—the manner in which the Minister, Nawab Sir Salar Jung, gave a judgment so harsh in its effects. Now let me explain how strange and irregular the procedure followed in this case has been, if such it can be called. Here it may be well to remind your readers that the revenues at stake in this strangely treated suit were about seven lakhs. The nephews held as their share of the late Amir-i-Kabir's property revenues to the extent of about fourteen lakhs in actual possession, until they were forcibly dispossessed of nearly five lakhs' worth by the co-Regent, and then formally ousted by the so-called decision of the Minister.

Although the Minister's nephew had nominally been deputed to institute preliminary inquiries, nothing was done in accordance with prescribed rules and principles. The co-Regent's pleaders and mukhtiars not only had access to Sir Salar Jung and his nephew in the Court, but were allowed to see them at their private dwelling, and to represent to them everything that they had to say about the case. Things did not stop here, but went further still. Any decision or judgment that was drafted on behalf of the Minister or his nephew was sent to the plaintiff for approval before signature. The pleaders and mukhtiars of the defendants, on the other hand, were not even admitted to the Court, or only under very exceptional circumstances. Besides their not being allowed to pay the Minister a visit at his residence, a barrister who had been engaged on behalf of the nephews was not even allowed to speak in the case by the Minister's nephew, who also behaved very disrespectfully towards that gentleman. While the inquiry was going on, the defendants' pleaders were not allowed to ask any question without the previous consent of the representatives of the plaintiff. Those acquainted with the state of affairs here are of opinion that in this case the co-Regent's position was really that of a claimant ; but he and his agents were not only prominent witnesses,—he himself in reality framed the judgment on his own case and in his own favour, though it was ostensibly delivered by his colleague the Minister.

It is a matter of no little astonishment that *not one* of the many pleas brought forward by the nephews was inquired into. When the time for delivering

the judgment arrived, the Minister based his order on the ground that an endorsement had been found in His Highness's *sujah* to the effect that after the death of the late Shums-ul-Umra Amir-i-Kabir the present incumbent was to be the successor and owner of the family estates.

It may here be explained that this so-called *sujah* is nothing more than a rough diary kept in the hands of irresponsible servants, who are at liberty to make any entries in it without the knowledge or previous permission of His Highness. It is not valued more than waste paper or old gossiping notes, and no important case has ever been decided on its basis. It was on the basis of this worthless document that a province yielding a revenue of *seven lakhs of rupees* was wrested from the nephews and made over to the uncle. It may here be stated that this endorsement had been entered by a common clerk at the instance of the chobdars and female servants of the palace, who, if they did not commit forgery, would no doubt under British jurisdiction be prosecuted for making false statements.

Thus, as I have said, no attention was paid to the pleas advanced by the Nawabs Mutashim-ud-Dowlah and Bushir-ud-Dowlah. However strange this may seem to persons living in British territory, the public here have not been so much astonished to see such an unjust and oppressive judgment passed by Sir Salar Jung ; for it is so well known here the real judge was a different party, who used Sir Salar Jung only as his instrument. If the plaintiff were not his colleague, and if the representative of the British Government were not the co-Regent's supporter, such an iniquitous judgment could not have been passed. The public are, however, greatly astonished to find that the Government of India did not consider it fit to interfere to check such unfair proceedings, which are opposed both to principle and practice—to principle, because the decision in such an important case could only be given, during the young Nizam's minority, if at all, by *both* the Regents and with the co-operation of the British Government. When one Regent was the plaintiff, the other had no rightful jurisdiction in the case, especially when, as it appears, the latter is afraid of giving a verdict opposed to the former's interests. This no doubt was because of Sir Salar's belief that to oppose his colleague would be opposing the Government of India itself. This being so, the Government of India alone was competent to deal with the issues of the case. Had not, then, the representative of the British Government been in favour of the plaintiff, and had he been inclined to see justice done in the case, he would have followed an altogether different course. It was open to him, and he ought to have acted in the same way as he did when the question of conferring the titles of Shums-ul-Umra and Amir-i-Kabir on the present incumbent, and of his appointment as co-administrator, presented itself. In those instances the British Resident proceeded on the principle that during His Highness's minority a single Regent was not competent to decide cases of such vital importance. Yet that same Resident forced on the Minister, not only without his consent but in spite of his earnest remonstrances, the very person as his colleague a person most inimical to him and his reforming measures. All of the said colleague's claims were only a few years before formally and finally dismissed by Mr. Saunders, and the gates of His Highness's palace were shut against him in virtue of complicity in very grave offences having been brought home to him. Had the principle just referred to been adopted in the present case, and the Government of India taken on itself, as it ought, the task of deciding the suit, on the ground that the Minister had no jurisdiction in the matter, the result must have been entirely different. In this instance, however, the principle was discarded ; and, contrary to all analogy, the Minister was considered competent to exercise the powers that could properly be exercised by the Nizam alone. If the Government of India had taken upon itself the decision of this important case, it is believed by every one in these parts that the judgment would have been not only favourable to the despoiled nephews, but that all the misdemeanours, tyrannies, and oppressions of the co-Regent would have been exposed. But here we may trace, perhaps, an explanation of the extraordinary course taken by the Resident, and which has resulted in such a miserable

miscarriage of justice. Such an exposure as I have mentioned would have cast blame on the Government of India itself, and the Viceroy would have in consequence been obliged to discharge the co-Regent. So it must have been thought fit not to interfere in the matter, and allow the Minister, helpless or perplexed as he was, to proceed with the case single-handed. The proceeding was objected to by the nephews from the very outset. They were aware that the Minister had not his hands free, and that he would only act as his colleague desired.

BOMBAY REVIEW, *January* 3, 1881.—We give the concluding portion of the news-letter from the Hyderabad districts that appeared last week. From this interesting though in many respects unwelcome communication it can readily be seen who are the troublers of the Hyderabad State; and perhaps the next Viceroy or Secretary of State will settle them once for all. One correction has to be made in respect of a statement in the last portion, to the effect that the Bombay barrister engaged on behalf of "the nephews" was "treated disrespectfully by the nephew of the Minister." This, we are assured, was not the case; it was some Parsee subordinate who was uncivil and obstructive to the counsel in question.

"Apart from the consideration that the Minister behaved in a most unfair and arbitrary manner—for, whatever may be his excuse for his action, no other terms can be applied to it—the greatest stigma is, through his unjust decision, thrown over the good name and world-renowned justice of the British Government. The public in these parts are not at all astonished to see the co-Regent abusing the power conferred on him by the British Government. They could not expect anything else from a man of his type, nor do they wonder much at the policy favoured by the Minister; for if he had acted in a bolder manner the co-Regent and his supporter would have placed such insurmountable difficulties in his way in the ordinary work of administration that he, Sir Salar Jung, would have been obliged to resign his situation. He would have also been brought into disgrace with the Paramount Power, who would have been made to believe that because the appointment of the present Amir-i-Kabir as co-administrator had been made against the wishes of the Minister the latter was trying to put unmerited blame on the former. What the public here wonder at is the blank neglect, the non-intervention policy so-called, of the Government of India, who allowed Sir Salar Jung to decide a case which nobody but the suzerain and guardian power was competent to try during the minority of the young Prince. The nephews themselves may be said to have nothing to complain of beyond the fact that the Minister did not at once transfer the case to the Government of India, and that the Resident allowed it to remain in the Minister's hands, thereby placing him (Sir Salar Jung) in a false position. It is now generally believed here that, as with all other affairs of this State, the Government of India has adopted the pernicious policy of supporting the co-Regent in all his acts, and maintaining his 'dignity' by measures similar to those forcible and oppressive ones by which he was raised from comparative obscurity to his present influential position.

"This great Hyderabad case is not the only one in which the glaring oppressions of the co-Regent are brought to light. There are a number of cases in which the co-Regent has behaved in a most unbecoming manner. Let inquiries be made from the Court pleaders, revenue mukhtars, and village people, and they will be able to say how many owe their utter destruction to the co-Regent and his creatures. About eighteen months ago a scuffle took place between people residing in the Government villages and the co-Regent's jaghires near Shahabad, and several men were killed by the latter's retainers. Two Parsee gentlemen were deputed to investigate the case, one of whom was the nominee of the co-Regent. The Amir-i-Kabir's agents, however, did not allow the accused to appear before the Court, and the offenders still rove about freely, without the least fear of justice being apportioned to them. In the neighbourhood of Hyderabad his Rohillas tyrannize over the poor people without the least notice being taken of their behaviour. These things do not require much proof, and if the Government of India be willing to find the truth for itself it can easily do so in a very short time. It is said—and

monstrous though it be the story is probably true—that the co-Regent has taken possession of several *khalsa* or Government villages without any reasonable ground for excuse, and has thus been guilty of disloyalty towards his master. The villages of Mahammadpur in Medak and Musjidpalli in Indur have been confiscated on some pretence that they had been sold to him.

"The procedures of Courts cannot be conducted, owing to his obstinate behaviour and interference, the object of which appears to be simply self-aggrandizement. It is a fact known to every one here that the Arab who had inflicted a wound on Dr. Johnston with intent to murder was suspended pending inquiries into several charges against him. The man presented himself before the co-Regent and satisfied his courtiers. The co-Regent not only got the order of his suspension quashed, but forced the Minister to confer on him *khilats* and marks of honour similar to those given in lien of political services of the highest order, and, sad though it is to state this, the Minister was forced to sanction these disgraceful proceedings. Thus was the man rewarded who had the audacity to seat *danga* (a number of men placed at one's door to humiliate him, or to oblige him to do something that he is not willing to do) at the Minister's gate. The occurrence of such circumstances almost every week, if not every day, goes to prove the ignorance of the Government of India and its Hyderabad representative, or their unbecoming conduct in supporting this co-Regent through thick and thin.

"There are other instances which may also be mentioned. An Arab jamadar, whose position is in no way superior to that of an ordinary resaldar, and whose pay does not exceed Rs. 200, was charged with several distinct offences. But in virtue of an order of the co-Regent the Minister lost all authority to dismiss or suspend him, and a special commission was appointed to inquire into his case, which contained one of his own creatures among its members. On being summoned to attend, the prisoner showed his respect towards this judicial body by sending them word that he would not attend unless the co-Regent ordered him to do so. When, after all, he came, in company with one of the co-Regent's retainers, he would not reply to questions set by the commission, and behaved in a manner offensive and disdainful to the members. It has happened more than once that the members of the commission have been sitting for a whole day awaiting his arrival, but without the accused so much as putting in an appearance.

"The case of Moulvi Mahomed also deserves more than a passing notice. This man is the Auditor of Military Accounts, and belongs to the middle class of officials. He was charged with having committed embezzlement and misappropriation. When he was required to make over charge of his office to another party, he brought a number of Arabs and Rohillas along with him, and putting all the papers into one room locked and sealed it, announcing at the same time that whoever would dare to unlock this room would suffer for it at the hands of the co-Regent. In fact, after this occurrence the Minister, I regret to say, had not courage enough to have the room opened. The Minister is now desirous of having an inquiry made into this case. It is, however, considered that the ordinary Judicial Courts are not competent to try a man of the Auditor's position, and the co-Regent is anxious to appoint a 'princely' commission for him, of which it is said the co-Regent's younger son and the Minister's nephew are to be the members. This man, one of comparatively inferior position, has been raised to this rank because he had the good sense to set the authority of the Minister at nought, and to take refuge with the co-Regent.

"Such is the state of affairs at Hyderabad. Such is the respect that is shown to the orders of Courts; and such are the limits of the authority exercised by the Minister. Now the question arises, who is to be held responsible for this state of things—the Minister, the co-Regent, or the Government of India? Cannot the Government of India, that so ostentatiously assumes for itself the name of an 'Imperial Government,' find out and put its hand on the perpetrator of these unbecoming deeds? Has neither Lord Lytton nor his Council eyes to see the evil effects caused by law and ordinance being set at defiance by a man or family who are, after all, only subjects of a Prince in his minority, but of whose rights the

Paramount Power is the responsible guardian? People here are led to think that the Indian Government is *not* desirous of the welfare of Hyderabad. They begin to fear that it really encourages internal feuds in this 'best-administered Native State,' so that it may be on some future date in a position to enter the principality in the category of ill-governed territories. But such policy would cast too much disgrace on the British Government itself."

BOMBAY REVIEW, *February* 7, 1880.—" Sir Salar Jung returned to Hyderabad last Sunday evening accompanied by his two sons, and was received at the station by the Residency officials, the co-Regent and other noblemen, besides a whole host of officials. A marked feature in connection with the Minister's return was the fact that the road from the station to the palace was lined on both sides with thousands of spectators who respectfully saluted him, thus affording a strange commentary on what has lately been written by one of your contemporaries as to the waning popularity of Sir Salar Jung.

" There was a good deal of excitement among the native community here in reference to a speech delivered by Sir Richard Meade at Akola, which by some was construed to imply an early restoration of the Berars to the Nizam. The particular sentence which revived the drooping spirits of a certain class in Hyderabad was rather vaguely worded, but meant simply to assert that the native element would largely be introduced in the administration of the Berars.

" I was considerably amused at a leading article which appeared lately in the columns of the *Pioneer*. I cannot say it took me by surprise; for the fact is the recent disclosures about the complicated state of affairs in Hyderabad, for which the ultimate responsibility was thrown on the Resident and the co-Regent, made it incumbent on their firm friends to exculpate them as far as possible. The exposures in the *Bombay Review* created quite a sensation here; the Resident, it is said, in a moment of excitement, threatened to order your correspondent out of the Hyderabad State if he could lay his hands on him, and at once despatched a demi-official to the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad requesting him to make inquiries as to the author of the letters which appeared in the *Review*. The co-Regent, on the other hand, frantic with rage and grief that any one should take liberties with his name, rushed to Sir Richard Meade with a Persian translation of the first letter which appeared in your columns about Hyderabad affairs, but found that the Resident could do no more than offer his hearty condolence. Unable to obtain any redress, it was but natural that the co-Regent should throw himself at the feet of his other and more intimate benefactor; and a couple of days before ——'s arrival at Bombay Mr. Shapurjee, his Secretary, was despatched to meet that gentleman. The meeting took place, and—the leading article in question appeared in the *Pioneer*. I am no blind admirer of Sir Salar Jung, whose administration, perhaps to a certain extent from causes beyond his control, has of late been essentially weak; but I cannot help being surprised that a journal like the *Pioneer* should allow an article to appear in its columns in which not only are the facts grossly distorted, but, as must be evident to any ordinary mind, all rules of logic are set at defiance. Says the article—'The natural-born Hyderabadis are uneducated and useless as judged by the modern standard,' and in the very next breath proceeds to arraign Sir Salar Jung for having introduced a set of 'persons brought in from *Oude* and *Lucknow*.' (It is the popular belief that Lucknow is the capital of Oude, but perhaps the editor of the *Pioneer* is referring to some city in China or Cyprus.) So much for the *Pioneer's* logic; its facts cut a more sorry figure. If there is one charge brought more frequently than another against Sir Salar Jung it is that he has attempted to introduce too many reforms, and those in some cases most sweeping in their nature. For all that, the Minister's official acts have up till recently been highly appreciated by the British Government, which not only extended to him its confidence and co-operation, but frequently and publicly acknowledged his services. And now the *Pioneer* turns round quietly and charges him with 'standing in the way of any attempt at a thorough and systematic reform'! Might I ask when and how your contemporary discovered this?

"As to the 'persons brought in from Oude and Lucknow' the *Pioneer* has evidently been hoaxed. There are a few from the north of India generally, but they form but a small percentage as compared with the vast body of officials. The engineering department and the reformed troops are both officered by Europeans and Eurasians; the judicial and revenue departments are composed of men from Hyderabad, Madras, and the north of India generally. The revenue survey has certainly a good many 'foreigners,' a fact which should not excite any surprise, as the survey is carried out on English principles; and your contemporary has itself asserted very complacently that 'the natural-born Hyderabadis are uneducated and useless.'

"As to the co-Regent having 'no status in the administration either for good or evil,' I would direct the attention of your contemporary to some of the back numbers of the *Review*. In one of them you stated the matter very clearly and concisely, and asked a few questions which if the *Pioneer* will take upon itself to answer that paper it will place the public under a great obligation."

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 13, 1880.—An extraordinary attack has been recently made upon Sir Salar Jung in the leading columns of the *Pioneer*, and the semi-official character of that journal has given it a very unnecessary importance. If the writer might be believed, Sir Salar, whose name, as he says, "has long occupied the highest place on the *rôle* of Indian statesmen," has suddenly become grasping and imbecile, unpopular and disloyal, and from the mysterious manner in which the writer is allowed to frame his attacks one might well imagine that the Minister of Hyderabad was the very point of being ignominiously deposed at the urgent instance of the Government of India. Those, however, who are able to unravel the tangled web of Hyderabad politics will see that the *Pioneer* has been unwittingly utilized for the benefit of the rival political faction at the Nizam's capital, and that an article written as gravely as if it came from the Residency at Chudderghaut, and had been formally considered by the Governor-General in Council, is somehow or other distinctly due to the inspiration of the clique of native adventurers whose fortunes are inextricably wrapped up in those of Sir Salar's colleague, the co-Regent, Shums-ul-Oomrah. We do not suppose for a moment that His Excellency the co-Regent had anything to do with the attack himself, for, though ambitious, he has neither parts nor ingenuity. But the astute men who got him into his present position have already benefited so much by their own changed circumstances that they would leave no stone unturned to force him into the supreme place. The recent exposures concerning what was known as the "Great Hyderabad Case" show what the people would be likely to suffer if the co-Regent and his crew ever snatched into their own hands the authority of the State; but fortunately such a usurpation is impossible and absurd, and their efforts are only growing wilder and more furious as the majority of the young Nizam approaches. At the same time the government of the State must suffer if one of the two great political factions spends all its energies in scheming and intriguing, in lying and slandering, for this entails a considerable waste of time and labour on the other party, and sadly interrupts the progress of the financial and material reforms which Sir Salar Jung had so happily inaugurated. The Indian Government have themselves to blame for this unhappy state of affairs. By way of punishing Sir Salar for appealing directly over their heads to the authorities at home for the restoration of the Berars, they not only deprived him of the services of his English Secretary, but installed as his co-Regent a man widely known as his hereditary enemy. Since then the Resident has from time to time patronized Shums-ul-Oomrah, by way of showing Sir Salar that no more applications must be made to England, and encouraged by this the co-Regent's friends have been tempted to ape the official manner in their last attack. The hand may be the hand of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob. The public are not to be so readily deceived as the *Pioneer;* for even Sir Richard Meade would be the last to welcome a transfer of power which would change Hyderabad into a bear-garden, a mere playground for turbulent adventurers, and thus abolish at one stroke all the reforms of the last twenty years.

The attacks, which are made to assume an official shape, can be readily traced to the hands of mere political antagonists if they are once stripped of their verbiage, and when this has been done it is clear that they could not be due even to an underling at the Residency. By this process, however, we learn that Sir Salar Jung has lost his *savoir faire*, that he is not popular, that he stands in the way of reform, that he employs people of Oudh and Lucknow at high salaries, to the neglect of native talent, that the treasury is empty and the state of the finance deplorable, and, lastly, that the co-Regent has no status in the administration. There is nothing here to justify the accusation of disloyalty or discontent, and nothing but the prominence given to these charges by the *Pioneer* would justify us in caring to discuss them at all. *Savoir faire* is a shadowy quality, not easily weighed or measured, but Sir Salar has probably as much of it as any statesman of the day in Asia or Europe. His popularity again happens to have been strongly exemplified a few days since when he returned to Hyderabad after a month's tour through the districts. He was greeted on his arrival not only by the State officers and city nobles, but a populace representing all castes and creeds lined the road from the station to his palace, and he was everywhere enthusiastically received. The reforms carried out since Sir Salar came into power have remodelled every department. The British system has been adopted as far as possible. The country has been divided into five regular divisions and sixteen districts. The land settlement has been gradually introduced. The revenue is now collected by a regular staff of well-paid officials, instead of being farmed to the Talukdar who offered the highest sum and then wrung all he could from the ryots. The people are better off than ever they were, and yet the land revenue increased from Rs. 68,01,630 in 1853 to Rs. 2,56,27,965 in 1874. But these reforms have given most offence, for they were mainly effected through the instrumentality of well-paid, well-selected men, chosen wherever they could be had, and many of these trained under English officials. The people of Hyderabad are neither educated nor experienced, and Sir Salar's opponents still prefer the good old system by which petty local officials on Rs. 100 a month exercised all the functions of the collector, the magistrate, the civil and sessions judge of a district, and they would still plead for the farming system of revenue. Ten years ago the administration of justice was in the hands of old-fashioned moulvies, one of whom actually sentenced a prisoner to imprisonment for life for changing a boy into a girl by magical arts. But now even the great nobles of Hyderabad seldom employ the Mahomedan Hyderabadees. The co-Regent himself, though he advocates their cause in public, has entrusted the entire charge of his jagheers and household affairs to Parsees, whom he has laden with presents and lands and *mansabs*. Still the foreigners through whom Sir Salar chiefly works are not all drawn from Lucknow or Oudh, the centres of educated Mahomedanism, but belong to all parts of India, and are many of them Hindus and Parsees.

Again, when Sir Salar assumed charge of the State, not only was the revenue under seventy lakhs, but the treasury was so much in debt that the State jewels were in pawn, and his credit was so bad that not even a thousand rupees could be borrowed without the execution of a formal deed. The greater part of the land was in the hands of Arabs and jaghirdars. The servants were paid fitfully, and their demands often resulted in bloodshed. Now the revenue has increased fourfold. All salaries and allowances are paid on the first of every month. Two crores of debt incurred by former administrations have been paid off. The bulk of the land held by the Arabs has been resumed. More than two and a half crores have been spent on the construction of the State railway, and nearly half a crore was lately expended on famine relief and the remission of land revenue, and in spite of this large outlay half a crore is generally held in the treasury. There are, of course, many reforms that cannot be suddenly effected. Fifteen lakhs of rupees are given away every year for absolutely doing nothing, under the name of *mansabs*. Forty lakhs are paid to Arabs and old jemadars as military allowances. But if these expenses were reduced by a single *cowrie* a cry of rage and disappointment would be raised among the ranks of the co-Regent's followers, who are chiefly held together by these rewards. Thus the charges against Sir Salar are narrowed down to the statement

that the co-Regent has no status in the administration for good or for evil. To some extent his past career, and the shadow under which he lived for many years, may not improbably interfere with his political influence in matters of real importance, but in petty details he is often backed up by the Resident. The other day, for instance, when an Arab jemadar was formally disgraced by Sir Salar, he was adopted by the co-Regent and promoted to an important official post, which he still holds. These are the kind of acts that interfere with the efficiency of the administration, and it is a pity that Sir Richard Meade lends any countenance to the rumour that he plays one of the Ministers against the other. The British Resident is quite strong enough to support a strong man, and if the administration of Hyderabad has suffered since the nomination of the present co-Regent it is idle to lay the blame on the shoulders of Sir Salar Jung, who was not likely to be rendered more useful by the insertion of a huge official thorn in his side.

DECCAN TIMES, *February* 18, 1880.—*Affairs in the Nizamate.*—The recent article in the *Pioneer* on Sir Salar Jung has brought his friends to the rescue; but we fancy, as is so generally the case, he would much rather be saved from them. The writer of the article in question appears to be well posted up in the affairs of Hyderabad, and gives a very fair exposition of them. He merely states what is very patent here, that there is "a remarkable decline in the popularity which Sir Salar Jung formerly enjoyed among all classes of the Nizam's subjects," and it is a poor miserable attempt to prove the contrary by trying to make out that he was received on his return from Aurungabad the other day with an unusual demonstration on the part of the people. It might be taken as a mere figure of speech "that the road from the station to the palace was lined on both sides with thousands of spectators," but not as a fact, as those who were present at the Hyderabad station on the evening of Sir Salar Jung's arrival can testify. The misstatement was unblushingly put forward, and readily accepted as gospel, to refute the *Pioneer*.

It is notorious that the employment of "Hindustanees" in places of position and trust has engendered a bitter feeling against the Minister, who is not unnaturally accused of taking the bread out of the children's mouths and giving it to strangers. The appointments of Mr. Mahdi Ali and the late Mr. Fidha Hussain, the one as Revenue Secretary to Government, and the other Chief Justice of the High Court, caused much discontent and dissatisfaction, and even yet the vast power wielded by the former is viewed with a great deal of jealousy. The *Pioneer* says truly that the salaries of these men are high, and that the avenues of promotion are entirely under their control. It goes without saying that the Revenue Secretary is one of the most, if not the most influential man in the city, and it is matter of much surprise that the Minister is led by him almost in everything. He has the making and giving of by far the greater number of Government appointments, and besides being consulted in every other department he is supreme in his own. The Survey Department is entirely under his control, and he has by no means been unmindful of "Dowb," as the number of officials in that department hailing from his own country will show. Is it any wonder that these "outsiders" are detested by the people of Hyderabad, and that this detestation should extend itself to the Minister himself?

We will not enter upon the consideration whether these "Hindustanees" are good and useful instruments in the hands of the Government, or how far the Government is justified in employing them to the exclusion of the people of the country. What concerns us just now is to show that their employment is much complained against, that the people are discontented and dissatisfied, and that in consequence Sir Salar Jung is not so popular as he once was in the city.

That these are causes of complaint in the city there is no denying, and the *Pioneer* very truly remarks that "the natural-born Hyderabadis, uneducated and useless as judged by the modern standard, despair of obtaining employment, or enjoying the consideration and honour which were the portion of their forefathers." It can well be imagined how bitter must be the feeling of animosity against the

usurpers, as well as the author of their downfall, on the part of the people who are the sufferers, and there is abundance of evidence to prove that this feeling is widespread. It may be very true that the number of Hindustanees form but a small percentage as compared with the vast body of officials; but, few or many, their employment does form subject of complaint, the more so that some of them occupy very high posts of honour and trust, and wield a power, as in the case of Mr. Mahdi Ali, second only to the Minister himself.

The passage we have just quoted has been strangely misinterpreted, wilfully so, we think, for the sake of argument. It is assumed that "the natural-born Hyderabadis are really uneducated and useless," and it is argued from this that the employment of "foreigners," more especially in the Survey Department, is sufficiently justified. Surely the meaning of the writer in the *Pioneer* is very plain when it is distinctly stated that they are uneducated and useless "*as judged by the modern standard.*" Now what is this modern standard? The standard set up by Mahdi Ali himself, who gave it as his unqualified opinion that the people of the country were not fitted for employment, at any rate in the Survey Department. According to him, all the knowledge and wisdom in India is in the North-West Provinces, and he seems to have gone very far towards imbuing his master with the same opinion, since he looks to that quarter for his best men.

DELHI GAZETTE, *March* 27, 1880.—*Anarchy in Hyderabad.*—The article we reprint from the *Times of India* to-day would be incredible did it not come from so well-authenticated a source as our Bombay contemporary. That the Government of India should have committed the inexplicable blunder of appointing two co-Regents where a single Minister had sufficed for twenty years is extraordinary enough, but that this mistake should have been followed by a practical shutting of its eyes to the disorders that ensued is stranger still. For we can hardly believe that acts such as those described could have taken place entirely without the Resident being aware of them. Indeed the inference is irresistible that the authority of the Resident was (nominally at least) employed to enforce an act of spoliation! That property to the tune of £70,000 per annum should have changed hands in eighteen months, that bands of Arabs and Rohillas should have been equipped, that armed resistance to their encroachments should have been organized, and that the British Resident should have remained in ignorance of all that was passing under his nose, involves an amount of faith that the public is not endowed with. It would appear moreover from the article we quote that the initiative in bringing these disorders to the notice of the Government of India was not taken by Sir Richard Meade, and that the ungracious task of appealing against the act of the co-Regent devolved upon no less a person than the mother of the Nizam herself.

There is something here that certainly requires ventilation. Why should not the British Resident, whose primary duty it was to exercise a watchful care upon everything that concerned the welfare of the people of Hyderabad, have been the first to notify to his Government that the dual system was breaking down? By his position he was bound to be impartial, and to forbear from throwing the weight of his influence into the scales either for or against Sir Salar Jung. The article in the *Times of India* openly asserts that this dignified position has been departed from, and that Sir Salar has had to contend not only against the lawlessness of his own colleague, but the official authority of the Resident. On a question so delicate it would be obviously unwise for any one at a distance to offer an opinion. But one thing is certain, public opinion demands a full and impartial inquiry into the nature of these charges. If they are substantiated it is hard to see how Sir Richard Meade can retain his post. He was primarily responsible, we believe, in the nomination of Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah for the post of co-Regent, and if he has been guilty of screening the acts of his nominee, the Government of India can have no option but to remove both from their present positions. The honour of the British name must not be dragged in the dust for the sake of screening the eccentricities of an official, however highly placed, or of a noble, however powerful, who chooses to imperil the maintenance of peace in India.

No doubt the origin of all these evils is due to the institution of the dual government. No matter how righteous a man may be otherwise, the moment he is linked with a colleague of equal responsibility his virtues fail him. Those otherwise excellent brothers John and Henry Lawrence fell out when they were thus associated on the Punjab Commission. Subordination there must be as long as human beings remain what they are, and any one who overlooks this cardinal principle forgets the very first requisite in the government of mankind. Sir Salar Jung had ruled Hyderabad ably for twenty years, and what could have induced the Government of India at the end of that time to curtail his authority, and introduce an element of discord into the Nizam's dominions, it is not for us to decide. The allegation that this was done in consequence of the agitation in regard to the Berars we are loth to believe. It is far more probable that intrigues had been going on for years in connection with the proposal of appointing a co-Regent, and that in a moment of weakness the Government of India consented to a step which they may have cause bitterly to regret.

That the rule of Sir Salar Jung was a wise and able one we have no better authority than that of Sir Richard Meade himself. Writing of the famine on the 13th March 1877, he says :—" It remains for me to state for the information of His Excellency in Council that the views and measures of His Highness's Government in connection with the subject under report, so far as they have come to my knowledge, since the alarm of impending scarcity and famine was first raised, have been based on sound and liberal principles, and have been directed with energy and judgment. In all his proceedings on this occasion, the able Minister, Sir Salar Jung, has acted in accordance with the principles enunciated by the British Government as those by which its own officers should be guided in times of scarcity, and though, fortunately, the calamity has only extended to the districts under his administration in a mild and mitigated form, His Excellency is, I venture to think, entitled to every credit for the measures that have been actually adopted, and for the manner in which His Highness's Government was prepared to grapple with the difficulties of the case if they had assumed the serious character that was at one time anticipated."

It will be seen that where real work had to be done the natural bent of the Englishman prevented him from withholding credit where it was due. It is a pity that recent events should even lend a colour to the supposition that this excellent feeling has been destroyed, and that in the person of the British Resident Sir Salar Jung does not possess that perfect sympathy and support that his past history would seem to justify.

From "*Men and Events of my Time in India*," by Sir Richard Temple, Bart., pages 282 to 302.

The dominions of the Nizam, including Berar, comprise an area of 80,000 square miles with a population of nine millions, and are diversified in an extraordinary degree, as regards geology, products, race and language. They are surrounded by British territories, the Madras Presidency lying on the south and east of them, the Bombay Presidency on the west, and the Central Provinces on the north. In one part of them there are trap-rock formations, rich black soil and cotton cultivation ; in another granite rocks, light soil and rice fields. In some tracts the laterite formations affect the soil and the cultivation. Many tracts are destitute of artificial irrigation ; in the eastern quarter, however, full use is made of natural advantages, after the manner already described in Chapter XI., to form artificial lakes as reservoirs for small canals. The facilities presented by Nature in this region for the construction of such reservoirs are greater than in any other part of India. These tanks, or, as they should often be designated, lakes, are common in several provinces or districts of the empire, but nowhere are they so numerous as here ; and one of them is the largest of its kind in the empire. They are memorials of the early Hindu kings of the Telugu race whom the Muhammadans displaced. A lake of this description is always picturesque, because hills, hollows, ravines and torrent beds are essential to its successful construction. Above and around it there will

be rocks, woods and lairs of wild beasts, and below it the irrigated fields with their rich crops.

The Nizam's subjects are in the mass Hindus, speaking in the north and west the Mahratta language, in the east and south the Telugu, and in the south-west the Canarese. The Nizam and his nobles are Muhammadan, so also is a large part of his army; but the Muhammadans dwell in the Deccan as rulers, priests, landlords, soldiers, and have not any hold upon the land as agriculturists.

The position of the British Resident was in those days very influential, but necessarily undefined; it has during recent years been rendered more directly potential by reason of the Nizam being a minor. At that time, however, there was a real Nizam of the old school on the throne, very tenacious—indeed, not unreasonably jealous—of his position in relation to that of the Resident. During the early days and the political struggles of the East India Company the Nizam was in treaties regarded as an ally or an equal, and though he soon became its dependant, still the form or style of equality was preserved.

His obligation to govern his territories according to the advice of the Resident was quite vague or slight, nevertheless in practice it had come into real existence. Formally he was not bound to seek the counsel of the Resident, but practically he was, because his predecessors had allowed the State to drift into violent disorders from which extrication was impossible without British assistance. Nothing but British power, represented by armed force, prevented his State from being torn to pieces by factions, and saved him from becoming a prisoner in his palace to his own guards. Thus although the Resident had not, either in the wording of treaties or the terms of his credentials, any declared right of interfering, yet he was the Atlas on whose shoulders rested the Government of the State. He must interpose when actual disturbance threatened, then indeed his aid would probably be invoked. Otherwise he would as much as possible avoid the semblance of interfering, and leave the Native Government to manage for itself without being weakened by overmuch supervision, on the understanding always that it must keep the general course of affairs tolerably straight.

One portion of the Nizam's dominions, namely, Berar, was, as has already been mentioned in Chapter VI., under British administration according to treaty. For this territory the Resident represented the local Government, subject to the general control of the Governor-General in Council. Though regulating under British authority the income and expenses of this territory, he presented periodically to the Nizam a statement of its finances, giving up to His Highness any surplus revenue which might be left, and in my time a considerable sum was thus paid. He also managed, quite independently of the Nizam, all affairs relating to the Hyderabad Contingent, a force which the British Government was bound by treaty to maintain for the preservation of order in His Highness's dominions. If the services of these troops should in any case be required, he was to be the judge as to whether they might be employed or not. Formerly they were frequently engaged thus, but in my time the policy of the Nizam's Government was to maintain order with its own troops, and avoid the necessity of applying to the Resident for the services of the Contingent. The Nizam's Minister naturally took pride in the improvement of affairs, whereby he was enabled to answer for order without in every instance seeking British aid.

The Residency is the house in which the Resident resides officially; it was built half a century ago by the Nizam, for the accommodation of the British representative, on a liberal and handsome scale, and in a fine architectural style according to European notions. Though not appearing to be adapted for defence, it is to some extent defensible, and its enclosure is surrounded by a strong wall, with small bastions on that side which faces towards the city. This moderate amount of fortification is necessary, as may be proved by the fact that during the time of public danger in 1857, consequent on the war of the mutinies, an infuriated mob rushed towards the Residency to destroy every person and thing there. Salar Jang, the Minister, though unable to restrain them, contrived to send timely intelligence to the Resident, Colonel Davidson, of their approach. So they were received with cannon-

shot and musketry from the bastions of the Residency enclosure. They pressed on, however, with much resolution, and were repulsed, but only after some loss of life. The Resident had indeed been prepared long beforehand, and the attack had no chance of success; had it succeeded, however, the moral effect on the surrounding country would have been disastrous.

On my arrival at Hyderabad in April 1867, Sir George Yule informed me fully regarding the differences which had arisen between the Nizam and his Minister, Sir Salar Jang. It had been feared that they would lead to the Minister's resignation, and on such an event grave troubles in the Nizam's dominions were likely to ensue. But the Nizam had conferred with the chief among his nobles, who advised him to retain the services of his indispensable Minister. My first official business was to transmit to His Highness a letter from the Governor-General giving firm but friendly monition on the same subject. His Highness being hedged round with ceremonies, the essence of which was delay, some days elapsed before I was allowed to wait upon him.

The visit of the Resident to the Nizam used to be made an occasion of pomp and circumstance. Our procession inside the city was formed with elephants, and it proceeded through streets lined with His Highness's troops. We then saw in the cavalcade the insignia and ornaments of which poets have read—"The feathers of "the egret in the turbans, the costly armour of the cavaliers, the gilt pine apples "on the tops of the palanquins, the embroidered trappings of the elephants "bearing on their backs small turrets in the shape of antique temples." Approaching the heart of the city we passed underneath the great gateway with the four towers, a structure unique of its kind in India. Then we had on our right hand the Nizam's mosque, built on the model of the great mosque at Mecca, and presenting an architectural style quite different from that of the Indian Muhammadans. On our way we glanced at the marble tombs of successive Nizams within its consecrated enclosure. So far we saw sights worthy of the renown of Hyderabad, but on entering the Nizam's palace we were surprised by the plainness of its style, than which indeed nothing could be more commonplace. It consisted of a cluster of modern houses, built mainly in the European fashion, without the least attempt at architectural design. The cause is this, that originally in the days of the Mogul empire the Nizam was technically considered to be encamped in the Deccan, and not established in any permanent palace. His successors cling still to that tradition, and never erect any palatial structures. All the way from the Residency to the Nizam's summer-house, for it could not be called palace, the eager-gazing multitude were kept back by the troops as a matter of real precaution. On one of these occasions in my predecessor's time shots had been heard almost within the precincts of the Nizam's dwelling, and were fired in the street on another occasion shortly after my departure from Hyderabad. The crowd, however, could be seen quite well by us from our raised seats on the elephants, and certainly it excelled in pictorial effect even the proverbially picturesque crowds of India. For in addition to the ordinary Oriental dress and paraphernalia the men wore arms and accoutrements obtained from distant parts of Asia. Among them some looked cheerful and contented, some being retainers of the Minister seemed positively friendly, some were scowling fanatics, some were smooth-faced villains who at that moment appeared smiling and joyous, but had only the other day committed outrages under the very walls of the city when they heard that the Minister's fall from power would relax the bonds of order.

The Nizam received us with a demeanour not haughty perhaps, but calm, almost impassible, as if to imply that he dwelt on serene altitudes and we were creatures struggling with mundane affairs, so that we hesitated to break the ice of ceremony. The Minister Salar Jang accompanied us, and was made to feel thoroughly subdued in the presence of His Highness; the term "presence" was to his ear an awe-inspiring sound, and for him his master had a quiet look of ineffable *hauteur*. After a chilling pause the conversation began in the Hindustani language, and touched upon inevitable topics, such as the health of the Governor-General, the season, and the like. Then, in order to say something especially civil

and polite, I congratulated His Highness on the order and good government patent everywhere in his dominions. He replied, in a tone of slight displeasure, that as there had during past times been good government in his dominions so there was still. Herein he was manifestly in error, for formerly there had been much misrule. He had, however, interpreted my complaint to be an indirect recommendation of his Minister, and his susceptibility was aroused. This incident prepared me for finding him sensitively jealous in everything that concerned Salar Jang.

The Nizam afforded an example of the effect which the enervating conditions of India produced in the course of a few generations upon the conquering tribes that came from Central Asia. A Muhammadan of the best Mogul blood, and born of a stock which had sent forth men of courage, capacity and perseverance, he had never learnt even the rudiments of government, had received but slight education, and was not actually competent for conducting any important business. He had a tall and massive figure, a handsome countenance, and the dark-blue eye characteristic of his trace. In his youth he had been trained to some manly sports and pursuits; but he had long led a secluded life in his palace and gardens, associating chiefly with humble dependants. His health had been enfeebled and his constitution impaired by his own imprudence. He was addicted to superstition, and soothsayers or astrologers had power over his impressionable mind. If there was any idea in politics on which his thoughts fixed themselves it was this, that whatever thing had novelty must be evil, and that any so-called reform which the British Resident might suggest should be regarded with circumspection. He desired, if possible, to keep his people aloof from all European notions, social as well as political. Such notions might act upon their minds, he would say, as a whirligig, and cause their thoughts to spin round and round. For all that, he was loyal to the British Government, which he felt to be his sole support. Only he wished that it would leave him to his own devices, and never interfere save to throw its ægis over him if he were threatened with insurrection, or to rescue him from his financial difficulties should they prove otherwise insurmountable. He had some power of humorous sarcasm; though ordinarily apathetic, he had an "unbounded stomach," and was quickly susceptible of anger. Such was the man whom the Muhammadans of the Deccan venerated as the embodiment of authority. He must have been endued with generosity and other cognate qualities in order to attract and retain the chivalrous affection of people.

The business of the Government was performed by the Minister, Salar Jang, then in the prime of life. He had been from his earliest years educated under European supervision, and trained especially for this high office, into which he had been inducted when a very young man. He was therefore qualified in an unprecedented degree for his public and official duties. He discharged them with unwearying assiduity, entire integrity, and an efficiency unprecedented in the Deccan. He was a gentleman in the highest sense of the term; the quality of his mind was indicated in his discreet manner and refined aspect. He came from the family which had usually during several generations furnished Ministers to the State; some of his relations had been great in that capacity, but none so good as he. In those days I regarded him the most among all the natives of India I had ever met. Humanly speaking, his life was likely to last long; but if he should unfortunately be removed there was no man of his rank in the country who could take up the work which then devolved on him.

Yet he was kept by the Nizam in a state of thraldom; he was almost a prisoner in his own house, and could not move beyond the outer gates of his courtyard without his master's permission. If he wished to give a social entertainment in his summer house outside the city, or attend a parade of British troops, or have an interview with the Resident, he must ask leave, not as a mere formality, but as a request which might be refused, or, if allowed, would be granted grudgingly. I had much business with him, and its transaction was difficult; to see him often would renew the Nizam's jealousy, to send him papers in despatch boxes would be open to the same objection, for that also became known to His Highness. Salar Jang did not seem to regard this in the light of a personal grievance; he

shared the reverence which his countrymen felt for their master. He seldom was admitted to the Nizam's presence; when he was, however, he would be almost pale from agitation. He must have been quite hopeless of conciliating his master's regard, yet he was perfectly loyal, and would have undergone any labour for the welfare of his liege.

The reason of the Nizam's strange conduct was this, that Salar Jang, being an enlightened man, was anxious to introduce good government into a distracted and well-nigh ruined State. In that policy he was consistently supported by the British Government. The Nizam therefore felt himself to be really under the control of his Minister in all State affairs; then, chafing and fretting at this, he revenged himself by punctiliously enforcing a supervision in social matters.

Salar Jang had never up to that time seen any place excepting Hyderabad, and his being thus confined to one spot was disadvantageous to him as an administrator. Indeed, considering how restricted was his actual vision, I was surprised to find that he had so much liberality and comprehensiveness of view. Still no administration in India can prosper unless it be inspected by its chief from time to time. Hence the public interest demanded that he should make tours through the country, see his officers at their work, observe the needs for works of public improvement, and hear the grievances of the people. The Nizam would never allow this unless moral pressure were applied to him by the British Government; even then he would yield only after a lengthened, perhaps an embittered, argument. I was willing, however, to make the attempt, considering the administrative benefit that would result therefrom, and the manifest absurdity of the objections. The Governor-General, however, feared that our relations with the Nizam would be compromised thereby, and so the project dropped.

As Minister, Salar Jang had charge of the civil and military administration of all the territories directly administered by the Nizam's Government, and these formed the greater part of the country. But there were some nobles to whom territory was assigned in consideration of their maintaining troops or otherwise performing service for the State. Among these the first was the Amir-i-Kabeer, hereditary commandant of the Pagah or body-guard of the Nizam, a considerable number of troops. The Amir-i-Kabeer maintained his troops and governed the districts assigned to him under the general control of the Nizam to be exercised through the Minister; this control, however, was quite nominal.

The Amir-i-Kabeer was a high-born Muhammadan of the old school, refined, dignified and judicious, though somewhat enfeebled by age. He was the son of the handsome father mentioned in Chapter X. His face, aspect and figure would have made a fine subject for the portrait-painter. His inner thoughts probably clung to the old ways, and he never lent himself to promote reforms. Still he realized the progress which was going on in the other world, and desired that the Nizam's Government should march with the age, and maintain good relations with the British. He was so placed that he wanted nothing for himself or his friends, and felt no jealousy of the Minister or any one else; thus he acquired the position of consulting physician to the State. Though possessing firmness and courage, he loved tranquillity, and seemed to regard violence or lawlessness as essentially vulgar. His opinions had much weight with the Nizam—indeed he was the only man at that time who had any influence over His Highness for good. It was mainly through his friendly offices that the recent dispute between the Nizam and the Minister had been composed.

Similarly some districts were retained by the Nizam under his own direct management, and from their revenue were defrayed the expenses of his palace and household. These were governed by men whom the Nizam appointed without the intervention of the Minister.

There were also tracts and territories of various sizes, large and small, occupied by Muhammadan noblemen, often relatives of the Nizam. Some of these were men of capacity and activity, but many lived in a state of vacuity and listlessness, almost of lethargy.

Notwithstanding these abatements from his power, the Minister had a great position, controlling the regular army, the revenues, and the civil administration generally. He was also the channel of official communication between the British Resident and the Nizam's Government.

In the army the most important men were the Arab chiefs and their Arab troops; these men had in spirit, cohesion, and physical strength so great a superiority over the population of the Deccan that they were likened to wolves among sheep. Like other Indian princes, Hindu and Muhammadan, during the eighteenth century the Nizams had employed Arab soldiery; and when the State became more and more a prey to disorder the employment of Arabs increased. As drastic remedies often aggravate the disease they are meant to cure, so the Arabs made confusion worse confounded, till at length the British Government under Lord Dalhousie were obliged to interfere. The Arabs then became quiescent but remained powerful, and when I visited Hyderabad in 1861 several Arab commanders were pointed out to me as men who would in 1857 have caused a revolution and set up an Arab State in the Deccan had the British power been subverted. These chiefs were then aged men, and had by this time (1867) passed away, but their sons, being born of Deccani mothers, had only half the native Arabian fire or spirit. Their troops, however, were constantly recruited from Hadramaut, near the southern coast of Arabia; and the phalanx remained unbroken. At that time (1867) there was nothing save the English troops near Hyderabad to prevent the Arabs from beating down the Nizam's Indian troops, immuring His Highness in his own palace, and seizing the government of the Deccan. Successive Nizams, too, had allowed the organization of the Arab troops to grow in a manner which endowed the leaders with great wealth and established them in a territorial position. An Arab chief contracted for supplying a certain number of men and for paying them; he would also invest some capital in this business. After a time the Nizam's treasury fell into arrears of pay due to the men. Then came the chief's opportunity; instead of cash he would take a mortgage of the land revenue of a district, whereupon that district was made over to him and he garrisoned it with his men. The power hence acquired was dangerous, but still worse was the misrule which unscrupulous adventurers thus inflicted upon many tracts of the Deccan. Some Arab chiefs, however, were regularly paid in cash, and the fortunes made by them out of their military contracts, which extended to the payment, armament, equipment, and lodgment of some thousand soldiers, can be readily imagined. At that time several of these chiefs had invested their savings largely in general business, and not only controlled the armed forces of the country, but actually possessed much influence over its money markets. Nevertheless the Arabs as a class, though ready for any violence which their chiefs might commend, were not addicted to plundering without orders, or to lawless crime of any sort; when off duty they were like lordly tigers, not condescending to common prey.

It was the Rohilla tribe that furnished the incorrigible robbers and miscreants, the common enemies of the Deccan people. The name "Rohilla," which belongs to a noble clan of Muhammadans in the north, had been appropriated by these southern plunderers, and included every sort of free-lance. These men used to prowl about the country in bands like hungry wolves; the Government deemed it prudent to keep them out of mischief by employment, and the Deccani nobles adopted the same course. Indeed Rohilla guards afforded the best protection against Rohilla outrage. Then their chiefs contracted for the payment and equipment of the men, and sometimes obtained mortgages of lands in the same manner as the Arabs, though to a much less extent.

The Nizam's Government had in those days begun to act on the policy of organizing a new body of men which received the name of "the reformed troops." It wished thereby to prepare itself for coping with elements of trouble without applying to the Resident for assistance. In so far as any addition was thereby made to the numbers of the Nizam's army the movement was to be deprecated; because that army, being already in excess of real acquirements, was a severe burden to the finances, and might even prove an embarrassment to the British Government. The

commandant of "the reformed troops" was an Englishman; and in virtue of his office he wore the sword of Raymond, a Frenchman, who was in the Nizam's service towards the end of the eighteenth century, and whose memory was so much revered by native soldiers that lights were, as they probably still are, kept burning at his tomb.

Shortly after my arrival, on the occasion of a great Muhammadan festival, there was held before the Minister, acting on behalf of the Nizam, a general parade of his master's troops. I sat for several hours on a broiling day in May with the Minister, in a balcony of his house in the city, watching the troops as they defiled before us along the narrow street. The "reformed troops" came first, having among their officers many Europeans; next the other Deccani troops, for the most part dressed in uniform after the European model; then followed the Arabs in the plainest white costume, with nothing martial save their matchlocks, pouches and daggers; the Rohillas, much more showy, with their Indian dress and accoutrements, and some Abyssinians lending variety to the long line; lastly, the contingent of the Amir-i-Kabeer, whose troops chiefly wore the European uniform, closed the procession. The strength to which these forces had grown during several generations suggested thoughts of political danger. But any diminution in the army of a Native State must be gradual, and can only be effected by ceasing to recruit. As the men do not enlist for a time, but regard the military service of the State as a life-long profession, an attempt on the part of a ruler to discharge them is more likely to produce revolutionary movement than any other cause that could be imagined.

A long chain of circumstances had gradually strengthened the Minister's position, and rendered it proof against the intrigues of his opponents. The innate virtue of his disposition and the excellence of his character have been already mentioned. He was not answerable for the utter mismanagement which had caused to the Nizam the loss of power in Berar, when that province was brought under British management. He had since that time striven manfully to reform every part of the administration—the land revenue, the dispensing of justice, the police, and, above all, the finances. Without evincing forceful energy of the highest kind he was yet full of activity and promptitude. Though his temperament was nervous and susceptible of agitation, still he was resolute, capable of maintaining self-command in danger, and animated by the spirit which might be expected in a man of high birth. His sensitive disposition, harassed by many trials and troubles, would probably have worn out his body had it been feeble; but his frame, though not robust, was wiry. As an administrator he certainly was not superior—by many he would be thought hardly equal—to the two best Hindu Ministers of his day, Dinkar Rao of Gwalior and Madhava Rao of Baroda. But as a man of business, especially in finance, he has not been surpassed by any native in this century. His official assiduity and mastery of details left nothing to be desired. It was difficult to discern whether he possessed original ability of the Oriental type, because his mind was modelled very much by European influences. At all events he was an excellent imitator; whatever improvement the British Government introduced he would sooner or later adopt, *longo intervallo*, perhaps, but still with some effect. Thus roads, caravanserais, medical schools, drains and conservancy, besides many miscellaneous improvements, all had a share of his attention. He exercised his vast patronage well, appointing competent and respectable men to civil offices, and endeavouring to infuse an honest fidelity into the whole service of the State. That he fully succeeded in these efforts is more than can be affirmed, especially when it is remembered that the British Government itself cannot command entire success. At all events, British rulers have no overt opposition to contend with, whereas he had many enemies, open or concealed, much hostile opinion, and a jealous master, all arrayed against him. Upon a retrospect of the circumstances under which he had to act, it seems wonderful that so much was accomplished by him.

The Nizam's Government was oppressed by its debts, which had been incurred in many quarters, at many rates of interest, all more or less ruinous. Salar Jang attempted something like an unification of the debts, the object being to establish

such confidence that with its improved credit his Government might raise fresh loans at moderate rates, thereby paying off some of the old loans which bore the usurious rates; and this he effected to a considerable extent. Among the old creditors to be thus repaid, the foremost were the Arab chiefs who had mortgages on the revenues of districts, as already described. The redemption of a district from mortgage meant rescuing a considerable population from Arab misrule, and bringing it under civilized administration. The operation was a critical one, as the Arab chief did not care to have his principal repaid and give up the district, nor did his armed men wish to leave their quarters. However, it was known to all men that this was a case in which the Resident might, if required, employ force to put down resistance to the righteous action of the Nizam's Minister. Thus several tracts of country had been redeemed without overt opposition, and some were in course of redemption at the time. One Arab chief of consequence in those days accepted repayment with apparent alacrity, and surrendered the mortgaged territory. His mother being Deccani, he had a character milder than that of his father, who was of Arabian blood by both sides and would never have given up a mortgage without a fight. One morning, in order to pay him a complaint, I breakfasted with him in his summer-house, and praised his loyal and wise conduct in complying with the Minister's wishes. If not actually ashamed, however, he did not seem to be proud of his conduct, nor did he appreciate my thanks.

In order to master the history which had a practical bearing on the present, I studied the official correspondence of Sir Charles Metcalfe, afterwards Lord Metcalfe, which related to his incumbency as Resident at Hyderabad, and which was to be seen among the records of the Residency. The struggle in which he was then engaged had reference to the Nizam's debt; his policy was to prevent the necessity of the Nizam's Government borrowing money at usurious rates from an European firm, Messrs. Palmer and Rumbold, and mortgaging to them the revenues of certain districts by way of security. He was threatened with formidable opposition, but he persisted, and, for a time at least, checked a practice which must otherwise have destroyed the Nizam's State. The transactions are well set forth in Kaye's Life of Metcalfe, and a perusal of the official papers together with inquiry on the spot fully bore out the biographer's conclusions. Indeed, Metcalfe's conduct under trying circumstances was an example to all of us who followed him in the Residency, and the public servants who study those affairs may thereby gain strength and courage for the performance of duty. The firm of Messrs. Palmer, after flourishing for a time, broke up; the Mr. Palmer who gave Metcalfe so much trouble was an East Indian of good birth on his father's and his mother's side. He was then still living, though feeble from old age, a pensioner on the Nizam's Government; he died shortly afterwards, and I was present at his funeral.

Despite occasional anxiety, my work at the Residency proceeded smoothly and pleasantly. The First Assistant, Mr. J. G. Cordery, was busily occupying such leisure as his official duties might allow him in completing his translation in verse of the Iliad; the Second Assistant, Major Tweedie, was translating Hafiz. Thus I used daily to hear literary discussions regarding Greek and Persian poetry.

I heard of an European officer who had mingled in disguise with a Muhammadan congregation when a political sermon was being preached in one of the mosques. The point of the discourse consisted of an allegory, aimed at the British, which was somewhat in this wise. A she-wolf in feeble health once came before the Nizam and begged for a shed to shelter her till she recovered, which was granted. After a time His Highness sent a servant to say that if she had recovered it was time for her to quit. But meanwhile several cubs had been born, and she begged yet a little time and grace for herself and her young, in order to gain strength for moving; this also was granted. In due course another messenger was sent to say that the term already allowed was expiring. But now the she-wolf was herself again, the cubs had grown strong, and they all, both mother and offspring, began to show their teeth, refusing to move; accordingly they never have moved from that day forward!

As the Minister could not inspect the interior of the country, it was desirable that I should do so according as opportunity served. It was also necessary for me to visit Berar, which province, as already mentioned, was under British administration.

In the Nizam's dominions there are many antique remains, of which the picturesque beauty vies with historic interest in exciting the imagination. Some of these have been already mentioned in the previous Chapter X.; and they were all worthy of a more leisurely examination than I, busied with official cares, was ever able to bestow. Nothing could be more exhilarating to mind and body than rapid rides such as I had to take from one end of the Deccan to the other. Few parts of the country are uninteresting, and the varied scenes when recalled to memory seems like a picture gallery in the chambers of the mind,

"The dome of thought, the palace of the soul."

Such scenes are the groups of mausolea, each cupola, in solitary dignity, denoting a king; the deserted mosques, their stately aisles once thronged with warriors returning thanks after victory, now the homes of bats and jackals; the ruined colleges with cattle stabled where doctors once taught the precepts of Islam; the spiral staircase crumbling away, by which the Nazzim used to ascend the minaret whence he called aloud to the faithful; the hall of audience blocked up with rubbish; the dry fountain; the broken cistern; the frowning fortress of black rock, its unscalable flanks escarped by Nature; the great gun, once deemed "the monarch of the battle-field," now rusting in the midst of long grass; the gloomy cave-temples with their gigantic figures, some representing the faith of Brahma and some of Buddh, the frescos on rock, though half defaced, still presenting the very life of old with its forms and colours; the lakes brilliant under an eastern sun, with their massive stone dykes; the forest where the tiger has his lair, the cavern where the bear makes his den, the sugarcane plantation where the boar regales himself at the expense of man; the granite masses rising abruptly from the cultivated plain with clusters of palm-trees at their base.

In Berar, however, there was little of beauty to be seen except the fortress of Gawilgarh standing aloft on the finely stratified rock of the southern Satpura slope. This stronghold had been for several centuries deemed impregnable by successive dynasties, and so it was under the conditions of uncivilized warfare. But General Arthur Wellesley by a scientific attack took it within a single hour. Few provinces in India would furnish less material for the poet or the painter, and here the interest centred in economic and political concerns. The territory happened to be brought under British management shortly before the time when the demand for cotton and the construction of the railway began to produce their effects. These two causes, combined with an equitable settlement of the land revenue, gave a marvellous impulse to the country and caused it to burst into new life. Instead of being land-locked in the centre of the continent and remote from seaports, it had a railway just opened to the western coast, and was frequented by traders, European and Native, from Bombay. The spread of cultivation, often in virgin soil, the abundant harvests, the unfailing rainfall, and the spontaneous growth of the land revenue were all subjects of congratulation.

The principal officer there was Mr. (now Sir Alfred) Lyall; he had served with me in the Central Provinces, and I was thankful to entrust to him the revenue and finance of Berar. Besides official and administrative ability he was endowed with many mental gifts. He has written poetical pieces describing with pathetic power the sentiments of Indians who, having grown grey in wars and revolutions, find themselves fixed in the Procrustean grooves of British civilization.

Returning to Hyderabad about Christmas time, I heard many reports of changes for the worse in the Nizam's health. During an interview which I had with him his manner was less frigid than before, though he seemed to be labouring under physical distress. His ailments, though serious, were understood to be curable by European remedies surgical and medical; he was attended, however, by unscientific practitioners, and but too often listened to the advice of quacks. Our object was to induce him to accept the professional aid of Muhammadan surgeons

and physicians, educated in the medical school at Hyderabad under European supervision, some of whom were highly qualified men ; but he was almost superstitiously averse. It was known that unless he allowed himself this chance for recovery his days were numbered ; and such soon afterwards proved to be the case.

About this time the races at Hyderabad used to be held ; these sports, though conducted in the European fashion, excited much interest among the natives, especially the Muhammadans, who are essentially equestrian in their tastes. To the ordinary circumstances and accessories of a racecourse were added all the pomp and glitter of the Muhammadan nobles with their prancing steeds and their gay equipages. Sometimes "the chivalry of the Deccan," as they were called, would issue forth, and clouds of horsemen in every variety of costume would be careering over the plain. These sports constituted quite a local institution, promoting friendliness and good fellowship between the European officers and the native gentry.

After Christmas I began to prepare for my departure, but in the brief time remaining to me there was one diplomatic transaction to be completed. It was desired that there should be a branch railway made to Hyderabad, starting from the nearest point on the trunk line which runs from Bombay to Madras. This branch would pass entirely through the Nizam's dominions, and without the consent of His Highness the project could not be entertained. Such consent was, however, difficult to obtain, for the Nizam regarded the project with an undefined horror, as being likely to upset all orthodox notions. He said that it would make the popular mind gyrate or swing backwards and forwards with a movement like that of children at a fair. He doubtless thought also that the measure would augment British influence within his dominions, and would bring him more than ever within the attraction of the British system. There was also a question as to whether the scheme would be remunerative, or whether it might not, on the other hand, involve financial loss. But to the financial part of the case His Highness gave not one moment's thought, so insignificant did he regard it in comparison with the two cardinal evils of upsetting the minds of his subjects and adding to British influence in his dominions. He allowed but little scope for persuasion, as he would close discussion by an abrupt negative. It seemed probable that I should have to depart *re infectâ ;* for even at my farewell interview with him he did not say he would consent. Afterwards, at the last moment, just before I left the Residency, his permission was received. Though loyal at heart, he dreaded the British Government and disliked its civilization, yet he felt that it was the only strong tower where he could in extremity take refuge. So he reluctantly accepted its railway as a crowning evil.

At the farewell interview the Nizam seemed more distant and haughty than ever towards the Minister, whose nervousness was accordingly increased. I addressed to His Highness as many kind and respectful words as could be compressed into a few sentences of Hindustani, and he relaxed so far as to give quite a gracious answer. As we left His Highness's presence the Minister expressed his satisfaction at my having spoken so respectfully to the Nizam. It was clear from the conversation that, despite the treatment he had so long been receiving from his master, Salar Jang felt to the full that affectionate veneration which all Muhammadans of the Deccan feel for the hereditary chief of their State.

The Nizam and his Minister did all in their power to impart brightness to the farewell entertainments which, according to custom, were given to me as a departing Resident. On these occasions the pyrotechnic displays preserved their Oriental character, but were improved by European art under the direction of French artists who had been for generations in the Nizam's service. The devices were varied and ingenious, chiefly in imitation of natural objects. Fountains of fire were produced from which the sparkling light bubbled up and, overflowing, glided along like real water. From the descending rain of the rockets there issued serpents, wreathing themselves in bright coils against the dark sky. Large masses would explode, shooting forth luminous balls or globes as of silver, ruby, amethyst, emerald. Solid bodies like squares of infantry maintained a rattling fusillade for several minutes.

Miniature forts burst forth in a sham cannonade, and at last blew up with an explosion that shook the ground. As the display took place on the margin of a small lake all these effects were doubled by the reflections on the still water.

I felt sorry on leaving Hyderabad, although the sphere opening before me was the very one which of all others an ambitious officer would have desired. At Calcutta there would be the Secretariat precincts, the Council chamber, the State departments, the bustle of European life, and daily contact with affairs affecting the whole empire. These things, however interesting in themselves, would not be so pleasant as the rides in the Deccan, the parties at the Minister's palace, the receptions at the Residency, and the visits to the Native nobles.

Moreover, the Deccani Muhammadans had much ingratiated themselves with me, and I felt a real regard for them. They differ from the Muhammadans of the trans-Indus frontier and from those of Southern India. According to the European standard they are native gentlemen in manner and address, having refinement without the least effeminacy, and manliness without a trace of roughness or impetuosity.

Shortly after leaving Hyderabad I heard that the Nizam's ailment took the fatal turn that had been apprehended; he died leaving a very young boy as his heir. Therefore a regency was established, in which Salar Jung had a prominent part. Then the political conditions described in this chapter immediately changed. Salar Jung being no longer in thraldom began to travel about, the Resident had more direct influence, and the general aspect of affairs became brighter.

Afterwards Salar Jung engaged in a correspondence with the Governor-General regarding Berar, perhaps to his own detriment. But I need not allude to that matter, being without official knowledge of its latest phases.

Early in 1868 Salar Jung had the narrowest escape from death; he was in a procession similar to that described in this chapter, when two shots were fired, one of which grazed his turban and the other killed a man at his side. The motives of the assassin never were discovered, but it is possible that the attempt was prompted by revenge on the part of some among the many men who had lost their places when districts, as already explained, were redeemed from mortgage.

DECCAN TIMES, *February* 2, 1882.—*Hyderabad Affairs.*—No sooner did it become known that the Co-Regency was to be abolished than Dame Rumour busied herself mightily with Hyderabad affairs, and of course with the usual amount of truthfulness with which she is credited. There were to be great changes in the administration. In fact the whole of the executive government was to receive a kaleidoscopic turn, and some were to go up, up, up, and others down, down, down. New appointments, fresh selections, and increased salaries dazzled the vision of aspirants,—and their name is Legion,—while degradations, dismissals and reductions stared many in the face. The several departments were to be put into commission, instead of under the control of one head, and the whole affairs of the country were to be managed in altogether a different way than they were ever done before. Captain Clerk, His Highness the Nizam's Tutor, was to be appointed Superintendent of the Sarf-a-khas or crown lands. The Honourable Saiad Ahmed Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., a member of the Legislative Council of India, was to receive employment in the State, and a whole host of Mahomedan gentlemen from Upper India were to be pitchforked into the service. The indisposition of Nawab Muckeroom-ood-Dowlah, the Revenue Minister, started the lying jade again, and gave rise to a number of absurd, foolish and stupid reports. Even the privacy of his domestic life was invaded with a maliciousness and malignity quite incomprehensible, and must have caused that nobleman no little pain, if it did not produce more serious consequences. It is nothing to wonder at that these lying reports and rumours are set afloat in a place like Hyderabad, seeing that party feeling runs so high, and that there are so many jostlers after place with whom a wish is invariably father to a thought, no matter how absurd the thought or how extravagant the wish. The pity of it is, too, that they get beyond the atmosphere in which they are generated, and create false impressions abroad. We would not

take the trouble to notice them at all only we find some of them gaining currency in the columns of our contemporaries. We need hardly say that there is no truth whatever in any of these reports, and we have very good authority for the statement. There is *not* the slightest intention to make any radical change in the administration of the country. As we intimated in these columns some time ago, His Excellency the Regent is anxious to have a Council to assist him in the conduct of business, not only to make laws and regulations, but in the general management of affairs, to look into and supervise the working of the various departments, and if necessary to reorganize and place them in good working order. It is quite possible that expenditure will be cut down where it is considered to be more than occasion requires, or increased where wanted ; quite possible, too, that there will be new appointments, reductions, dismissals, &c.; but this is to be the work of the new Council after due care and deliberation. No sudden changes are to be made, and the machinery of the State will move on very much the same as usual. The Chanda Railway is to be taken in hand at once, and the State line to be transferred to a company in England, with whom negotiations are now going on for its purchase, under condition that the extension to Chanda be constructed and worked by the same company, who will have other concessions made to it in view to the development of the resources of the country. Mr. Abdul Hak, C.I.E., has been deputed by the Government to proceed to England to bring matters to a satisfactory conclusion, and there is every hope that before long the new railway will be commenced. These are some of the things engaging the attention of H. E. Sir Salar Jung just now. There is, however a vast deal more to be done, which no doubt His Excellency is aware of. The district roads are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and sadly want looking after. Traffic and communication are materially affected. Then, again, both in Hyderabad and in the districts, public offices are much required. At present the Government pays an enormous amount of money as rent, and the buildings that are rented are not always suitable, and very few of them indeed look like public offices. These are pressing wants, and are well worthy a little of His Excellency's time and attention. The D. P. W. is almost idle, and might very profitably be employed in this way. We commend them to the consideration of the Regent.

DECCAN TIMES, *February* 7, 1882.—*Hyderabad Affairs.*—In whatever attitude the Secunderabad correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* might be posed he could not be made to appear to much advantage. On the one hand he displays too much ignorance to carry conviction to anybody at all conversant with Hyderabad affairs that he is so well posted in them, and as trustworthy as he makes believe, and on the other the rôle of a special advocate would be more successfully performed if he were more certain of his facts before handling them. In the correspondent's last letter, which appears in the *Gazette* of the 3rd instant, he makes it appear that the late Co-Regent was the nephew of his predecessor, whereas everybody knows that he was his younger brother. Now when we are told that the uncle disliked and feared the nephew so much that he willed the greater portion of the family estates to two others, who were also near connections; that this nephew after his uncle's death acquiesced in this arrangement, until he become Co-Regent, when he forcibly took possession of some of the jaghires thus willed away, and, finding no notice taken of the spoliation, that he stole another big slice of the pudding, the story seems plausible enough. But when it is told as the truth that the younger brother, as the proper heir of the family estates, disputed the right of the elder brother to will them away, and did dispute it from the very first moment that it came to his knowledge that they were so disposed of, and that he only took legitimate means to obtain possession of what was justly his own, the whole affair assumes quite a different aspect. These are shortly the two sides of the Great Hyderabad Case, barring the mistake committed by the correspondent, who, it must be confessed, materially weakens his case by the misstatement of facts, whether perpetrated intentionally or through ignorance. Similar errors in fact are plentifully made by the correspondent in the account he gives of the new phase

which the Great Case has assumed. It is not a fact that Nawab Koorshid Jah *claimed* "not only the title of Amir-i-Kabeer, but the Co-Regency as well." The former he certainly did claim, as being the elder son of his father, and that claim has been admitted on all hands ; but he laid no such claim to the Co-Regency. In common with two others, namely, Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah and Rajah Narrainder Pershad, the Peishcar, he sent in his application, and it is not a fact, as stated by the correspondent, that he was told "that the Government of India did not propose to appoint a new Co-Regent, and that had they decided to continue the office it was highly improbable that the selection would have fallen upon him." The fact is that nothing beyond the decision of the Government of India in the matter of the Co-Regency was conveyed to him except the expression of a hope that he would accord his support to the Regent in the administration of affairs, and his advice in matters affecting the personal interests of His Highness the Nizam. It is not a fact that Mr. Palmer, Barrister-at-law, was accompanied to Calcutta by Mirza Gholam Fakhroodin, whoever that individual may be, and a Nawab. It is not a fact, as implied by the correspondent, that Koorshid Jah's advocate has gone to Calcutta with the avowed intention of obtaining the appointment of Co-Regent for him. The fact is that it is Nawab Koorshid Jah's intention to raise the whole question of the Co-Regency. He was one of the three Ameers, the other two being H. E. Sir Salar Jung and the late Ameer-i-Kabeer, in conformity with whose wishes "the guardianship of the Nizam's person and the responsibility of the administration of the country until he should come of age had been assigned to the Nawabs Sir Salar Jung, K.C.S.I., and Shums-ul-Umara Ameer-i-Kabeer Bahadur." (See Mr. Saunders' Administration Report for 1869-70, page 169.) The Nizam has not yet come of age, and one of the Nawabs, a consenting party to the establishment of the Co-Regency, not unnaturally or unreasonably, wishes to know upon what grounds the arrangement made on the death of the late Nizam Afzal-ud-Dowlah in 1869 has been broken. If there was any necessity for consulting the wishes of the Ameers at the institution of the dual administration, an equal necessity existed for consulting them when it was abolished. So argues the Nawab Koorshid Jah, and who can deny him the right to agitate the question on these grounds ? There is a rumour in the city, which we give for what it is worth, that a somewhat similar agitation has been started by the Secretary of State for India. The discussion is a perfectly legitimate one, and it is only to be hoped that when a final decision has been arrived at, all the parties concerned will acquiesce in it.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *May* 5, 1882.—The following is from Secunderabad, dated May 2 :—Sir Steuart Bayley leaves us to-day for Simla, to take up the membership of the Viceregal Council vacated by Mr. Rivers Thompson. He departs amidst most general and cordially expressed regrets, for during the twelve months which he has been amongst us he has gained the good-will of all of us, and we are therefore sorry to part with him. His outspoken and frank cordiality was most acceptable after the narrow-minded *régime* of his predecessor. At all times and on all occasions Sir Steuart did his utmost to advance the interests and prospects of those with whom he has been associated during his period of office here. Succeeding an official who was confessedly disliked by the majority of Europeans and natives, he has won for himself that esteem and respect which the Residents of Hyderabad had invariably commanded until Lord Lytton's unfortunate nominee came to rule over us. When Sir Steuart arrived he found the relations between Sir Salar Jung and the Government of India in a most unsatisfactory condition, caused by the persistent and meddlesome interference of Sir Richard Meade in matters about which, properly speaking, the Resident should have been unconcerned. The nomination of the late Amir-i-Kabir as Co-Regent, the unwavering support given by the Resident to his unscrupulous abuse of his power, his treatment of the Nephews (Motashum-ud-Dowlah and Bushir-ud-Dowlah), and many other instances which it would be possible to cite, were examples of the policy which had led to the estrangement of one of the most loyal of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

When Sir Steuart arrived he had the results of the shortsighted policy on his hands, and I imagine few people envied his position. But, difficult as the situation was, the Resident, although new to politics of the Hyderabad order, proved himself equal to the position. One of his first acts was to reassure Sir Salar Jung, who had not unnaturally become anxious and uneasy at the treatment which he had experienced from Lord Lytton's Foreign Office and the Resident. The bullying to which he had been subjected had not broken his spirit, as it would have done that of a less hopeful and determined statesman, but he was anxious regarding the future of the State, towards the nominal ruler of which such a sudden reversion of the traditional policy of the Government of India had taken place. On this point, as I have already stated, the new Resident gave the Minister assurances which were most thankfully accepted. The behaviour of the late Amir-i-Kabir and his treatment of his nephews were the matters which next occupied the Resident's attention, and before he left for England on short leave last year he had most emphatically refused to support the Co-Regent's high-handed proceedings, and some progress towards a settlement of the dispute between him and his nephews had been made. During his absence Mr. Jones of Berar acted for him, and his policy was in complete accordance with Sir Steuart Bayley's. Shortly after the return of the latter from England the Amir-i-Kabir simplified matters by dying. Although he had for some time ceased to have any power or influence in administrative affairs, it was felt that his removal from the scene was not altogether a regrettable occurrence. The titles of the deceased nobleman were at once made the subject of dispute. Koorshid Jah wished to be Amir-i-Kabir and Co-Regent as well; so also did Bushir-ud-Dowlah. But the Resident, without any solicitation whatever from or on behalf of Sir Salar Jung, recommended in the strongest possible manner that he should be allowed to assume sole charge of the government until the young Nizam came of age. Sir Steuart's recommendation met with the approval of the Government of India, and thus the reconciliation which was begun by his appointment was completed by Sir Salar's installation as Regent of his young master's dominions. The appointment was hailed with delight by all who have any knowledge of the Regent, and the incalculable benefits his Government has bestowed on the State of Hyderabad. It was felt to be a repudiation of the policy of Lord Ripon's predecessor towards the Minister, and it was accepted as a guarantee of cordial relations between the two Governments in future. This is not the place in which to enter upon a retrospective view of Sir Salar's career. He has long since made his mark as a politician and an administrator, and, now that he is untrammelled by official fussiness and unharassed by the intrigues of a discontented colleague, it is hoped that he will be able to initiate and carry out many reforms of which the State stands in great need. The Co-Regency question disposed of, the distribution of the late Amir-i-Kabir's titles and estates next occupied the Resident's attention. After a most careful investigation the Minister communicated his decision in the matter to the Resident. I sent you the substance of it some time since, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to recapitulate it here. The Resident gave the decision his support, and a stated period was allowed within which the Amir-i-Kabir's sons and his nephew might, if they were dissatisfied with the decision, appeal to the Government of India. Petitions were presented by the three claimants, and I am now in a position to inform you that, a few days since, the Government of India, after considering the appeals, refused to interfere with the Minister's decision, which will therefore be enforced without any further delay. In fact, Koorshid Jah has already been installed as the head of the family with the titles of Shums-ul-Oomrah, Amir-i-Kabir. The foregoing are the principal events in which Sir Steuart Bayley has participated during his period of office here. I hear rumours of an important scheme for the reform of the administration, to which the Resident has given his sanction, but as I am not sufficiently well informed at present to comment upon the matter I shall make it the subject of a future letter. It would be superfluous to say that he has been a successful Resident. He has cemented and restored the cordial relationship between Sir Salar and the Imperial Government, which had been so rudely interrupted under the *régime* of his predecessor. He has

given the Minister his cordial support in all matters tending towards the improvement and advancement of the State ; and finally, as I said at the commencement of his letter, he has gained the esteem of all, and for this reason we regret that he is leaving us. We hope that his successor may prove as worthy. No appointment has, I believe, been made. Mr. FitzGerald has been selected to act until a successor has been appointed. The choice appears to lie between Colonel Bradford and Mr. Jones, both of whom are at present in England. The latter officer, who has officiated as Resident on several occasions, is supposed to have the best chance of obtaining the post, as Colonel Bradford is understood to prefer the breezy heat of the Deccan plateau. Mr. Jones would be a popular and worthy successor to the retiring Resident.

BOMBAY REVIEW, *February* 7, 1880.—There is more resemblance than might be thought between the *Pi* and the Peri. The latter "stood" disconsolate at Eden's gate, catching, ever and anon, echoes from within the barred paradise, and grieved to think she should ever have lost the privilege of daily interviewing the gifted creatures with whom the said echoes originate. Here may be noticed a difference : whereas the Peri wept, the *Pi* swears and scoffs—declares that the "gifted" ones are after all only a somewhat elevated caste of humbugs. The *Pi* hints that it long suspected this, but knows it now to its own sorrow and that of the poor public, which was wont aforetime to feed on the fragments that the *Pi* picked up at those symposia of the lesser gods to which it was admitted. This is not good form on the part of our contemporary at the sacred Sungum ; but, as it used, erewhile, to put too much side on, allowances must be made ; and if the banished one is tempted to tell a few "tales out of school" it shall be forgiven by the poor public aforesaid. But though our Peri is a naughty one it is so far like Moore's that, when catching the drift of the echoes within, it is as eager as ever to fetch and carry at the behests even of the third or fourth descending tier of the *dii minores*. This humble service it seems to have been performing lately in connection with the local politics of Hyderabad, Deccan. In a paragraph the other day—which we observe has been incontinently copied into the Calcutta papers—our Peri, with all that craft and subtile art which used often to characterise the distributor of the symposium fragments in former days, has been trying to rehabilitate the reputation of that injured innocent the Co-Regent, who, in an evil hour for the Government of India, certain too influential subordinates of the Foreign Office took under its protection. The deftest way to do this is, of course, to traduce the other Regent, the senior Minister of the Nizam, who by dint of strenuous efforts during twenty years, as overwhelming evidence proves, has rescued the Nizamate from anarchy and impending financial ruin. Our Peri is, of course, polite in the terms of its libellous insinuations ; but more desperate and dastardly misrepresentations than those embodied in the paragraph in question we have not met with since, for instance—perusing some of the official despatches that passed between Simla and Lord Salisbury from the date of the Peshawur Conference to the Ali Musjid "insult." Some of the warblings of the Peri while engaged in this ill-flavoured task do indeed indicate sad aberration in lineal facility and fintess, as in the line—"a remarkable decline in the popularity which Sir Salar Jung formerly enjoyed among all classes of the Nizam's subjects." This jarring note sounds vastly like some echo from one or other of precious "confidential" official documents whereby even the Foreign Secretary—to say nothing of that Imperial "griffin" of the period, Owen Meredith—may have been so egregiously misled, as is too well known has been the case. The "unpopularity" of the Minister—who, in spite of all these sub-official traducers remains, to use the Peri's own expression, "the leading native statesman of India"—dates from the time when he did the simple but imperative duty of asking for the rendition of the Berars according to the Treaty. After being bullied, threatened, and coerced, the Minister, having discharged his trust to the utmost of his ability, submitted to *force majeure* and there was an end of that question for a time. The "unpopularity" was renewed when the Minister, relying

on the authorised opinion of the British Medical Officer present, declined to sanction the then weakly young Nizam's coming to Bombay to make part in the "properties" of the Prince of Wales's visit. But the "unpopularity" assumed a still deeper tinge when the same faithful servant of the Nizam resisted the sinister intrigues and the official menaces which finally resulted in the disastrous step of forcing on him as a colleague a man whose influences and that of his patrons and unscrupulous creatures has done all that is possible, under the better conditions of these days, to revive the "discontent," "disloyalty" and "maladministration" of which our depraved Peri speaks. With gross untruthfulness, that fallen spirit attributes such of those evil elements that linger at Hyderabad to the loyal and devoted Minister who has done his utmost to resist them, and would do more if he were but loyally supported by the (still hoodwinked) Foreign Office and the ill-informed Viceroy. The causes and success of that "discontent" and "maladministration" were fully set forth in the communications that appeared in these columns in our Nos. 56 and 57 (Dec. 27th and Jan. 3rd) to which this pestilent paragraph, which the Peri has been induced to disseminate on its "recreant" wings, may be an attempt at reply; but the ingenious prompter thereof can be readily guessed, though, perhaps not by Mr. Lyall.

OCCURRENCES AT THE PALACE.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

OCCURRENCES AT THE PALACE.

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *April* 25, 1851.—The following is from our correspondent at Hyderabad, dated 19th instant :—

"My advertence to a Regency reminds me to tell you that I have upon high authority the information that the young Prince the eldest son of the Nizam has been tampered with. In my former communication to you upon this subject I treated the information as doubtful, and the scheme too vague to have been seriously entertained. In looking into a memoir which I understand to be a record in the office of Government I find a Regency to be advocated as the best measure where deposition or revolution is not proposed. I shall send you short extracts upon this subject from the memoir. You may possibly think them deserving of publication ; at all events you will have a peg upon which to hang a very useful dissertation."

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, *September* 14, 1852.—The following is from Hyderabad under date 5th instant:—

"The Nizam has been sick. It has been reported that Shums-ool-Oomrah desired to pay him a visit, and that His Highness directed him to postpone it till he should have regained strength to hold a long conference with him. Shums-ool-Oomrah's household deny that there is a word of truth in this report, and ascribe its fabrication to Suraj-ool-Moolk, with a view to its being made the excuse to the Nizam for want of punctuality in his payments. The Nizam will be told that Shums-ool-Oomrah had spread the rumour to discredit his administration with capitalists, and that it has had the effect of counteracting his bargains."

ENGLISHMAN, *September* 21, 1853.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 4th instant:—

"A sahookar has paid a lakh of rupees to Government to discharge the family pensions of the 'Nizam.' I am happy to say that 28,000 rupees have been sent to the brother, who came to the Presidency, in his utmost destitution, to enable him to release the jaghirs of his mother, mortgaged to Arabs."

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *May* 22, 1857.—By post yesterday we received letters from some half-dozen of our friends and correspondents confirming the tidings published by us on Monday of the death of the Nizam. The melancholy event, which had been expected for more than a fortnight, occurred at ten o'clock on Saturday night the 16th instant. His eldest son was placed on the *gaddee*, by the Amir-i-Kabir Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah Bahadur, and by the Minister Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur. The formal installation was to take place in a few days in regular durbar, at which the Resident and the chief military authorities from Secunderabad and Bolarum would attend. One of our friends writes that the late prince "had reigned about twenty-eight years. His death is generally regretted at the capital, especially by the courtiers and those who had access to him. He was a humane man, but his prejudices stood in the way of innovation and improvement. To the masses in the country the sovereignty, in whomsoever vested, is ordinarily a matter of indifference. The hand of the sovereign is very rarely, if ever, extended to them for good or evil." The more's the pity.

MADRAS SPECTATOR, *May* 26, 1857.—We mentioned yesterday that Afzul-ood-Dowlah was placed on Tuesday last in due form on the musnud of his forefathers. The ceremonials attending an inauguration at Hyderabad are without any pageantry, unless the assemblage of a large crowd can be so designated, and they are neither numerous nor interesting. Such as they were, however, on the recent occasion, we subjoin the following account for the information of our readers. The Nizam left his residence at about nine A.M., seated on an elephant, to proceed to the royal palace. He was attended by an immense mass of soldiery,—almost entirely infantry—and his Amirs; a large concourse of spectators lined the streets, making it difficult to pass through them. But what will be considered novel is that the window shutters of all the upper rooms of the houses in the streets through which His Highness passed were closed—it is supposed, to prevent any foul and treacherous attempt upon His Highness's life by firearms. The next ceremony was sacrificing a buffalo in the path of his elephant when it approached the third and last gate which gives entrance to the hall of audience. The carcase unfortunately was not removed expeditiously, and two men in the cavalcade fell over it and were trodden under foot by the elephant; one died, the other was taken away alive, but it is scarcely expected that he will live. His Highness passed on to a chamber in the hall of audience, where he remained till the arrival shortly afterwards of Major Davidson, the Resident. The Nizam then made his appearance and was led to the *musnud* by Shums-ool-Oomra and Salar Jung, each holding one of his hands. This completed the ceremony of the investiture. The head native officer of the Residency then presented a *nuzzur*, understood by the natives to be on the part of the Resident. Major Davidson next addressed His Highness, but the uproar of many voices was such that those who were near him could not hear him. And it is questioned as to whether, although Major Davidson exerted himself to speak loud, His Highness heard him. The Resident left in about a quarter of an hour, when the usual presentation of *nuzzurs* by the nobles commenced. The Nizam did not remain long in the hall of audience, and the ceremony of presenting *nuzzurs* will in consequence be renewed, and will probably last two or three days. His Highness retired to the interior to his mother's apartments, and presented her with a *nuzzur*. During the progress of the ceremonies above described, after the Nizam was seated on the *musnud*, two sheep were slaughtered in the court of the palace, meaning to be within his sight, though probably not so. We regret that we cannot explain the reason for this part of the ceremonial, or of that which preceded it in the destruction of a buffalo.

ENGLISHMAN, *May* 29, 1857.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 17th instant:—

"The Nizam, Nazir-ood-Dowla, aged 66, died last night. Of this you will have been informed at the time by the telegraph.

"Everything is quiet; there is no excitement, not even speculatively, as to coming events. The prince Afzool-ood-Dowla, 32 years of age, the heir-apparent, is popular. He was scarcely ever heard of during his father's lifetime, which is much to his credit, and the best-informed accounts say of him that he is not capricious, nor profligate in any way, not even in the pleasures of the harem; that he is not tyrannical, nor harsh, nor arrogant, nor self-sufficient, and, what is singular here, truthful. The late Nizam is very much regretted by the people about the court."

ENGLISHMAN, *July* 23, 1858.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 9th instant:—

"On the 2nd instant the Minister invited the whole of the English community at Hyderabad, by desire of the Nizam, to an entertainment to celebrate the birth of an heir born in the purple. I hear the entertainment was splendid and worthy of the occasion. Colonel Davidson in an appropriate speech proposed the health of the young prince, which was responded to with hearty good will by the party.

This was an exhibition of a proper feeling towards His Highness and towards the dynasty, and was a tribute justly acknowledging the debt we owe to the Nizam's Government for its firm fidelity, approved in a course of four generations. If treaties and alliances be formed for mutual benefit, the birth of an heir-apparent in the direct line in the dynasty of Nizam Ali Khan is a matter of congratulation to ourselves. The descent in the family gives a promise, I might almost say a guarantee, for the continuance of the amity which has long subsisted between the two States. The Minister, who presided at the party, I am able to say, was highly gratified at the manifestation of the general good will expressed, as I may say, by the whole English community towards this sovereignty. Were he not a singularly self-denying man he might assume to himself much of the credit, as the administrative officer of the Government, for the general good feeling exhibited by the English community towards it. He has been strenuous to maintain a good understanding between the two Governments, and in doing so he promotes as essentially the interests of his own Government as those of the British. The toast, as I have said, was drunk with cordiality and repeated cheers. As usual the bands struck up 'God save the Queen.'"

ENGLISHMAN, *August* 18, 1859.—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 4th instant :—

"The marriage of the Nizam's daughter to the grandson of Shums-ool-Oomrah has been celebrated with unusual splendour. The times have been gay in the city, and, like all excessive gaiety, produce depression by the pressure of a reaction upon the finances of the State. The Nizam has acquired great popularity by his largesses, which have extended to almost every man having any connection with the Government."

ENGLISHMAN, *September* 25, 1861.—The following is from our special Hyderabad correspondent, dated 11th instant :—

"The presents have arrived, very much damaged by the rains, but a fatality seems to wait upon their presentation. The second son of the Nizam, his first being dead, died three days ago, and the presentation of the khilluts will, according to their custom, be retarded till the ceremonials of the fortieth day, called Chelum, are over. The Nizam has a third son : may this blessing be preserved to him, and may His Highness have the grace to have him educated as befits his station! The English Government should press this upon His Highness's attention, but if it be to give him a European education, the whole bigotry of the country, the fearful Moulvies, and the sanctimonious faqueers will be opposed to it. Hyderabad is very backward, much behind the rest of India ; it is far behind Hindoostan certainly."

ENGLISHMAN, *October* 24, 1861.—Our special correspondent writes us from Hyderabad, Deccan, under date of the 12th instant :—

"A few days after my letter of the 11th of September to you, I regret to say, the Nizam's third and only remaining son died. I fear there is too much misdirected care taken of them. The breath of heaven is not allowed to blow upon them in health; and in sickness we may apply the old adage of too many cooks to the too many doctors, Eunanee and Misseree, *id est*, Grecians and Egyptians, who attend them—to say nothing of the old women of the palace. Trust in the medical practice of the West is coming fast to the people, which I attribute to the medical practitioners sent out from the College established at the Residency, but it will be long, very long, before it reaches the precincts of the palace."

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 1, 1869.—*Death of His Highness the Nizam.*—A brief telegram to hand yesterday announces an important political event—the decease of His Highness Afzul-ood-Dowlah, the Nizam of the Hyderabad State. This event occurred on the 26th ultimo. The deceased sovereign, who ascended the *musnud* in May 1857, was only about forty-four years of

age ; and it is much to be feared that the close seclusion and comparative inaction in which he has lived of late years have had something to do with shortening the days of one whose personal appearance and physical characteristics gave promise of the average three score and ten. At the time of this accession he was described as " Six feet two or three in height ; stout and strong in proportion. He rides well, is fond of out-door amusement, shooting, &c." The reign of his father the Nizam Nasir-ood-Dowlah extended over nearly thirty years. How far the luxurious retirement in which the late Nizam has lived since the second or third year of his short reign was induced by the temptations to passive indulgence that often beset Mussulman sovereigns, and how far his withdrawal from active affairs was excused to himself by the consciousness of the financial and political injustice by which the alliance of the Hyderabad State with the British Government has been clogged are questions that need not be discussed until fuller information is forthcoming. Happily a change has gradually come over our relationship with the Nizam, and for two years past the public accounts have acknowledged that the whole " surplus " revenues of that State are not predestinated to be thrown into the cauldron of Calcutta patronage.

At a critical moment like this the Indian Empire will receive the full benefit of such just and enlightened policy ; and there should be full acknowledgment of the services rendered by the late Nizam at an incomparably more perilous period than the present. At the very moment when he was installed as sovereign the excitable and warlike population of his kingdom were receiving exaggerated reports of the dire peril to which the British Sircar was exposed in Hindostan, while the fact that Delhi had fallen again to the ancient Moghul line, of which the Nizams were originally but the Soubahdars or deputies, was sufficient to have shaken the fidelity of many men far above the Rohilla and Arab mob leaders. But there was never, that we have heard, the slightest doubt of the Nizam's firm attachment to our alliance throughout all the anxious months of May 1857 to July 1858. Doubtless this descendant of the Tartar conquerors was upheld in this wise policy by his sagacious Arabian counsellor, Sir Salar Jung ; but the Nizam as absolute sovereign could have set that Minister aside, and had he raised the Crescent the tide of blood-red war would have rolled over the whole of Southern India. It was by no means a matter of course that the Nizam remained firm at that time, for his personal faithfulness was exposed to severe trial. That excellent man the late Colonel Davidson, then Resident, though he cherished confidence in the sovereign of Hyderabad, and encouraged him by showing that confidence, took precautionary measures for his assurance and that of Government. He wrote in reply to the Supreme Government :—" I have caused the Nizam to be narrowly " watched from quarters and in ways he little suspected, and although emissaries " (from the mutineers) have come to him he has, after listening to their stories, " refused complicity in any movement against the British Government." The Supreme Government promptly acknowledged the services of the Nizam ; in a formal letter dated February 1859 the Governor-General thanked him for " the zeal and constancy with which he had adhered to the long-established friendship between the two Governments." In July 1860 the Viceroy presented His Highness with British manufactures to the value of one lakh of rupees ; the lapsed principality of Shorapore was made over to the Hyderabad State, and the Nizam's own districts of Raichore and Dharaseo were restored to him, besides fifty lakhs of the accumulating debit on account of the Contingent, &c., were cancelled. The Order of the Star of India was constituted in June 1861, and in July His Highness received a *khureeta* from the Viceroy with a grant under Her Majesty's sign manual signifying his admission into the first rank of the " Most Exalted Order " his installation in full durbar being carried out by the Resident in the November following, amidst much pomp and many lively assurances by the Nizam of his appreciation of the honour.

The services performed by the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent in their rapid march up to Central India, their capture of the stores, guns, and ammunition at Mahidpore, where the Contingent overtook the mutineers from Indore and Dhar,

their subsequent service as the right wing of Sir Hugh Rose's force in Central India, at Jhansie, Koonch, and Calpee, and co-operation in the subsequent pursuit of Tantia Topee, these are all written in the history of that time, and have inseparably linked Hyderabad and its late ruler with the establishment of the Queen's Empire of India.

The historian of that period, remarking on the decease of the former Nizam, said :—"In one sense the death of a reigning prince is always a critical period in "the East, but against all ordinary danger the fact of so sagacious a Minister as "Salar Jung Bahadoor being at the head of affairs was an ample guarantee." May we not say the same now, and with additional assurance derived from those improved political circumstances to which we have referred?

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *March* 1, 1869.—After a reign of nearly twelve complete years His Highness the Nizam expired on Friday, in the forty-third year of his age. Afzul-ool-Dowlah succeeded to his father in May 1857. The eldest son of Nasir-ood-Dowlah, he was, like that prince, a man of lofty stature, large and robust, and, according to Captain Fraser, he had a passion for out-door amusements, rode well, drove a fine team, and took delight in field sports. It was his misfortune to "ascend the musnud" at a period of great excitement, but by good luck he inherited from his amiable predecessor a Minister of exceptional industry and ability, and he had the good sense to retain that Minister in his service. That the Deccan was not involved in the torment of the sepoy mutiny, that the Nizam, like Scindiah, remained faithful to the Sircar, that he neither struck nor permitted his turbulent people to strike a blow at British power, was in a very large degree due to the restraining counsels and marvellous tact of his chief officer of state. The infuriated sowars at Meerut broke into mutiny a few days after the death of Nasir-ood-Dowlah, and the incidents which followed each other in rapid succession created a profound agitation among the mixed and fanatical population of Hyderabad. The slightest sign from the head of that State would have roused their smouldering passions to open revolt, and would thus have doubled the force of the mutineers, by setting the country south of the Nerbudda on fire, threatening alike Madras and Bombay, and crippling our resources at a most trying moment. Nor were attempts wanting to force the Government into the adoption of violent measures. The walls of the mosques were plastered with incitements to sedition, and the fakirs were busy in spreading inflammatory rumours through the bazaars. At one time the green flag was actually hoisted, and at another a body of insurgents assailed the Residency itself. It has never been doubted that the firmness of the Minister, the loyalty of the Arab troops quite as much as the stout-heartedness of the Residency garrison under Major Briggs, warded off the peril then imminent. Nor did Salar Jung stop at mere repression. He caused the ringleaders to be arrested; his orders were so well obeyed that one was shot dead in trying to escape, and a second convicted and transported to the Andamans. Nevertheless the undercurrents of insurgent passion troubled the city, and nothing but the resolute hand of the Minister, the determination of the Resident, and the presence of European troops at Secunderabad prevented an outbreak. With guidance less sagacious the late Nizam might easily have been precipitated into a conflict, which would have impaired our chances of speedy success, increased vastly the cost of the warfare we were bound to wage, and would have ended in the destruction of the principal feudatory State in Southern India. We do not suppose that the Nizam was unassailed by tempters, nor that he was wholly unmoved by the opportunities apparently offered—indeed Colonel Davidson has officially stated that emissaries from the mutineers did beset the prince, but that, "after listening to their stories," he "refused complicity in any movement against the British Government;" but we may fairly assume that without a man like Salar Jung he might have lapsed into a state of hostility. Under the circumstances we were able to retain a minimum of military force at Secunderabad, and send the rest, including the gallant Contingent, with the brigades destined to sweep victoriously through Central India. Removed from the infected atmosphere of Hyderabad, the Nizam's troops did good service on several fields, alike in Rajpootana and on the

famous march to Calpee. The last spark of danger disappeared when Tantia Topee was headed off from the Deccan ; and although at a subsequent date the life of the Resident and of Salar Jung was attempted in the very Court of the Nizam the act may be regarded as the expiring outburst of disappointed fanaticism.

Besides other and more substantial indication of the estimations in which his services were held, the Imperial Government appointed the Nizam to be a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. How far the possession of this Order is coveted by the Princes of India is a moot point. The great Moslem leaders in Palestine sought knighthood at the hands of their Christian enemies, but whether the feelings which animated them are akin to those of Her Majesty's Indian feudatories whether Moslem or Hindoo, is open to question. That the late Nizam publicly and ostentatiously showed that he regarded the gift of the rank and insignia as an honour there can be no doubt, but his private sentiments are not more readily discovered than those of that strange Knight of the Garter the Commander of the Faithful, or the still more remarkable G.C.B. who is Mayor of the Palace in rugged Nepal. At all events it is a curious fact that the Nizam was never personally invested with the insignia ; and we have not the faintest wish to inquire what he did with them. At all events they will now have to be restored to the Supreme Government, and a fresh selection of a Knight will have to be made. Our policy at Hyderabad always a matter of great moment will not become less so at a time when the heir to the musnud is a minor. Salar Jung has now been Minister of State for sixteen years ; and he so thoroughly understands his business and the British raj with which he has to deal that we may trust he will continue to direct and preside over the administration. The relations between ourselves and the Nizam's Government are so important politically, and so delicate financially, that any weaker or less sagacious man would run the risk of breeding discord and disturbance. If Salar Jung can be sustained in power the ensuing minority of the heir may be an advantage to the whole people, for it cannot fail to make the Minister more independent, or afford him many occasions for applying his wiser principles to work out public improvements. In a short time we shall be in possession of fuller details both regarding the Nizam's death, the condition in which he has left his affairs, and the probable prospects of future government during the period of regency.

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 6, 1869.—Our correspondent at Hyderabad writes under date the 28th ultimo :—

" The telegraph will have conveyed to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. Afzool-ood-Dowlah expired on Friday morning last, at about 10 o'clock A.M., and was buried that night at 11 P.M. Considerable excitement prevailed for a while, but the formal recognition by the British Resident of the heir to the throne, Meer Myboot Ally Khan, quieted all parties, and in due course the arrival of the official note from the Resident, conveying an intimation to the above effect, was proclaimed by beat of tom-tom throughout the city bazars. On Saturday the Minister, accompanied by the head of the Shums-ool-Oomrah family, the Ameer-i-Kubeer, and the son-in-law (Koorshud Jah) of the late Nizam went to the Residency, remaining there upwards of three hours, in conference with the Resident, who had assembled the whole of his staff on the occasion. The next day the Resident paid a visit of condolence to the young Prince, who is only two and a half years old, and the party were all loud in their praises of the personal beauty of the boy. I must inform you that the Resident on the occasion *sat on a chair and kept his shoes on*, as also did the staff, and therefore I presume that the humiliating and objectionable practice of former years will now for ever be discontinued. Mr. Saunders is much to be congratulated on having effected this measure. Of the general arrangements for conducting the administration during a long minority I am not in a position to tell you fully at present, but rumour says that Sir Salar Jung and the Ameer-i-Kubeer will be at the head of the Government, while the former will carry on the executive duties as before. This measure I consider to be highly advantageous for this Government, and I should think that at Calcutta the authorities will be

well pleased at the policy to be pursued here under this arrangement as regards the Ministry ; it has proved successful hitherto, and, with God's blessing, I trust it may do so hereafter."

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 6, 1869.—*The Installation of the young Prince.*—The following is from a correspondent at Hyderabad, dated 1st instant :—

" I missed the post last night, and I therefore open my letter again to give you the particulars attending the installation of the youthful Nizam. This day a party of twenty-four assembled at the Residency, and accompanied Mr. Saunders to the Minister's, where they left their carriages and mounted on elephants, and thus proceeded in procession to the palace, where, on dismounting, they were met by an official from the Nizam's durbar. In the interior court the Minister and other nobles met Mr. Saunders, who after the usual salutations passed into the palace. Then the Resident was met by His Highness the Nizam, borne in the arms of one of the royal nurses, and taking the little fellow's hand he led him forward to the *musnud*, upon which he placed him, while such of the gentlemen as could secure seats deposited themselves upon them. The confusion and noise were great. The Resident, however, congratulated the boy on his accession, and expressed a hope that the friendship which had existed between the two Governments might long continue. The Minister returned thanks much to the same purpose, and after the customary distribution of attar and pân the Resident and staff returned to the Residency. The demeanour of the crowd was perfectly respectful, and I have no apprehension of any further excitement here."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *March* 6, 1869.—So far the crisis occasioned by the death of the Nizam has passed over without any disturbance in Hyderabad. But our public correspondence, confirmed by private advices, shows that a collision of some kind, always possible where a turbulent people goes habitually armed, was on this occasion probable also. Warned by the alert Resident and the almost sleepless Minister, Sir Salar Jung, the troops in the camp at Secunderabad were from the earliest moment held in readiness for prompt action. The political and the military head-quarters were connected by a judicious use of the electric wire, and as the able native Minister was in constant communication with the Residency all the resources available, both Native and European, were under control. We may fairly infer that the resolute bearing of the two foremost men in Hyderabad, backed by a knowledge that their determinations would have the effective support of the Supreme Government, overawed the parties adverse to the arrangement sanctioned by the Paramount Power. The infant heir to the throne was recognized with commendable despatch, and the only serious question on which differences arose was the choice of the Nizam's guardian. The pretensions of Shums-ool-Oomra appear to have provoked a keen opposition from a party within the city ; their desires were in harmony with the known views of Sir Salar Jung and of the Indian Government ; and the struggle for political power was, therefore, brief. On the last day of February the strife was at an end. The gates, which had been closed, were opened in the morning ; and Mr. Saunders proceeded to the palace and, on behalf of his Government, solemnly recognized the poor child as the ruler of the State. No opposition of any sort, either in the streets or elsewhere, was encountered by the servant of the Paramount Power. Even the appointment of the noble selected by Sir Salar Jung and Mr. Saunders to act as the prince's guardian was received with apparent acquiescence by the people of the city ; and so satisfied was the Resident with the aspect of affairs that the troops were ordered to resume their normal state of quietude. Had any agitation arisen after the mail left on the 1st we should have heard of it by telegraph ; and as no news has arrived we may fairly infer at least a week of peace followed the death of Afzul-ood-Dowlah. The power of Sir Salar Jung may therefore be regarded as consolidated afresh, and unless he falls before an assassin his administration will probably become more than ever useful to his country. He may now be able to accomplish what the jealousy of the Nizam and the custom of that State has heretofore sedulously obstructed—he may travel

beyond the limits of the city, and inspect for himself the provincial management of his youthful master's dominions. The policy which the Supreme Government may pursue will be anxiously watched. A field for wise statesmanship now opens out in the Deccan, and we trust that, unimpaired by crotchetty views, the course followed will be marked by moderation, mostly wise and usually expedient, but certainly by firmness which is essential to the maintenance of imperial interests and the just preservation of our undisputed sway. The measures required may create trouble, but it is most desirable that the limited [?] anarchy long threatening the Deccan should be dealt with once for all, and that the principal causes for distrust and watchfulness should be removed with a resolute hand. That Sir Salar Jung will be steadily supported no one doubts, and, if he does not belie his past, a long regency, so frequently an evil, will in this case be fruitful in advantages to the people.

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 12, 1869.—The following is from a correspondent at Secunderabad, dated 7th instant :—

"The death of the late Nizam still excites speculation in barrack and at mess table. Its immediate effect on the British soldier was to empty the hospitals of all who could master their ailments by an effort of will; but the kaleidoscope that for a moment awaked visions of the 'golden time of good Haroun Alraschid' is shattered; *loot* haunts no dreams; 'Peace with her olive' continues the pictured reality. Happily, everything has gone off quietly. Residency folk declare there never was any prospect of real danger, only temporary excitement, which subsided as soon as the infant (since formally seated on the musnud) was proclaimed, under authority from the Resident, his father's rightful, recognized successor. We are left, then, to wonder how the young Nizam will be brought up, what arrangements will be made for the government of the country; and for lighter gossip to exchange bets whether or no Mr. Saunders will rise up Sir Charles.

"No one hears anything of regret for the king that is gone; the pretty child who cried with fright at his installation, and on whom his father, at the bidding of a fakeer, never set eyes lest evil should befall, is the object of solicitude to all loyal subjects. Salar Jung, though with his hands as full as they can be, must be greatly relieved in mind. He is said to have been closeted in friendly confabulation with his powerful rival, Shums-ool-Oomrah, and to be in a fair way of choking ancient enmities and suspicions. There must be less room for intrigue with a child monarch who cannot appoint a minister himself, and whose guardianship necessarily rests with the British Government. The Hyderabad nobles cannot but see this, while the torments which suspicion creates for itself out of anything approaching the idea of annexation will perhaps have a good effect in reuniting discordant patriots. Rivalry in the good graces of those two capital P's the Paramount Power should be the new order of things. I am told that Shums-ool-Oomrah and Salar Jung command the city on all great questions by virtue of their extended influence and power, and that the Resident aims with a fair hope of success at a coalition of these two chiefs. They see in him a decided well-wisher of the native Government, a man whose fortune it has been to enthrone two royal infants (he was Commissioner at Mysore when the young Rajah was installed), and whose diplomacy—if one may judge from his bearing in social and official life—must be very straight and conciliatory. Apart from his other virtues, we are naturally inclined to speak well of the means through which emancipation from a seat on a floor-cloth and exhibition of stockings in the presence of Mogul Majesty has been wrought. You might poll the military throughout India on that question without fear of a dissentient vote. Not that Englishmen of any service will refuse to hail the new change as good; its expediency alone can suggest any doubt. The old practice, whereby even the British Resident as Her Majesty's ambassador and representative was obliged to unboot and sit on the ground, may have been cherished as a badge of high prestige, and to discontinue it with an infant on the throne may be rude and tyrannical in the opinion of some; but

most of us, I expect, will prefer to think that the hour had arrived and the opportunity. An anomaly when the relation of the two Governments is considered, the old custom was unsatisfactory in its tendency to obscure the proper view of this relation in the eyes both of the Nizam and of his subjects ; it was awkward and annoying to British feelings to a degree beyond what Indian Court etiquette should be permitted to prescribe in the nineteenth century ; and it was calculated by itself alone to shut out the Nizam from personal contact or deliberation with the Imperial power—a consideration of greater importance than ever now that we have to educate the sovereign, and are therein charged with such vast responsibilities towards the State, and indirectly to the rest of India. Surely the days when 'our faithful ally' dwelt apart, a veiled Mokanna—too high to stoop to counsel or pity outside his zenana—are over. Lord Mayo will have a fine opportunity for the exercise of what the *Friend* calls 'dictatorial statesmanship.' Let it be statesmanship kind and firm without grasping."

ENGLISHMAN, *March* 1869.—Our Hyderabad correspondent writes that as soon as the death of the Nizam was known the Viceroy was telegraphed to for instructions. The reply came back immediately, ordering the recognition of the Prince's son. The Resident at once, although it was night, proclaimed the decision of the Government of India by beat of tom-tom. This had a great effect, and at once allayed the apprehensions of the people, who had conceived the idea that the British would occupy the city. Tranquillity prevails, but there is no disguising the existence of an uneasy feeling, which, under the firm measures of the Government, will no doubt soon wear off. Many changes are said to be imminent. The current rumour gives the government to a Council of Regency, with the Resident, or Sir Salar Jung, as Regent. If this last appointment be made it will give great annoyance in several powerful quarters, and will lead to grave complications. The Minister is not connected by family ties with the reigning family, and is not popular with either the nobles or the populace. His elevation to the post of Regent would assuredly give rise to endless intrigue and plots, and these, in time, would compel the Government of India to interfere more actively than might be politic at first."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *August* 6, 1874.—*Visit of the Nizam to the British Resident.*—The following is from our correspondent at Hyderabad, dated the 2nd instant:—

"The event of the week has been the first State visit, since his accession to the musnud, of His Highness the Nizam to the British Resident at Hyderabad, which took place in the forenoon of Saturday the 1st of August 1874. Some 400 invitations, printed in letters of gold, had been issued by Mr. Saunders to the chief residents of the station, both European and native, to witness the reception of the young Prince at the Residency at 10-30 A.M.

"From an early hour in the morning groups of eager spectators began to assemble all along the roads through which the cavalcade was to pass, and long before 10 o'clock the whole distance from the Nizam's palace to the Residency gate was covered—every inch of the ground—with one continuous line of sightseers of all castes, creeds, and nationalities.

"The cavalcade, which emerged from the city gate at about 10 A.M., was upwards of a mile in length, and was composed of the Nizam's household troops, consisting of cavalry, infantry, camel and dromedary corps, and numerous elephants with scarlet howdahs, the *hoozar umbaree* or royal howdah, State palanquins of various descriptions, the royal stud, among which were observed some magnificent Mesjid Arabs and a diminutive pair of Shetland ponies—all covered with silk jhools, together with a large body of munsubdars and city swells mounted on chargers, gaily caparisoned, and accompanied by their several retinues.

"Among the novelties that were noticed on the occasion were a string of carts carrying zoological specimens of the Nizam's menagerie, consisting of tigers, leopards, panthers and cheetas, which were securely fastened by chains and hoodwinked, and covered with white silken jhools. It was also a novel and rather

ludicrous sight to see a group of half-naked *wudders* carrying pickaxes, crowbars and mamoties, forming a part of the procession, with a grave looking executioner with *tulwar* in hand on either side solemnly marking time to the tune of 'I'm leaving thee in sorrow, Annie,' which the Nizam's brass band was playing.

"The royal howdah, which was conspicuous by its yellow covering and the enormous height of the animal that carried it, contained the young Nizam and the co-Regents, the Nawabs Shums-ool-Oomra Bahadoor and Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, G.C.S.I. His Highness was neatly attired in a coat of pale yellow silk trimmed with gold lace, white turban decorated with diamond aigrette, white pyjamas and a gold belt fastened by a buckle set with precious stones. The co-Regents wore white coats and trousers with turbans and cummerbunds of the same colour. It was not, however, till twelve noon that the booming of the guns from the ramparts of the British Residency announced the arrival of the royal visitor opposite the entrance to the Durbar Hall. Here the scene presented a very gay and animated appearance, the lofty portico of the building being decorated with foliage and flowers, the flight of steps flanked on either side with ferns and beautiful plants in ornamented pots, a squadron of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers in full uniform drawn up in front, a large concourse of spectators in varied holiday attire, above which towered the red howdahs and trappings of the numerous elephants and camels, a guard of honour composed of a company of H. M.'s 76th Foot lining the entrance, and the scarlet uniforms of the British officers under the portico, all contributing to the grandeur of the scene.

"On alighting from the howdah the Nizam was received at the foot of the stairs by Mr. Saunders, the British Resident, and his two assistants, Major Tweedie and Captain Trevor, in diplomatic costume, the guard of honour presenting arms and the band of the 76th playing the National Anthem. The young Prince, who is a handsome but rather delicate-looking lad, was then led into the durbar-room by Mr. Saunders and Sir Salar Jung over a richly carpeted way, preceded by his grand-uncles the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor and Vickar-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor, the two latter escorted by Major Tweedie and Captain Trevor respectively, and conducted to a *musnud*, or royal seat, specially prepared for the occasion. This seat, which rested on a rich crimson carpet, was in the form of a small ottoman about three feet square and two feet high covered with purple velvet and richly trimmed with gold, the Nizam's and British banners being crossed overhead. On the right of the Nizam were the Nawab Sir Salar Jung and the city nobles and Ameers, and on the left the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor, the Resident and British and other officials, among whom were observed General Blake, commanding the H. S. Force, Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, Post Master General, Madras, the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Persian Ambassador, Messrs. LeMessurier and Elwin, Agents of the G. I. P. and Madras Railway Companies, and Mr. Wodehouse, son of the Governor of Bombay. After a few minutes' conversation between the British representative and the Nizam, during which expressions of friendship and goodwill were mutually exchanged, the visitors rose and scattered themselves over the building, His Highness and suite retiring to a suite of apartments especially reserved for them. After partaking of luncheon, during which the band discoursed sweet music at intervals, the company reassembled in the durbar hall, and after *pan sooparee* was distributed the cavalcade re-formed as before and the Nizam took his departure under the salute due to his rank.

"The durbar hall, which was splendidly carpeted and furnished with gilded chairs, enormous mirrors, and chandeliers, and hung with rich tapestry, is about seventy-five feet long and forty feet broad, and is overlooked by a gallery, from which a large number of ladies attired in the gayest of colours, watched the interesting proceedings below. For more than nine long years a Nizam had not crossed the threshold of this spacious hall, the sight of which recalled to mind many an interesting reminiscence of days gone by when a Fraser, a Davidson, and a Yule so skilfully guarded the destinies of the Hyderabad raj. Therefore this the first visit of the present sovereign was marked as an epoch in the history of Hyder-

abad, in honour of which all the public offices both of the British and native Governments were closed for the day, and nothing that could possibly give *éclat* to the occasion was left undone by the courteous and energetic British Resident."

TIMES OF INDIA, *August* 8, 1874.—*Visit of the young Nizam to the British Resident.*—"On Saturday last (1st instant), the inhabitants of the ancient city of Hyderabad let themselves loose in the wildest holiday on the occasion of the young Prince going to pay a visit of state to the British Resident, Mr. Saunders, C.B. Not that the fierce fanatics who inhabit the ancient capital of the Kootub Shahi kings possess the smallest particle of affection for the British Government, but they have a true Oriental devotion to the legitimate occupant of the *gadi*. Having reached the mature age of nine years, the young Nizam was emancipated, about a fortnight ago, from the 'monstrous regimen of women' within the walls of the harem. To celebrate the auspicious occasion, he was carried outside the city on the previous Friday week and deposited within the precincts of a shrine of notorious sanctity, where he was subjected to the customary religious rites from his birth to his death. His religious observances first attended to, state duties might now receive the young Nawab's attention. Into the political or historical aspects of Saturday's events I have neither time nor inclination to enter; but I shall give you a few rough and hasty notes of the proceedings of the day as they came under my own personal observation.

"At this season of the year the weather becomes a subject of as anxious consideration as it always is in England in view of a great public spectacle. A good deal of rain has recently fallen in the district, and had the day turned out wet the general effect of the *tumasha* must necessarily have been considerably marred. The morning, however, broke with a fine dappled sky and a pleasant breeze, and the day continued agreeably clouded throughout, till the ceremonies were all over, when a few sharp showers served to disperse the dense crowds of sight-seers.

"About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning I rode up to the gate of the Residency compound, and found the line of street in which it stands crowded with thousands of natives, whose excitement was kept alive by the constant passing of elephants and horses bearing Rajahs of great and little dignity, all attended by followers whose number and degree of raggedness indicated pretty accurately their master's wealth or comparative poverty. A strong body of police occupied the gate, and prevented the rabble from entering, though a considerable number of nondescript characters and loafers of all sorts succeeded somehow in working their way in.

"The interior of the Residency compound presented a gay and animated scene from the great variety of uniforms worn by the soldiers of the different regular corps—white troops and black, foot and mounted, intermingled with whom many a sprightly Deccanee cavalier pranced about on mettlesome steed, radiant in all the glory of green, gold, and burnished steel. The European part of the guard of honour consisted of Major Caine's battery of R. H. A., a troop of the 16th Lancers, and a hundred men of the 76th, with the regimental band, all under the command of Colonel McLachlan, R.H.A. The native troops were furnished by the Contingent, and consisted of a regiment of cavalry and a regiment of infantry from Bolarum. The command of the united force devolved on Colonel Falls, R.A. Tents were pitched for the reception of the European troops, for whom also breakfast and dinner were provided by special arrangement with the Commissariat. The native troops found shelter mostly under the large umbrageous trees with which the compound is thickly interspersed.

"By the kind consideration of Mr. Saunders, a general invitation had been issued to every corps in the station, not to speak of an indefinite number of civilians. I should guess that upwards of 200 ladies and gentlemen were present, the former especially mustering in strong numbers, as the dear creatures always do on such festive occasions, even though they knew that in this particular instance they would not be admitted into the presence of the juvenile successor (*sed longo intervallo*) of the powerful Nizam-ool-Moolk. It is apparently a breach of Mussulman etiquette that ladies should appear before a prince of the true faith, except in the seclusion

of the harem, or when they have assumed the etherealized but nevertheless palpable and embraceable form of houris in paradise. A story is told of the 'late lamented' occupant of the Hyderabad throne to the following effect :—While holding a durbar he heard the sound of voices behind a screen. Learning that they proceeded from a number of English ladies anxious to get a peep at His Highness, he graciously commanded that they should be admitted, being apparently under a hazy impression that he had but to make his choice and forthwith the lady would be marched off to soothe his slumbers in the intervals of the cares of state. He looked at the assembled and fluttering fair, fixing his gaze on a matron who had commanded a regiment for upwards of 20 years. A supercilious grin stole over his features, and he abruptly exclaimed, as he rudely waived off the fair daughters of England, *Bus, le-jao !* To return to our present company. Some secret conspiracy was on this occasion instituted among the ladies, the object of which was to enable them to see the young Prince from the gallery of the hall of audience in the Residency. But long before the Prince arrived they had betrayed themselves in their usual manner—by the lively chatter with which the gentle creatures sought to beguile the tedium of expectancy. The result was that they were ungallantly expelled, and had to hie them downstairs, and assume a position among the masculine objects that crowded the portico in front of the main entrance to the Residency. At this point we too shall take our stand and discuss the scene which here met the view for the next couple of hours.

"The portico is approached by a broad flight of steps, which were covered with white *dungaree*, the centre of the way being laid with red cloth bordered with broad lines of blue. The Nizam was expected to arrive at 11 o'clock, and it was arranged that the first gun of the royal salute (fired by the R.H.A.) should peal out as his elephant entered the gateway of the compound. A little after 10 o'clock the troops composing the guard of honour began to take up their position in front of the main entrance to the Residency, with the exception of the R.H.A., which remained with their guns at some little distance to the left. A score of dismounted Lancers (16th) were ranged along the top of the steps in a line parallel with the portico, while the 76th detachment occupied both sides of the steps extending in a double line from top to bottom, their band also being drawn up on the pathway to the right. The main body of the Lancers was posted in a circular plot of ground lying directly in front of the house. To the right of this plot was stationed the cavalry of the Contingent, the infantry of which lined the avenue leading up from the gateway compound. Behind the Lancers was a semicircular line of 24 elephants, some of them of very large size, and all more or less gorgeously caparisoned. One large brute, whose head was decorated with plates of gold, seemed to find his trunk so burdensome that he rested half a yard of it on the ground. They appeared to have been sent merely *honoris causâ*, for they bore no howdahs, and carried no riders but their mahouts.

"About 11-30 palkies began to arrive containing some of the lesser swells from the city. The vehicles were stopped at a few yards' distance from the foot of the steps, in order to get rid of the unfortunate crowd of bearers, who obstinately endeavoured to cling to the excellent spectacular position in which they found themselves. Not a few of the gentlemen carried along thus far with ease and dignity had the greatest hardship and even cruelty inflicted on them—unaccustomed as they were to pedestrianism as a mode of progression—by being compelled to get up and walk the few paces which intervened to the foot of the Residency steps. One ponderous individual attracted especial attention. He could barely waddle along. He stopped, breathed himself, and took it as easy as if he were engaged in calmly surveying the novel spectacle around him, while in reality the unhappy victim of obesity was doing his best to recover the breath which had been knocked out of him by his unwonted exertions. I am glad to say that he achieved the ascent of the steps without accident, though I confess to having been prepared for a frightful collapse. I would have mentioned the name of Banting to this ghee-fed old man of the Deccan had I thought he would have profited by my disinterested suggestions. About this period also amusement was excited by the arrival of a sedan chair completely

draped in the royal yellow and borne along by women, some of whom it was plain had other burdens to bear besides the one they carried on their shoulders. This mysterious conveyance disappeared somewhere to the left, and probably contained a female attendant despatched to look after the young Nizam during the *siestà* which it was part of the programme he should indulge in.

"About 12 o'clock one of the chief Mussulman pillars of the State arrived, namely, the Nawab Vickar-ul-Umrah Bahadoor, one of the near relatives of the young Prince. In honour of this important personage the infantry presented arms, a compliment not accorded to any one else till the Nizam arrived. Numbers of other noblemen continued to put in an appearance—Mussulman Nawabs and Hindoo Rajahs. All wore Court dresses, of white muslin generally, of white satin occasionally, with jewelled belts suspending a sword the handle of which was of pure gold, and the sheath richly set with gems. The dresses were long, descending below the calf of the leg, while the folds were so multitudinous and cumbersome as to require manipulation by an attendant to enable the entangled wearer to ascend the steps with freedom. The head-dress in every instance was a small white muslin turban.

"By this time there was a continuous stream of men pouring past the Residency, the mob of humbler individuals on foot, and the *élite* (that's a favourite word with our local thunderer, *The Critique*, landowners and petty rajahs from the district) mounted on horses and elephants. The great majority of the footmen carried arms of some description. Thus there were matchlocks of primitive make which if applied to their legitimate use would probably have lodged their breech in the marksman's eye. Some carried antiquated swords and primeval-looking daggers which might have been fished up from the Swiss lakes as relics of an age long bygone, before Adam and Eve had figured in Chaldean legend; while to cover their persons in fight a few bore shields which resembled nothing so much as the lid of a cooking-pot. And a mild-looking lot they were, these warriors of the Deccan, of infinitely less bellicose aspect than the strong-minded females of England who want to be doctors and editors, and are already platform spouters. Their *physique* was very poor, something in the style of Cardwell's men, antitypes of Wart and Shadow and Feeble—men difficult to hit 'as the edge of a penknife,' and splendid fellows to make a swift retreat. 'Oh give me the spare men, and spare me the great ones!' Presently there approached a regiment of men in red coats—at least their coats had been originally of a red colour, though they had now assumed the most varied tints from the hue of brick-dust to a faded blueish purple. This 'brave army' marched in fours, each man slouching along with a step of his own, and staring about him with open mouth and wondering eyes after the fashion of our dear country cousins at home as they shoulder their way through Charing Cross, and watch the moment when the Northumberland lion shall wag his tail. (Now, alas! *leo fuit.*) They wore on their heads some ingenious coal-scuttle arrangement painted black with a white stripe meandering across the front of it. Some had trousers, some had none; some wore shoes, but the majority frugally carried them in their hands. They were mostly old men and boys—too old or too young to stand a day's campaigning—a travesty of the once celebrated British army as amended by Cardwell & Co. One ragged battalion was armed chiefly with a sort of Brown Bess, only the weapon was of much inferior workmanship to that venerable piece of ordnance. They marched with fixed bayonets, the points of which (owing to a universal difference of opinion regarding the proper angle of the *slope*) swayed about describing all sorts of irregular and sinuous figures, and threatening to gouge out the eyes now of the rear rank, now of the line of spectators indifferently. The officers of the corps, if it had any, must have been inside the palkies which brought up the rear. Non-commissioned officers there were none—that part of the regimental establishment having been disestablished, both on account of the extra expense incurred, and by reason of the superior intelligence of each individual soldier, qualifying him to act as his own non-com., provost-sergeant and drummer included. Again, I saw in prophetic vision a forecast of what the British army is coming to. The 'backbone of the army' will in due course be abolished, and the saving effected handed

over to endow a non-resident bishopric for the Isle of Dogs, or to send converted carpenters to supply the natives of New Caledonia with rations of missionary meat.

"The horsemen were in somewhat better form than the footmen. Numbers of them were of course peaceful cultivators who had been dragged from their cowdunged huts to increase the following of some petty Chief, whom duty and interest compelled to be present on this auspicious occasion. These Deccanee farmers bestrode quiet ambling tats, with one servant holding on to the stirrup leather—no, not leather, rope—and another trotting gaily behind hanging with a firm grip to the animal's tail. These fellows who hopped along in this manner on foot seemed quite as much to enjoy the spectacle as their masters who did their trotting on horseback; and why should they not? Are we not assured by one of the greatest moralists of pre-Christian times *Nam neque divitibus contingunt gaudia solis.*

"In the same peaceful category came the show horses, brutes fed on ghee and rice till they were nearly as fat as their masters, who were too corpulent and too timid to venture on getting across them. These pampered animals were mostly covered up to the eyes, though occasionally they shuffled past under a gold-embroidered shabracque, surmounted by an English hunting saddle, which was of course empty, the horses being kept purely and entirely *dekhne ke waste.* Grey horses generally had the tips of their tails dyed of a pink colour, which is supposed to have a very fine effect.

"Presently there came a corps of cavalry, numbering about 50, designed, I imagine, to be regular soldiers. They wore turbans and coats of similar pattern, and all sported jackboots big enough to form *tents d'abri* in which they might take refuse from a passing storm. Several of the cavaliers carried whips inside their boots, and one provident soul kept his umbrella stowed away in this handy position. The horse trappings were of the most multiform description—the saddles, as usual, of felt, but of greatly diversified style there; the head stalls, bridles, martingales and cruppers generally of cotton rope, but of varied thickness and colour, one cavalier thinking himself entitled to special notice on the strength of having a rolled-up sheet in the place of a martingale. Some of the horses had their manes plaited and their tails dyed, but in the majority of instances these natural ornaments were judiciously left in their naked beauty. Most of the men sat cavalierly enough, and looked as if they could ride at a pinch. A few were evidently unhappy in their seats, and could not help betraying the anguish under which they laboured, lest a sudden movement of their steed should ignominiously gravel them before the assembled *sahib log.* Some marched with swords drawn, but others refused to show the colour of their blades. One elderly cavalier I noticed particularly. He was evidently a swell of some distinction. He sat his horse handsomely, and looked a fine old fellow. He was armed with an iron mace, such as that with which pious ecclesiastics of a warlike turn used in the palmy days of 'the Church' to beat out the brains either of infidels or of objectionable Christians with laudable impartiality. I daresay the redoubtable Mussulman mace-wielder before us would have enjoyed cracking a few crowns among the Kaffirs looking at him, were his proselytising tendencies allowed that glorious freedom of indulgence which all true believers must earnestly long and pray for.

"Some horsemen of another party carried lances, the shafts of bamboo, long, thin, and, without exception, curvilinear. They bore their weapons gallantly over their shoulder, left hand resting on the butt, while the point meandered far behind them in search of blood. These fellows had a sort of swagger about them, which perhaps they had acquired after a visit to North Trimulgherry. Anyhow, they swaggered along with much bravado, considering themselves the cynosure of all eyes; but an irreverent 16th Lancer standing beside me exploded into a giggle which he had for some time struggled to repress. When Greek meets Greek then—they laugh at each other. I looked a severe reproof at the British soldier who thus dared to mock the valiant men to whom we are all 'subsidiary'—the men who are true patriots, ready to shed their blood for their Nizam and their country, while we are only mercenaries—mere mercenaries hired by the Nizam and paid by His Highness's halli sicca rupees, at a loss (to us) of 3 or 4 per 100, not to talk of an indefinite number of *dubs.*

"But here comes a camel corps, and decidedly the best-equipped body we have seen yet. The camels are in good condition, the men dressed with tolerable uniformity. They are armed with swords and cavalry carbines, but they might as well carry quill pens and popguns. The proper use of these gentry would be to act as scouts or messengers or guides, as *jasoos* in short, in which capacity they might render excellent service.

"Two men went past mounted on elephants, both looking as dirty and unkempt as the ordinary *fakeer* of the roadside. Had one been sufficiently near the odour of sanctity would doubtless have been strongly perceptible. Both wore steel helmets and arm pieces and grasped a long pole swathed in red and tipped with steel. Perhaps they were the champions of the Nizam, come to throw down the gauntlet to the assembled chivalry (or *élite*, as the *Critique* would call them) of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. They looked hideously ugly, but by no means defiant, and slithered off to the right on passing the portico as feebly and innocently as if they had been virtuous old maids going to a christening.

"Still the procession in honour of the young Prince streamed onwards. A check occurred every few minutes as those who already defiled past the Residency formed up on the right, and defied the efforts of the local policemen to make them move on. Native swells continued to arrive seated in palkies or mounted on elephants (but chiefly by the former mode of conveyance), and waddled towards the entrance of the Residency followed by a *posse* of attendants. It did not follow that every one who thus boldly presented himself was admitted into the select company destined to grace the coming durbar. The applicant's claims were duly considered by some competent authority no doubt, for it frequently happened that the man who had sailed up with a gemmed sword and a sweet self-confidence was ignominiously hustled back, loudly protesting and wildly gesticulating. When admission was decided on, the followers of the favoured individual instantly displayed such a warm attachment for their master's person that they could with difficulty be restrained from accompanying him. They struggled hard to keep close to the object of their devotion, but they were ruthlessly seized, clouted, and cuffed, and finally sent spinning against some warrior in the procession, whom they brought down in ruin, his arms not clashing so loudly as those of the Trojan hero. These incidents were common enough, but very few lost their temper. A loafer Seedy boy looked as if he were going to draw his knife on a European officer who pushed him out of his way, but the Seedy boy thought better of it, and probably saved himself from being spitted like a woodcock.

"Still they crowd on, kettledrums mounted on horses and camels beat the measured time of native music, and horns squeak and skirl like an army of mad bagpipes suffering from colic. The African horse are not to be seen, the *Hubshi*—the Abyssinians, as they are erroneously termed—the men who for the past two or three hundred years have had something to say in all the military affairs of the Deccan, nor are the Hyderabad Highlanders on the ground. 'Oh where, tell me where, is my black-legged *chokra* gone?' But it is time for me to bring the Nizam on the scene, and I assure you we were all quite as wearied waiting for him as the reader is now with this preliminary dissertation.

"About half-past 12 the first gun of a royal salute announced that the great ruler of the Deccan had entered the Residency compound. Presently an enormous elephant appeared in the procession, coming along majestically between the lines of the Native (Contingent) Infantry, and closely surrounded by a surging and excited mass of people. So gently did the animal make his way that he scarce seemed to move at all. He was completely enveloped in a covering of yellow cloth, the royal colour, and bore on his back a howdah, also covered and fringed with yellow. The howdah had two divisions separated by a low partition, and surmounted by two distinct canopies. In the front compartment sat the young Prince, in honour of whom all this pageant was taking place, His Highness the Nawab Meer Mahbool Ali Khan Bahadoor, Huzuri Purnur, Nizam of Hyderabad. The compartment behind him was occupied by the guardians to His Highness, the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., and the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomra Amir-i-Kabir

Bahadoor. A steady old mahout guided the elephant, and at intervals slowly swept a large white *chumri* in front of the Prince. The elephant was followed by a body-guard of the usual tatterdemalion type, and was so wedged in by the crowd that he seemed scarcely to know how to dispose of his trunk."

August 11.—" As the Nizam drew near, it could be observed that the little fellow was surveying the scene around him with all the assured self-composure which might be expected of five times his years passed in the state and pomp of Eastern royalty. Mr. Saunders and his staff were in waiting on the steps in front of the Residency, and the salute of the former was returned by the young Prince by raising his hand to his head twice or thrice with the greatest gravity and deliberation. When the elephant knelt down—still a mountain—a couple of ladders of the royal colour were run up to the howdah by a struggling crowd of natives, who aspired to put forth their hands to the performance of any service, however menial, in behalf of their monarch. The Prince's two companions were the first to descend. The young Prince himself next tumbled boyishly out on the ladder, and was passed down by a thicket of hands belonging to excited owners who seemed anxious to touch even the hem of the royal child's garment. Somewhere between the foot of the ladder and the portico he was received by Mr. Saunders, who escorted him (*quantum distabat, hic ingens, parvulus ille*) through the portico, and into the hall where the durbar was to be held. Here the young Nizam was placed on a low throne, elevated about two feet above the ground, and the usual ceremonies on such occasions were gone through in due form, that is, presentations were made, and an interchange of gifts took place. This part of the programme was soon over, and the young Prince retired to take his midday *siestâ*, and enjoy the privacy of a couple of hours away from the scene of bustle and excitement. I may here give a couple of sentences on the personal appearance of the juvenile ruler of the Deccan. He is an interesting and intelligent-looking child, but of course it would be absurd to deduce from this any prognostications as to his future capabilities and conduct at the head of the State. His complexion is light, as that of Native Princes always is, and he looks even younger than the nine monsoons he is said to have numbered. He had on a white dress, or rather complication of dresses, which descended to his ankles; and he wore round his neck a number of strings of diamonds and pearls, the bosom, too, of his dress being thickly *sown* with diamonds. On his head was a small white turban, while his feet, like those of all the nobility present, were innocent of any covering whatever. In walking he turned his toes well out, which I suppose is the royal mode of public progression on foot. When seated on the extemporized *gaddi* in the durbar, he gazed quietly about him, with his large gazelle-like eyes, but never betrayed any symptom of surprise, and never, as far as I noticed, permitted himself to ask questions. The little fellow is evidently already well drilled in the calm, impassive ways of royalty, especially Eastern royalty.

" When the Nizam had dismounted from his elephant, and was ascending the steps to enter the Residency, there was of course an excited rush on the part of the crowd below to follow their Prince to the durbar; but the flanking lines of the 76th closed together on the top of the steps, and with a steady downward thrust the united line bore all before it. Shouting and gesticulation were of no use; coolies and gold swords alike must retire. Tommy Atkins moved imperturbably to his front, and in doing so the mass of natives necessarily moved to the rear. The contrast between the qualities, physical and mental, of the British soldier and those of the native of India was brought into well-marked prominence even in this trifling incident. The native slim, light, flexible, loquacious and excitable; the soldier (not the Cardwellian) broad, heavy, stiff, silent, and stolid, the five score present obeying their orders as one man. When the durbar was over, the troops composing the guard of honour were dismissed to their dinners, and the assembled mob, being deprived of something to stare at, gradually melted away.

" I had left home at a somewhat early hour in the morning, under the impression that I should get breakfast at the Residency, but this anticipation turned out to be founded on a mistake. Anyhow I was left to support exhausted nature on an eleemosynary *peg*, the materials for which a more provident comrade had luckily

brought with him. When released from my duty (as a spectator) to my Queen, my country, and our faithful ally, the great Nizam, I set out on a foraging expedition, with the object of getting something to eat; else it would have been impossible to say of what atrocity I might not have been the unwilling perpetrator had I gone mad with hunger. How dreadful to be reduced to the condition of the wretched Maenius!

Impransus non qui civem dignosceret hoste.

Getting round to the back of the Residency, I saw a number of officers in an upper verandah undergoing the pleasing process of being refreshed. Thither I promptly directed my steps, but found to my chagrin that B. and S. was the only kind of victual procurable. A hungry stomach has no conscience, as the ancient proverb says. Urged by famine, I penetrated into a very likely-looking room, where I found a table groaning under a heavy load of tiffin. The sight was too much for my virtue, and I recklessly determined to break the 8th commandment; but just as I was preparing to put into execution the atrocious design I turned and saw—well, never mind what—enough that I fled—fled incontinently. Several other ravenous men sneaked into the room with the same guilty intent, but they too quickly 'hooked it' out again. Nothing remained but to wait till 2 o'clock, and when myself and companions entered the room again at that hour, we found it crowded with men and women, all comfortably seated at the viands which we had been casting such envious eyes on. The first room being filled to excess, we pushed on and passed into the next room—also full, the next—also full, the ladies seeming far to outnumber the gentlemen. (Amongst other notabilities at Mr. Saunders' table I noticed the Persian Consul General from Bombay.) At length I got a seat at a side table, and was soon engaged in devouring a heterogeneous mixture of *pâté de foie gras* and ice pudding, spiced beef and preserved pears, cold mutton and clotted cream, the whole washed down with draughts of Mumm's champagne and Bass's beer bottled by Stone, Moselle cup and sherry. (One had to take things as they came, or miss them for ever.) And then, the cravings of an empty stomach being satisfied, I began to feel at peace with myself and with all my species, even to the minutest subdivision of it.

"About 3-30 the young Prince emerged from his retirement and from the nursing care of the lady who had arrived in the yellow sedan chair. Led into the audience hall he was once more planted on his mimic throne for the purpose of holding a farewell durbar. On his right sat and stood (the sitters mostly obscured) a crowd of natives, peers of the realm and courtiers of sorts—all doubtless men moving in the very *hoighth* of Hyderabad society. On his left were ranged the European officers of rank: Mr. Saunders next to royalty, and after him came General Blake, commanding the station. The only ceremony which distinguished the present occasion consisted in distributing necklets of jasmine flowers to sundry individuals whom the Prince's guardians delighted to honour. Some of these beatified persons were decorated as they stood in the crowd, others appeared before their Prince with bowed head and clasped hands raised to the forehead, and in this attitude reverently received and silently acknowledged the mark of favour bestowed upon them. It seemed to be no violation of Hyderabad Court etiquette to turn the back on royalty when retiring from the presence.

"A little after 4 the young Prince, following a hint given by his guardians, got up from his velvet cushion, and, walking in as stately a manner as could be imagined, was escorted to his elephant by Mr. Saunders. When he got to the top of the yellow ladder he was seized by the respectable-looking mahout and clapped down in his seat as one puts down an infant preparatory to giving it lollypops or something to play with. To apologize for the liberty he has taken, and to show that he remembers his place, the respectable-looking mahout makes a rapid obeisance—clasped hands to forehead. Now follow adieux and salaams on all sides; the European troops, as on the Prince's arrival, present arms, while the band plays 'God save the Queen;' the excited crowds of natives sway to and fro like a bed of ferns in a hurricane, not without much clamour; the British guns ring out in deep musical tones, which momentarily drown the discordant uproar of the mob; the scuttle-headed sepoys close up with bayonets, and head-pieces more

askew than ever ; and finally, the stately elephant moves off with measured step, a very emblem of calm strength and majesty, as he towers gigantically above the mass of excited bipeds who hem him in on every side. The yellow howdah slowly recedes from view, and already the visit made by the great Nizam to the British Resident in the year of grace 1874 has passed into the domain of history.

"One would naturally have expected that the guests who thronged the Residency would have now withdrawn themselves in order to allow of their kind hosts enjoying a little repose after the fatigues of the day. But no. Ladies will die with exhaustion if asked to walk half a mile to save their husbands the expense of a gharry hire, but they will dance all night with the greatest ease in the world. The band (native) was there, and the male figures were there—why not have a dance? And so, with a charming thoughtlessness, the dear creatures stayed and danced for a couple of hours—in short, till the National Anthem gave them a civil hint that it was time they should go home and look after their babies, if they happened to be blessed with these pledges of conjugal felicity.

"As soon as practicable after the Nizam's departure the troops composing the guard of honour fell in, and commenced the march homewards. Everything passed off well, not a hitch anywhere ; and no instance of a display of Mussulman fanaticism occurred to mar the thorough harmony of the day's proceedings."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *September* 3, 1875.—India generally has expressed so much pleasure at the prospect of seeing the Prince of Wales that it is with the utmost reluctance we call attention to the telegram which we publish elsewhere announcing that the Nizam of Hyderabad refuses to meet the Prince of Wales. We have at present no reason to doubt the correctness of this information ; although we heartily hope, for the sake of the credit of the hospitality and loyalty of all the Princes of India, that our correspondent has been misinformed. It is notorious that some singularly unpleasant controversies have recently taken place between the Government of India and the Nizam's Government with reference to the desire of the latter to have the Berars restored to its care ; the story that the Viceroy, acting on information from the highest authorities in England, has absolutely declined to hold further correspondence upon the subject of the cession of the Berars is also notorious. But, notwithstanding that Sir Salar Jung may be excused for feeling a little sore about his disappointment in a matter success in which would be regarded in the Nizam's territories as the acme of statesmanship, we feel no doubt that the refusal of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales will be a most serious blot upon Sir Salar Jung's administration. Such a proceeding will give Hyderabad an unpleasant prominence in Indian politics ; it will create a feeling of distrust between the Paramount Power and the Nizam's Government which it would have been infinitely better to avoid ; it will be tantamount to a sullen declaration of hostility to the British Government in India ; and the knowledge that he is not welcomed everywhere in India will mar to some extent the pleasure His Royal Highness will derive from the approaching visit. The consequences to Hyderabad of such a foolish display of spite on the part of the Nizam's Government will be so serious, as compared with the petty satisfaction that will be gained from standing alone among the Princes of India in holding back the hand of friendship to the heir to the throne of England, that we repeat the hope—we might almost say the belief—that Sir Salar Jung, a man who has hitherto been reckoned a far-seeing native statesman and a staunch friend of the British Government, will not permit his reputation to be sullied by such a disgraceful act of churlishness as our telegram from England this morning alludes to.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *September* 6, 1875.—The *Times of India* has for some time past been supposed to be deep in the counsels of the Nizam's Government—a supposition which was strengthened by the columns upon columns of pleading which our contemporary recently poured forth on behalf of the Nizam's claims to have the Berars restored to Hyderabad. We are therefore concerned to learn from this great authority upon Hyderabad politics that our London telegram announcing

that the Nizam refuses to meet the Prince of Wales is substantially correct. Our contemporary objects to the word "refuses," and explains that the young Nizam being only ten years of age, and a delicate youth, is "deemed by his nearest relatives and "*their* (*sic*) medical advisers unequal to the excitement and fatigue of proceeding to "Calcutta and there sitting through the great durbar at which His Royal High-"ness the Prince of Wales (*sic*) is an item of current news interesting and "important in its way." The haste and nervous anxiety with which the Hyderabad political authority has prepared his apology for the Nizam are apparent in the confused sentence which we have quoted, from which it appears that by examining the pulses of the Nizam's nearest relations their medical advisers are able to tell what is good for the health of the Nizam himself.

We were not aware that the young Nizam, though he is said to be of a scrofulous habit of body, was so delicate as he appears to be. But notwithstanding that His Highness is so delicate we think a trip out of Hyderabad to meet the Prince of Wales would do him a great deal of good. To be sure, if bullock carts or elephant *howdahs* were still the only means of travelling in Hyderabad we should have been sorry to advise the Nizam to quit the harem and the apron strings of his nearest relations for the purpose of undertaking a long journey; but now that the railway runs up almost to his palace gates, and that in going to Calcutta or Bombay he does not require to leave his carriage before he reaches his destination unless he chooses, we do not think that we are advocating anything that would prove fatal to his delicate constitution if we urge that he could come by no harm through stepping forward to take a foremost position among the sovereigns of India in welcoming the Prince of Wales. If it is now determined irrevocably that the Nizam shall not meet the Prince of Wales, any excuse is better than none, and the state of his health is as good an excuse to allege as any other. If such an apology is believed by the other rulers in India, and they do not regard it as a precedent for showing disrespect if they choose to the chief representative of the ruling race in India, or for expressing sullen discontent because of the failure of some cherished political scheme upon which they had set their heart, good and well; the Nizam's absence from the durbars of the Prince of Wales will be a nine-days' wonder and nothing more. But if, on the other hand, it has the effect which may justly be apprehended, then a great deal of mischief will be the result, and Hyderabad will not in the end be a gainer by the bad example it has set. For our own part, we cannot suppose that the Nizam's health has suddenly become so precarious that it must prevent him from performing a simple act of courtesy to the Prince of Wales. Meeting the Prince, whatever may be alleged about the state of the Nizam's health, would not be a dangerous performance, now that luxurious means of travelling are available from Hyderabad to almost any place in India. We suspect, therefore, that the plea of ill-health put forward on behalf of the Nizam by the *Times of India* does not represent the truth so nearly as the probability that the unfortunate boy is being made the tool of the conservative old Mahomedan nobles who oppose all progress, and who would perhaps as soon consent to have their right hand cut off as to permit the Nizam to quit their sight on such an errand as visiting the Heir-Apparent to the Throne of England. The plea of offended dignity, on account of the arrangement that the Prince should visit Holkar at his capital but receive the Nizam at Ellora, would enable these men to bring the pressure of public feeling at Hyderabad to bear on Sir Salar Jung, whose tenure of power, since his failure to recover the Berars, is hardly so strong that he would venture, in defiance of the nobles, to take the young Nizam away from his capital. Hyderabad is torn with the intrigues of bigoted and reckless nobles who consistently oppose Sir Salar Jung's enlightened policy, and there is every reason to suspect that these haters of the British rule in India, by the aid of "their medical advisers," are about to succeed in preventing the young Nizam from performing a duty which he would probably have remembered with pleasure all the days of his life. If it should by any chance be the case that the Nizam is really very ill and cannot quit Hyderabad, then all we can say is that we are sorry for the boy, and hope he will soon get better. Sir Salar Jung

cannot last for ever, and a weakly Prince is not the kind of man to reign long in the turbulent political atmosphere of Hyderabad.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *September* 14, 1878.—We thought it right last week to accept Sir Salar Jung's general contradiction, privately communicated to us, of our London correspondent's statement that H. H. the Nizam had refused to meet H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; but the precise terms of the "indignant" contradiction now published show that our correspondent's statement was absolutely correct. The Nizam has refused the Prince's invitation to meet him at Ellora, but says he will be glad to see him at Hyderabad. The plea of delicate health may or may not be good; we are not bound, like the *Pioneer*, to accept the official interpretation put on the Nizam's refusal by a timid and time-serving Government at Simla whose only ambition is to keep all things smooth. Whatever the cause, the Nizam will not meet the Prince, and our own belief is that Sir Salar Jung dares not bring his Sovereign away from Hyderabad to do homage to the Heir to the English Crown. But let him expend his indignation on the nobles who thwart him. It is wasted on us, who have only stated a fact which will have a very bad effect throughout India.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *September* 17, 1875.—Owing doubtless to the publicity which has been given to the fact of the Nizam's first intention to remain at Hyderabad while the Prince of Wales should go to him, our contemporary the *Times of India* has apparently been instructed to state "that the Nizam has accepted the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy to meet the Prince of Wales in this city. It would thus be seen that the Nizam *can* travel, and that the "medical advisers of his relations," who at first objected to his quitting Hyderabad, and considered him to be in a desperately precarious state of health, have now altered their opinions so far as to consider that he is actually fit to undertake such a long journey as that from Hyderabad to Bombay. We are glad to find that the young Prince is not in such a bad state as we were at first led to believe, and since he has improved so much of late, who knows but that he may yet, as he gets stronger, be pronounced fit to attend the Prince of Wales's durbar at Calcutta? We are sure that the durbar in the City of Palaces would greatly amuse his childish mind, the stimulus given to which might have a corresponding excellent effect upon his body. We offer this hint for nothing to the "medical advisers of his relations," and trust that they will act upon it. To say the least, it is selfish of the Hyderabadites to wish to keep the Nizam exclusively to themselves; and were they to consider how much the magnificence their sovereign is capable of displaying would redound to their honour and glory if it were unfurled in Calcutta before the eyes of the Prince of Wales and nearly all the chiefs and petty sovereigns of Hindoostan they would, we think, use all their influence to persuade His Highness to travel to Calcutta as well as to Bombay. A Calcutta contemporary (the *Statesman*) has stated that the Government of India considered the plea of ill-health put forward on behalf of the Nizam as an excuse for his declining to meet the Prince elsewhere than in His Highness's own capital to be insufficient; and this opinion is said to have been concurred in by Mr. Saunders, the Political Resident at Hyderabad, who of course has excellent opportunities of knowing the true state of affairs. But we are so pleased at the sudden change for the better which has apparently taken place in His Highness's health that we do not think it worth our while to discuss whether or not any extraordinary influence was used to persuade the Nizam to consent to come to Bombay. The visit to Bombay will be an event in the boy's life, and will certainly do him more good than would be done by keeping him mewed up in the harem or his tutor's study while all the other sovereigns of India were coming forth to give the Prince of Wales a right royal and hearty welcome to India. A visit to Calcutta would be certain to do still more good to His Highness, for there he would have an opportunity of meeting the other potentates of India; and if Sir Salar Jung can possibly see his way to permit his charge to go on to Calcutta from Bombay instead of returning at once to Hyderabad—a journey quite as fatiguing as the one to Calcutta—he will add to his

reputation as a statesman who has an exceedingly difficult *rôle* to play in Hyderabad between what he knows to be right on the one hand and the prejudices of the ignorant and narrow-minded relations of the Nizam on the other.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *October* 26, 1875.—We have received a formal notification from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay that His Highness the Nizam is unwell, and that the Resident at Hyderabad is anxious it should be known that, upon his representations, founded on the advice of the Residency Surgeon, the Viceroy has excused the attendance of the Nizam on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's arrival in Bombay, and has accepted the attendance of a deputation in lieu of the Nizam's own presence. The Resident, it is added, still entertains a hope that the Nizam's health may improve sufficiently to enable him to pay his respects to His Royal Highness at Poona. Our correspondent at Hyderabad says that the change in the weather has disagreed with His Highness, and we could have wished that the doctors had recommended a trip to the seaside as likely to be beneficial to his delicate constitution. In spite of the civil assurances of the Resident, we do not now entertain the slightest hope that the Nizam will be well enough to travel as far as Poona to meet the Prince. Even if his health should improve a little, the anxiety of his numerous relations for his welfare will suffice to keep him mewed up in Hyderabad. It is a great pity, for the boy's own sake, that the manlier and wiser counsels of Sir Salar Jung are not allowed to prevail with him. An effeminate and sickly youth, brought up in the harem and jealously secluded from participation in that active life which teaches knowledge of the world, and is therefore the best school for kings and statesmen, can be no fit ruler for the State of Hyderabad. We do not doubt the genuineness of the excuse given for the Nizam's absence, but it is a matter for much regret that the greatest of the Mahomedan Princes of India should be unable to set to the rest of the Indian Mussulmans an example of loyalty by paying his personal homage to the Heir to the Crown of England.

TIMES OF INDIA, *December* 21, 1875.—*State Dinner given by H. H. the Nizam's Government in honour of Sir Richard Meade.*—The following is from our Secunderabad correspondent, dated 16th instant :—

"British Residents at the Native Courts of India, like their Royal congeners further West, never die. The Resident is gone, the Resident is come, hurrah for the Resident! No sooner does one of the exalted functionaries sustain removal—it does not matter how effected, whether by an arsenical draught, or by arrangements made to suit or not to suit his own convenience—than the explosion of a stated quantity of gunpowder announces to all whom it may concern that they must hasten to welcome Monsieur his successor. Mr. Saunders, as the world already knows, has taken his departure, and that too without giving many of us time to say farewell had we been so minded. In his room Sir Richard Meade has come to take up the rod of feudatory empire. For some time to come the new Resident will be exposed to the trying routine of feastings and junketings inseparable from his installation into office. On Monday evening last these festivities commenced with a state dinner given by His Highness the Nizam's Government. The entertainment took place on the premises of Sir Salar Jung, and it is needless to say that with so large a cantonment as Secunderabad close at hand the assemblage was a very large one. The great majority of the guests were of course military officers, all dressed in full uniform. The plain black coat of the civilian was not extensively seen.

"The hour named on the cards of invitation was 6-30, and shortly before that time the roadway over the bund of the great Hussein Sagur Tank was alive with vehicles of every description bowling along cityward. Here rolled, easily and swiftly, a handsome carriage drawn by a pair of high-stepping greys. Next came two or three bullock coaches plodding their way slowly but surely onwards. Then followed a ricketty shigram whose worn-out old horse demanded the support of its harness to keep the wearer from collapsing and falling in a heap in its tracks. The empty condition of the Hussein Sagur is a very dispiriting sight. Its great basin

contains but a very circumscribed quantity of water collected in its deepest par Had the heavens only been as propitious as we living in this part of the world fervently hoped and devoutly prayed they should have been, I might now have been gazing with rapture on the reflection of a glorious sunset in an expanse of water as comprehensive as the sea of Galilee. It increases one's sadness to watch the constant shrinking which goes on in the miserable tarn to which the great tank is now reduced. The projecting rocks on the western side, which serve as so many natural 'tank meters' elevate themselves further and further every week above the surface of the water. On reaching the extremity of the bund—the road over it, though long, yet like the longest lane has a turning—we wheel off sharp to the left and drive down through Chudderghaut—a name of familiar and significant sound to all old residents in Secunderabad. The great size of the trees which line the broad highways indicate the antiquity of this the most important suburb of Hyderabad, or Haiderabad as the new fashion is to spell the word. Chudderghaut is inhabited by a colony of Europeans and Eurasians who have little or no intercourse with the military community of Secunderabad. The latter are migratory in their habits, the former stationary—Chudderghaut being their home from boyhood and girldhood to a good old age if they attain that condition. The two parties occasionally meet on the debatable ground of the Hussein Sagur bund, where they look strangely askance at each other, and then continue their several journeys onwards in true English fashion.

"As we approach the bridge which leads over the river Moosey and conducts into the city, we find the road lined with a noisy and swaying crowd come to view the assembly of guests. There is a great deal of chattering but no confusion. A body of the Nizam's police maintains excellent order. These men are fine strapping fellows, and generally have an immense physical superiority over the decrepit old betel-chewers who represent the police force in Secunderabad. Darkness had by this time closed in, and the moon had not yet shown her face over the eastern horizon. Still I could see that the watery volume of the Moosey, never big except after heavy rain, was represented only by a few miserable rills that trickled over a bed of moist sand. The city gate is soon passed. Inside a guard of mounted Lancers is drawn up. Passing these valiant soldiers we shoot through a gateway on the left, and have entered the extensive domain belonging to the virtual ruler of the Hyderabad State. We drive up through a sinuous avenue composed of a double hedge of wattling festooned with multitudinous oil-lamps; the bright glare fairly dazzled and bewildered one's eyes. At the remote end of this avenue of fire we alight at the foot of a flight of dongree-covered steps which led up to a more elevated or terraced portion of the garden. At the top of the steps, waiting to receive his guests, stands the first statesman in India, the subduer of the Calcutta Government, the outwitter of poor Mr. Saunders, the defender of the little Nizam's health—it would have been a pity to damage the poor little fellow or either of his nearest female ancestors—in short, here stands Sir Salar Jung, smiling that pleasant smile of his peculiar to himself among all men, and unique among the native men of India. When His Excellency shakes hands with you how is it that he directs his eyes clean over your head? Is it to show that the deed he is performing is an act of official courtesy and not of private friendship? You individually are nothing, but the uniform you wear shows you to be a servant of the Empress of India, and so you are a welcome guest of her 'Faithful Ally.' Having been welcomed, then, by the Nizam's Minister with a shake of the hand and a glance at the summit of my cranium, I am ushered into the garden, which is to act as a drawing-room for the guests as they arrive. Here the gravelled walks are concealed beneath coverings of white dongree. Numerous lights planted within globes of coloured glass define the configuration of the blooming beds of flowers. In the centre of the ground are raised a few small pillars encircled with rows of oil lights. Jets of water whirl and splash with pleasant tinkling sound. The copings of the buildings which overlook the garden on all sides are thickly set with coloured lights. But I cannot undertake to describe everything. As I am writing this epistle under the very insufficient shade of a tree in the jungle, and

am nearly blinded with the glare, you cannot expect work of a very minute or painstaking character. But I must not omit to mention the *chef d'œuvre* of these essays in lighted oil cups. At the remote end of the garden where it abuts on the city wall we are separated from it by a lower garden : a great inscription executed in letters of fire blazes forth the legend 'In honour of Sir Richard and Lady Meade.' Why Lady Meade? I had intended to say something on 'the monstrous regimen of women,' but from a wholesome dread of domestic consequences I shall forbear in the meantime. I have said that all the military officers present were in full dress, and from the variety of uniforms the spectacle offered to view was a very gay and animated one. In the crowd, too, moved a number of native swells, attired in silks and satins overlaid with gold embroidery. Nearly all the natives present, high and low, were armed with a museum of offensive weapons. But the palm in point of gorgeousness must be assigned to the officers of the Nizam's Reformed Troops. In the matter of barbaric pearl and gold they shone conspicuously resplendent. The officers of the Paramount Power were simply nowhere by the side of these lustrous beings encased in emerald green and shining effulgent in burnished gold.

"At 7 o'clock a flourish of trumpets and the asthmatic struggling of a brass band to accomplish 'God save the Queen' announced that the personages in whose honour the whole *tumasha* was instituted were in the act of arriving. Curiosity, represented as usual by the figure of a lady, impelled me onward to behold the new Resident. As Sir Richard Meade has the honour to belong to the army I naturally expected to see him in the uniform of his rank : or, if he were violently civilian in his notions, at least in the hybrid garments which constitute the official dress of the Civil Service. But judge my horror when the first thing that met my view was—positively a bell-topper hat! Could *bathos* go much further than this? I nearly swooned on seeing that hideous article of European dress, the most hideous ever invented. And for any one to present himself in that brilliant company surmounted by a bell-topper hat! Ye gods!—But I must not give further expression to my outraged feelings. I hope Sir Salar Jung will represent the matter to the Supreme Government with the view of Sir Richard Meade being prohibited from wearing bell-toppers any more. Near the entrance was a guard of honour drawn up to receive the guest of the evening. The fact of the men composing it being dressed in uniform might be taken to indicate that the wearers were soldiers. But in good sooth they did not look very soldierly. Not a single man of them had a decent-fitting uniform. Nor was there proficiency in the manual exercise at all of a striking character. When the non-commissioned officer (why was there no commissioned officer?) in charge ejaculated, not without considerable difficulty and much hesitation, the mystic words 'Prasint hrrums,' there was a want of that simultaneousness of movement which we are accustomed to see up Trimulgherry way. Why cannot Sir Salar Jung get up a picked body of men dressed in some handsome modification of the native dress, and drilled to as high a standard as our local regiments? Perhaps, however, it is policy that keeps him from having his men too well drilled. The British Government might set about asking difficult, not to say impertinent, questions. The great man, then, had come, but dinner was not yet ready, and so the guests must be amused in the meantime. With that view, too, bands of dancing girls are brought on the scene. What a shock to the ideal of the European visitor must the first sight of an Indian nautch be! The women screech and rasp like so many old jackdaws, or perhaps a chorus of benighted cats offers the nearest approach to the performances they indulge in. Their movements in the great majority of instances are not by any means graceful. Their slim lithe figures—the companions of Alexander the Great remarked the slim figures of Indian women more than 2,000 years ago—are concealed beneath an enormous pile of petticoats. While the horrible din of caterwauling is at its height one of the dancers shoots out abruptly from the line, gives her aggregation of greasy petticoats a sudden twist and twirl first one way and then, more rapidly, another. This feat accomplished, she wriggles herself back into her place, smirking the while to her neighbour. There is neither grace nor dignity nor skill evinced, and a little of the Indian nautch goes a very long way.

"But I must hurry on. I am getting tired writing, and doubtless you are still more tired of reading. I perceive a movement which seems to indicate that the serious business of the evening is about to commence. I join the throng which streams up another dongree-covered staircase. We arrive at a yet higher garden terrace, and after a little further meandering through pasteboard arches and plantain groves we come in sight of the table spread all ready for the banquet. I need not describe the scene. The tables were handsomely laid out, and doubtless Messrs. Elkington's grand service of silver plate did duty on the occasion. Some people I have since heard complain that they got nothing to eat: 'nothing' you will understand in the conventional sense, as when a lady says that her tiny boot is a mile too big for her. There was, however, an abundance of viands, and the liquors—most important consideration—were really of good quality. I got a bottle of excellent champagne (let me whisper it, two bottles) and to prevent any risk of mixing my liquors my companion and I stuck to that bottle (those bottles) for the rest of the evening. There was of course no speechifying—the occasion was much too solemn for that post-prandial frivolity.

"Dinner finished and grace left unsaid—was the parson's bile roused at this un-Christian neglect at a Mussulman table?—the company retired to the upper part of the building, whence to view an exhibition of fireworks. This part of the programme commenced with the despatch of a number of Montgolfier balloons. It then proceeded with innumerable Catherine wheels, explosive balls, gigantic squibs, and the spectacle concluded with a grand naval-engagement conducted from opposite sides of the garden reservoir. By the time the display was over I was getting decidedly tired—I won't say bored. As soon as the ground was left to the unaided light of the moon the company began to retire by the way they had come. The grand illuminated legend in the first garden was nearly extinguished. 'Lady Meade' had disappeared, and with Her Ladyship 'honour' was, I regret to say, also fast fading away. There is a crush at the place of exit, we move forward step by step. The carriages get away, oh, so slowly! We say adieu to our illustrious entertainer, who hands me a couple of thin bottles of attar of rose, and once more examines my cranium to see whether I use hair dye or whether I show any symptoms of getting bald. Down the avenue of fire we go, out into the city,—the Lancers are still there,—up the moonlit streets of Chudderghaut,—over the Hussen Sagur bund, and home to bed at length by one o'clock—to sleep the sleep of the virtuous weary, and rise, alas! at an unholy early hour—to the odious sound of the raucous trumpet.

"On Wednesday morning all the troops in Secunderabad and those of the Hyderabad Contingent at Bolarum were drawn up in parade in front of the Arsenal to receive the new Resident. Sir Richard Meade appeared in uniform on this occasion, and was accompanied by Sir Salar Jung, with, of course, a brilliant staff. It is needless for me to give a detailed description of this annual review by the Minister. I wrote of it at length last inspection. I am glad I did, for I am at present unequal to a further continuance of this scribbling. The glare of the midday sun enveloping you on all sides is not the best light in the world to write by, and I can scarce hold a pen any longer. I ought to have mentioned, and this is the very last thing I shall write, that Colonel Medows Taylor, of literary celebrity, was present at the dinner. He seems to have attained an advanced age, and looked very feeble, requiring assistance to walk."

ATHENÆUM, *June* 23, 1876.—His Highness the Nizam held a durbar at his palace on Monday the 4th instant, at which all the city nobles were present; Sir Richard Meade and staff were also there. The *khureeta* notifying the appointment of Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India was read, and Sir Richard made an excellent speech on the occasion in Persian which lasted fully an hour.

TIMES OF INDIA, *March* 13, 1877.—The following is from a correspondent at Hyderabad, dated 9th instant:—

"The Parsees of India are traditionally reputed to be the loyalest class of Her Majesty's subjects in India, and among the Oriental peoples they are known to take

the greatest interest in the welfare and prosperity of the sovereign whom it is their destiny to serve. Accordingly, the small Parsee community of this place proposed to manifest their loyalty and attachment to the Nizam by the presentation to His Highness of an address on the occasion of his safe and prosperous return to his capital from the Delhi Assemblage. They have invited their archbishop or high-priest, Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nosherwanjee Jamaspjee, from Poona, to present it at his hands to His Highness the Nizam on the 5th.

" The venerable looking high-priest, who was, if my memory does not fail me, described by your Bombay contemporary some time ago as looking like the *pontifex maximus* of Rome, arrived here on the 1st instant. The Hyderabad station presented an unusually lively appearance, and it was evident that some big-wig was expected. The Dustoor was accompanied by his brother, Professor Hoshang Jamasp, and a friend, from Bombay. They were met at the station by their Highnesses the Nawabs Mootesham-ud-Dowla and Khoorshid Jah Bahadoors, the brother-in-law of H. H. the present Nizam, his son, and several other distinguished noblemen of the Moghalai Court. The whole Parsee community had also assembled on the platform of the station to show their respect for their high-priest. After cordially shaking hands with several of the nobles and Parsee gentlemen present, he drove away with his brother, Dustoor Ruttanjee Jamaspjee, chief secretary to the Revenue Minister, to the latter gentleman's house, whose guest he is during his short stay here. Up to the 5th instant, which was the day appointed for the presentation of the address, the Dustoor was engaged in paying visits to some of the upper ten of this place, including amongst them Sir Salar Jung, Sir Richard Meade, Nawab Khoorshid Jah, Colonel Fraser, Captain Trevor, Nawab Vickar-ool-Oomrah, and several others too numerous to mention. Some of these notables also returned his visits. But the 5th was the most important day for the Parsees of this place. It was appointed that on that day a deputation consisting of the gentlemen mentioned below should wait upon His Highness with the address. Names of the gentlemen of the deputation :—Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nosherwanjee Jamaspjee, Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, railway contractor, Dustoor Ruttanjee Jamaspjee, chief secretary, Mr. Dinshaw (of Messrs. Cursetjee and Company), Professor Hoshang Jamasp, Mr. Eduljee (of Eduljee and Sons), Mr. Nusserwanjee (of Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Company), Mr. Dorabjee, the head commissioner of customs, Mr. Aderjee Dorabjee, Government contractor, and Mr. Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee Chenoy.

" The gentlemen of the deputation first went, in carriages provided for them, to the palace of the Minister, and thence they proceeded to His Highness's palace, accompanied by Sayad Hussein. It was in every sense of the word an Oriental procession that took its way to the Nizam's palace. Some were seated on tall and gorgeously apparelled elephants, and others were in palanquins, the sowars and the pedestrians marching before and behind them ; and the crowd of the tag-rag and bob-tails that followed made it a sight worth seeing.

" On reaching the palace, at about 10 in the morning, the deputation was received at the entrance by the durbarees of His Highness, who took them to the Jalu-Khanna (a sort of antechamber), where they were told to wait.

" After some time passed in anxious expectation the deputation was met by Nawab Ikram Jung Bahadoor, who led them to the Afzal Mahal, or durbar room of His Highness, where the young Nizam, an intelligent-looking prince, was sitting in all his majesty with about 25 of his chosen nobles and officers of the realm.

" Just as the deputation entered the Nizam saluted them, and very courteously asked them to sit on his right hand. Our Eastern potentates, at least some of them, forgetting that geniality and courtesy are the essence of nobility, treat their native visitors with cold respect and marked gravity, but the young Nizam has set them a good example, and the kindness with which he treated his visitors speaks favourably of the effects of that persevering care which the Minister bestows on the training and education of the young Nizam. But enough of this digression.

"After all were seated Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nosherwanjee came forward and addressed the Nizam in Hindustanee as follows:—

"'The Parsee inhabitants of Secunderabad and Hyderabad, and those in your Highness's service elsewhere have invited me to this city to present a congratulatory address on their behalf to your Highness, on the occasion of your safe and prosperous return to your capital from the Imperial Assemblage, which pleasing duty I shall, by your Highness's permission, now proceed to perform.'

"He then read out in a clear voice the address in Persian (a translation of which and that of His Highness's reply to it will be given on some other day), and after he had finished it, it was put in a very handsome and richly worked silver casket, specially prepared for this occasion in Poona, and presented it to His Highness.

"Nawab Rusheed-ud-Dowla Bahadoor then read out on His Highness's behalf a reply to the address, which was also in Persian. Attar bottles were then distributed among the guests, and the durbar dispersed.

"At His Highness's special desire, the gentlemen of the deputation were taken round to see the several palaces of His Highness, all situated in the compound.

"The Dustoor and party during their stay here were entertained on a grand style by some of the nobles of the Hyderabad Court, including the Minister himself, when khilluts or dresses of honour were given to them.

"To-day this distinguished visitor leaves for Poona."

DECCAN TIMES, *January* 5, 1878.—*Durbar at Hyderabad.*—"From half-past 11 o'clock, the time appointed, the reception hall at the Residency rapidly began to fill, and by 12 o'clock the place was crowded and nearly all the seats taken up. For a few minutes the assemblage was on the tiptoe of expectation, one of the Nizam's bands playing the while some sweet music, when, about a quarter-past 12 o'clock, Sir Richard Meade, the British Resident, accompanied by H. E. Sir Salar Jung, and the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah, the Ameer-i-Kabeer, entered the hall, followed by a number of the principal city noblemen, the company standing up to receive them. After the procession had moved up the centre of the hall, and the co-Regents and Sir Richard Meade had taken their seats, all the others sat down. Then Sir Richard Meade rose and addressed Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah, Major-General Macintire, the Nawabs, officers, and all present. He said on this day and this hour last year the assumption by the Queen of the title of Empress of India was proclaimed at Delhi by the Viceroy to the Chiefs and Princes of India then assembled, and durbars were held throughout India with the same object. It was to celebrate this anniversary that the durbar assembled to-day, and he thanked everybody present for so kindly responding to his invitation. At the proclamation, he went on to say, the Viceroy explained the real aim and object of the assumption of the title, and several of those who were present on this occasion were at Delhi, and had heard what these were, from the Viceroy's lips, and many of the others who had attended the durbar held by Major Smith last year during his absence at Delhi had heard the same from that officer. It would therefore be unnecessary for him to make any lengthened remarks, and so he would confine himself to one extract from the proclamation, and that was the avowal that the sole object of Her Majesty's assumption of the title was the welfare of the princes and peoples of India, whose affections were sought for. During the past year, he said, there were two great calamities to which he would direct attention. One was the famine, which devastated a great portion of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and by which large numbers of the people suffered from the want of rain. The suffering was very great in all the afflicted districts, and had not the Government of India grappled with the evil it would have been much greater. The efforts of the Government, however, mitigated the distress, and many millions of lives were saved. To effect this, he observed, a vast expenditure was incurred, no less than 10 crores of rupees, but he was sure that the action of the Government in the matter was highly praiseworthy, and that the personal sacrifices and

difficulties of every one employed in the afflicted districts were well known and appreciated. The Nizam's Government, he went on to remark, had to bear its full share of the burden, and it deserved great credit for the effectual means it had taken to meet the distress, circumscribed though it was, by which many lives had been saved. He pointed out how much England had contributed towards the relief of the people, amounting to 50 lacs of rupees, and he felt certain that double that amount would have been given had there been any need for it—so liberally disposed towards the people of India were all classes of the English nation, from the Queen downwards. This, he added, was a convincing proof to the princes and people how deep an interest the English took in their welfare. He hoped that all famine had ceased, and that the year just commenced would not be visited by such sad occurrences. The other event to which Sir Richard alluded was the war now raging between Russia and Turkey. It was impossible to predict how it would terminate ; but he mentioned that England had been called upon by Turkey to mediate, and that England had undertaken that serious and responsible task. He was certain that all present sympathized with Turkey and wished her success. Sir Richard then turned to the two co-Regents, complimented them on the state of the country, and congratulated them on the improvement in the health of the young Nizam ever since his visit to Delhi, and remarked how much was due to the attention of Captain Clerk and the kind care of Dr. Wyndowe. It was impossible, he observed, to estimate the importance of the manner in which His Highness was being carefully brought up, and he earnestly hoped that his teaching will be eminently successful, and fit him for the high and responsible position he will be called upon to fill. In conclusion Sir Richard Meade again thanked all present for their attendance, offered them his wishes for their happiness, and sat down amidst loud and prolonged cheering. Major Euan Smith then read a translation of the first portion of the speech, for the benefit of those who did not understand English. Garlands of flowers were afterwards brought in, placed around the necks of the Nawabs and native gentlemen, and the durbar was closed. Most of the city noblemen were present, and a number of the officers of the station, merchants, sowcars, &c., &c. Very few persons of note, position, or responsibility were absent, and it must be said the durbar was a grand success."

BOMBAY REVIEW, *May* 22, 1880.—*Training of Native Princes.—one successful experiment.*—Last week in connection with the general subject of training of Native Princes we referred to the course that has been followed in the case of the young Hyderabad Prince, His Highness the Nizam. It may be well to give some consecutive narrative of the steps that have been taken to ensure a sound training for the future sovereign of the Central Deccan and Telingana—that is, his training from the European and modern side of scholastic system. In the first instance, by an arrangement between H. H.'s Ministers and the Government of India, then under Lord Mayo, Sir Salar Jung requested a committee of English gentlemen, naming as one of them Sir George Yule, to select a guardian tutor for the young Prince. Captain John Clerk was selected, but was with difficulty induced to accept the post. This officer was (and is still) one of the equerries of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. However, he came out in 1874, and took charge of his new and peculiar duties, being styled Superintendent of His Highness's education. But he was not destined to work long in the Deccan. It was in the hot weather of 1876 that a domestic bereavement compelled him to resign and return home. The severity of the loss which Captain Clerk then suffered can be well appreciated by those who remember Bombay society in 1864-6, and again in 1868-70. During the short time Captain John Clerk stayed in this country he made himself very popular with all the nobility and gentry of Hyderabad, and the boy Prince took a great liking to him. On his resignation Captain Claude Clerk, the eldest son of Sir George Russel Clerk,—formerly Governor of Bombay—was selected to fill the post. There was some difficulty in inducing him to accept the task, but Sir Salar Jung, having seen him at home, ultimately prevailed ; and when the Minis-

ter returned from his trip to Europe Captain Claude Clerk followed him a few months later with his lady. He took up the appointment in October 1876. This officer before his retirement from military service had belonged to the Madras establishment, from which he was chosen to fill important diplomatic appointments in Persia, Afghanistan, and Turkish Arabia. He is a good Persian scholar, and master of several European languages. Under him His Highness's education has progressed most favourably. With the young Prince and his work itself there have been no difficulties. Obstacles of a different kind there have been. His discretion was hampered and numerous petty obstacles—causing in the aggregate serious hindrances—were thrown in his way, partly by the intrigues of the old bigoted party, but more by the jealousy of the Residency, arising from the attitude which the Foreign Office had assumed against Sir Salar Jung. This weakened Sir Salar Jung's power and influence, and gave encouragement to all reactionary influences which it was so highly desirable the young Prince should be trained to overcome. As one instance of this perverse political animus—in culpability for which Lord Lytton must take his share—it should be noted that when the young Nizam went to Delhi to assist at the great Durbar the superintendent of his education, who accompanied him, came in largely for a share in the slights and indignity with which it was thought proper to treat the Minister, Sir Salar Jung. Captain Clerk's existence was simply ignored, because he had been selected not by the Foreign Office but by Sir Salar Jung.

Captain Clerk had thus an unnecessarily hard task to perform; but he has fairly triumphed over these obstacles. H. H. the now adolescent Nizam, if not all that one should wish according to European standards, is at least as promising a prince as could be fashioned by his well-wishers in the face of the artificiality and adverse influences under which he was placed. He can read and write English fairly; is a capital rider, fond of all manly sports; has polite, gentlemanly, courteous manners and is unassuming withal. Thus he has laid the foundation of a healthy constitution and a sound well-balanced mind.

This gratifying and hopeful result which is more than the young Prince's best well-wishers could at one time hope to see, speaks highly for the wisdom and quiet energy of his tutor. Captain Clerk and his lady, as may be supposed, are most popular in the city, and command the respect of all who know them. What is of more moment—as possibly fraught with permanent prospective advantage—he has endeared himself to the young prince, over whom he has acquired a most healthy and beneficial influence.

Thus, considering that the difficulties that environ the training of Native Princes have been more rife than could be the case almost anywhere else, the success attained affords encouragement to similar experiments in all other parts of India. It is seldom that the Ministers of Native States are so zealous in support of these efforts as are Sir Salar Jung at Hyderabad and Sir T. Mahadeo Rao at Baroda.

PIONEER, *May* 7, 1881.—*The Young Nizam.*—His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has recently entered his fifteenth year, but the training of this young Prince, who is, *facile princeps*, the admitted premier among the native chiefs of the Indian Empire, does not seem to attract much public attention. The co-Regents of the Hyderabad State may be congratulated on this absence of public comment on the efforts they are making to qualify their young prince for the exalted station he will fill at no distant date. Calling to mind the early years of the training of the young Rajah of Mysore, and the frequent allusions in the Indian Press to the subject of his education, culminating in a windy article in a monthly magazine, it may perhaps be concluded that in the present case of the Nizam no news is good news. The inordinate fuss made by the Government some years ago with reference to the training of the Rajah of Mysore led to frequent changes of authority over the boy, and probably to as many changes in the system of his education. According to the last Mysore Blue Book, the Rajah was scarcely six

years old when Colonel Haines was placed by the Government in charge of the royal child. Colonel Haines probably found that dry-nursing a child-rajah did not offer sufficient attraction for him to remain long at Mysore, for he resigned the year following that in which he was appointed. He was succeeded by Colonel Malleson. In the course of two years Colonel Malleson left on account of bad health, his place being temporarily filled by Mr. Gordon. After Colonel Malleson's return, the Government decided that a young officer of the Indian army was better suited to the work than Colonel Malleson, and in 1876 a captain of the Indian Staff Corps was selected and appointed. The appointment having been decided upon apparently with great deliberation, it was promptly cancelled, and duly made over to two gentlemen—to Mr. Gordon as guardian to the Rajah, and to Mr. Condy as tutor. Thus in the lapse of a few years the Rajah of Mysore was made the subject of many experiments. That the young chief promises well, as he is said to do, would seem, under the circumstances, to be attributable more to good luck than to the solicitude of the Government in the matter.

It would appear that the Nizam has been more fortunate hitherto in respect to his education. The British Government entered into an arrangement with the Hyderabad Government, providing for the due training and bringing up of the young chief, who was then, and still is, a minor. Having done thus much, and relying on the good faith of the native Government in the matter, it has wisely refrained from meddling, and has left the full responsibility of the charge of educating the prince to those whom it had entrusted with that charge. The arrangement entered into by the British Government with the Hyderabad Government is to be found in a short paragraph of the Parliamentary return East India Progress and Condition, June 1874. According to this, it was decided that the Nizam's education should be superintended by an English gentleman. Sir Salar Jung assured the British Government that the best efforts of himself and his colleague would be exerted to promote the important object that both Governments had in view. And, further, he assured the Government that no interference would be exercised with the legitimate position and influence of the English gentleman into whose hands the co-Regents of the State would place the arrangements for the Nizam's education. Comparing the date of the Parliamentary return with the young chief's parentage, it appears that he was about nine years of age when his education was commenced. In the absence of information to the contrary, there is no reason to suppose otherwise than that the young Nizam's education has been progressing satisfactorily since. At Delhi, during the Durbar of 1877, though he seemed to be in delicate health, he is said to have made a favourable impression on all who saw and conversed with him. He is a lively, intelligent boy, possessed of a quick understanding, and attached to the gentleman who has the charge of his education. Some anxiety is naturally felt as to "the baneful influences of the *zenana*." Weaning a young chief, however,—though a difficult task at all times,—has not yet been proved to be a hopeless one; and, after all that can be said against the evil influences of the *zenana*, the fact remains that with all our professions of the high moral standard attained by the culture of the West, there are present in the great capitals of Europe influences—*ceteris paribus*—as evil and pernicious.

It need scarcely be remarked that the surroundings of the Court of Hyderabad present totally different features to those of the Court of Mysore, the capital of a country that has been under our administration for nearly half a century. The genial hospitality of the late Rajah, which he extended to all Englishmen whenever opportunity offered, and the cordial personal relations that existed between him and Sir Mark Cubbon, who was for a great number of years Commissioner of the Revenue, afford a striking contrast to the gloomy seclusion of the father of the present Nizam, who never, it is said, allowed himself to be seen by Europeans except on those rare occasions when the Resident at the Court visited him in state. It is probable that the English gentleman who has the charge of the young ruler's education was the first European who had ever had access to the palace of a Nizam without formal invitation and announcement. The bigotry and intolerance

of Europeans and of their ways and customs on the part of the old Court party at Hyderabad is known throughout India. It may be imagined what alarm and suspicion arose in this secluded and intensely Mahomedan circle at the appearance, and subsequently the daily presence, at the palace, of an Englishman whose business it was to win the confidence, and at the same time command the attention, of no less a person than the Nizam. If any measure of success has attended the efforts made in bringing up the young chief in the way he should go, it must be mainly attributable to the loyal attitude in the matter of the Minister, Sir Salar Jung, whose liberal and enlightened views in this matter have been frequently acknowledged by the British Government.

From "IMPERIAL INDIA" By Val. C. Prinsep, A.R.A., Chapter XXI. (London : Chapman and Hall ; 1879.)

I was received by Sir Richard Meade, the Resident, and am still at the Residency, though Sir Richard and his family have gone out to their country house at Bolaram, about ten miles from Hyderabad, beyond Secunderabad, where we have our cantonments. The Residency is a palace, with fine lofty rooms, built by a former Nizam for the then Resident, about sixty years ago.

At 8 a.m. I left to pay my first visit to the Nizam, so you see I lost no time.

Our faithful allies the Nizams have always been the most independent and powerful of the chiefs of India. Like most ruling powers, they are the descendants of usurpers, the first being but lieutenants of the Emperors of Delhi. As the Mogul Empire became weakened by dissensions, and the Marathas conquered the country to the north, the Nizams asserted their own independence, and were wise enough to help us against the usurpers of Southern India, Tippoo and the French. They were gainers, for they were confirmed in their possessions ; but they voluntarily gave up the Berars to pay their share of the expenses we had incurred conjointly. These provinces were to be held by us until these debts were paid, certain portions of their revenues being spent to keep up the Hyderabad Contingent. The debts have long since been paid, but the Berars have been retained by us, and under our rule have greatly increased in value. The Contingent is still kept up, at considerable cost, while from 15 to 20 lacs surplus is yearly handed over to the Nizam. It is to regain the Berars that Sir Salar Jung made his journey to England. Unfortunately he could not have done a more foolish thing. He was led by the friends of the Prince of Wales to believe that by advocating his rights at headquarters he must gain the day. He ought to have known that nothing angers the Administration here so much as appeals direct to Parliament, and even publicity is disliked by the mighty officials of the Calcutta Foreign Office.

Sir Salar Jung has caught it hot. He is supposed to have been spoilt by his English friends. He has been snubbed, and struggles on in vain. Even now Hyderabad is a whirlwind of political intrigue. An English secretary of Sir Salar Jung's has been told to go, and no reason assigned. His fellow-minister died, and he has been forced to accept one who has always been acting against him. Every one is in a state of high excitement ; and as I am an outsider, and have no bias for either party, I hear stories on both sides. All I can clearly make out is that since the death of the late Nizam the English have been determined to break down the barriers of etiquette that surrounded the chief. Up to that date even the Resident on approaching "the presence" had to take off his shoes and squat on the floor. The last Nizam's successor was quite a small child, and the then Resident, Mr. C. B. Saunders, Sir R. Meade's predecessor, declared he intended to go into *durbar* with his shoes on, and sit on a chair. Sir Salar said it was as much as his life was worth to try any such thing, as the nobles of the Court were a set of wild Arabs and Pathans. The Resident insisted. He had a telegraph wire laid on from the Residency to the camp at Secunderabad ; the troops were then kept under arms, and an official left with orders if he heard one gun fired to give the signal to sack Hyderabad. Sir Salar, informed of this, said he would do what he could. He lined the streets with his own men. The Resident left, paid his visit, sat on his chair, did not take off his shoes, and was not killed.

Since then the Nizam has been accessible to all, but Sir Salar naturally thinks, as an Indian, that some of the *prestige* of his chief is gone. He is accused of having left his old enlightened ways and of wishing to retrograde; but I think there is some excuse for Sir Salar, who is sharp enough to see how gradually English manners and customs undermine Eastern dynasties. After all, though the Indian Government have taken upon themselves the guardianship, he is the real guardian, of the boy, and but does his best to keep his kingdom and honours together till he comes of age. That he saved this part of India during the Mutiny there is no doubt. He may have been shrewd enough to perceive that an Indian anarchy would be worse for him than hard British rule, but he *did* stick to us. He has done, moreover, an enormous amount of good to the State. All the lawless Moslem nobles, some of whom are very powerful and rich, are completely under his thumb; the streets of Hyderabad have been broadened and modernized, though still retaining Eastern architecture, and you may, as I did this morning, drive safely along them, though every man you meet is armed with *tulwar*, gun, and innumerable pistols and knives. Much traffic seems streaming along; swells in palanquins, whose bearers have a queer chaunt (very different from my friends in Rajpootana, who only ejaculate "Hum, hum, ha, ha!"), preceded by a host of their retainers with swords and spears aloft; elephants, carriages, and foot-passengers,—although it is only 8 a.m. Finally, my carriage stops at a large gate of unpainted wood. There is a pause.

"How do you do?" says a stout gentleman in brown silk, giving me his hand.

I alight, and answer his civility; but I find that the above sentence and "Quite well" are all my friend knows of English! However he takes my arm affectionately, and we enter a garden between high walls, in which there is a pavilion. Stopping at the steps to take off his shoes, my friend leads me forward to a good-sized room, where I find the Nizam's tutor, Captain Clarke, who welcomes me, and tells me that the Nizam is putting on his coat. Then, after a minute, the little man enters, *salaams*, and shakes hands.

Mir Maboob Ali Khan (the Beloved of Ali), Nizam-ul-Mulk, who has titles that would occupy three lines, is a boy of twelve, and small for his age. He has a decidedly sharp face, with eyes running upwards, like a Mongolian; his complexion is fair, and in his small white *pugree* and red velvet dress he looks like a gentleman. He is much improved since I saw him at Delhi, looking stronger and altogether bigger. Captain Clarke makes him take exercise and ride, and, above all, eat wholesome things. As a Moslem, he can eat with us English, and this makes it much easier to look after him than after a Hindoo boy, like His Highness of Mysore, who is stuffed with *ghee*, sugar, and rice in the zenana, where we dare not penetrate, and who is not allowed by caste to eat with his tutors. This boy is most active and plucky, as I will tell you by next mail.

5th December.

My first visit to the Nizam was merely one of ceremony, to appoint the hour of sitting, &c.; and, having fixed for 8 a.m. the next day, I made my *salaam* and retired. I was to breakfast with the Minister, Sir Salar Jung, at ten, and have a sitting from His Excellency afterwards. In the afternoon I drove out to a dinner at Bolaram, given by the 12th in honour of the Meades. Bolaram is beyond the Secunderabad cantonment, where we have a strong division of troops to overawe the supposed discontented population of Hyderabad. It is ten miles out. The road is pretty, rising gradually 400 feet, with ridge after ridge of stony ground. Secunderabad is of course, like all other cantonments, a gathering of ghastly white barracks, which even the gold of the setting sun could hardly render picturesque. However the hospitality of the 12th was unbounded; the dinner was followed by a dance, and the evening passed pleasantly enough. I was not home till 1-30 a.m., and, as I had not been in bed for two nights, I was not sorry to draw my mosquito curtain round me and sleep.

Up at half-past six to go to the Nizam. The same drive through the streets, the same affable gentleman to take me by the arm, and I am in the palace again. I find the Azure,* as he is called, playing at lawn tennis. He will make really a good

* I spell this as pronounced, but I suppose it should be, more properly, "*huzoor*," meaning "the presence," or "His Highness."

player,—hits straight and volleys well. Soon we are at work, and I find that His Highness is a most fidgety subject. In vain the gentleman who brings me in, who is a sort of chamberlain, Mustafun Jung by name, tells him stories : he cannot keep quiet ; he sits on the arm of his chair or on the back—anywhere but in the right position. He is most inquisitive, wants to know about my colours, and, having selected some of my brushes, whispers something to Captain Clarke, his tutor. "Ask him yourself," says Captain C. Then Mustafun Jung whispers something to Captain C., and I perceive that the Azure wants my brushes, which I gave him, and sends for a paint-box and commences a picture of the chamberlain. I find afterwards that it is against etiquette to refuse the Azure anything, and it was this that Mustafun Jung had whispered.

The Nizam is of a most acquisitive turn of mind, and extremely careful. Salar Jung, when I told him about the brushes, said that the little man always took all the *nuzzars** presented to him, and as every one who approaches the Nizam presents a *nuzzar*—generally money—he (Sir Salar) thought His Highness had been put up to it by the women of the zenana, but on inquiring he found the little fellow locked away all he got himself. He produced a large bunch of keys one day, with which he locks up his savings, which must be, even now, of considerable value. The desk he works at is also kept carefully locked, and one day when I looked inside I found the books, copybooks, and papers beautifully arranged. After the first sitting he called for a cloth, and himself folded up his newly-acquired brushes most carefully. He has too a great feeling for arrangement generally, ordering about the servants and boys around him with great abruptness.

In all affairs of state it is the Nizam first, and the rest nowhere. Nearly every day Sir Salar, who, as Minister, has managed the Nizam's State for the last twenty-five years, calls on the little Azure. He advances to the foot of the steps, and *salaams* three times to the ground, while the Nizam stands bolt upright, with his hand raised to the top of his turban. It is a curious sight to see the grown man and powerful Minister humbling himself before the child. After twelve the Azure retires to the zenana, and tyrannizes over 400 women, who spoil and pet him, as a matter of course. Zenana influence is the principal thing against which the tutor of one of these boy princes has to contend. When Clarke first undertook the education of this boy, only a year ago, he was a very weakly specimen of scrofulous childhood. He was always surrounded by domestics, so that he could hardly ever breathe fresh air. He was fed on sweetmeats and unwholesome things, and of course permitted to eat whatever he wanted. Little by little this evil influence has been overcome, and now the Nizam always has a good wholesome meal every morning with his tutor and any other gentleman present. He will not have any servants near him if he can help it, ordering them away with great *hauteur*. He rides, plays at lawn tennis, and is anxiously preparing for cricket. In fact, in a year or two he will be as accomplished, in games at least, as any English boy of his age. His health too, as I have said before, has wonderfully improved.

At 10 a.m., after painting the Nizam, I have been each day to breakfast with the Nizam's Minister. Everybody in London is familiar with that tall sad-looking man, with his small white turban and simple long black or dark cloth coat. Everybody agrees that Sir Salar is the best dressed native in India. Without going quite to that length, I must say that both in appearance and manners he is quite the polished gentleman. To every one he is most polite and courteous, and to me he was most friendly. As I breakfasted with him five consecutive mornings, I saw a great deal of him, and all that I saw I liked. He sometimes had his visitors in while sitting, and transacted business before me. Then, when he was interested or excited, his eyes, ordinarily so sad and heavy, would flash out and show that there was no want of spirit beneath that calm and placid exterior.

There is one thing about Sir Salar that I thought I discovered, and that is that his confidence in himself is so strong as sometimes to deceive him. For instance,

* *Nuzzars* are gifts given by an inferior to a superior. Sir Salar gave one to the Queen, of course ; but the newspapers said "Sir Salar Jung then presented a handsome *mugger* to Her Majesty, which was graciously received." "*Mugger*" is the Hindoostani for a crocodile—rather an unpleasant gift.

there is no doubt that he speaks English remarkably well, and has every reason to be proud of the knowledge he possesses; but I am sure that very often he does not understand what is said to him. Talking with one who seems to understand everything so well, an Englishman is apt naturally to talk as though he were speaking to another Englishman, and employ all sorts of idioms and colloquial abbreviations, which I am sure even Sir Salar does not understand, but which he is too proud to ask to have explained. I am told he always will conduct his business with the Resident in English, and I am equally certain that many of the difficulties into which he has found himself plunged have resulted therefrom.

Sir Salar's house is an irregular pile of buildings without any architectural elevation whatever. The place in which I painted him was entirely English, with pictures, books, and furniture such as you would find in any wealthy Englishman's house. Sir Salar has, too, a gallery of pictures, about which I would rather not trust myself to speak. He has also an English library and librarian, and an Oriental library, and a *sisti mahal*, or looking-glass hall, &c., &c.; in fact, there is court after court of reception-rooms. He has an embarrassing way of saying, "And what do you think of that picture?" otherwise I always enjoyed my visit to him very much.

I have heard now so much of the questions that agitate Hyderabad society, and have heard too both sides, that I begin to have a clear opinion of their character and importance. There is no doubt of one thing, viz., that Sir Salar has the Berars on the brain. For years he has thought of nothing else. In vain the Government here have told him that the time for the reconstruction of our treaties with the Nizams has not yet arrived. Sir Salar will not take that for an answer. He has committed the unpardonable fault of agitating at home. He has had all kinds of petitions and statements presented to all kinds of august persons unknown to the Indian Government.

Now, it must be clear to every one that the Indian Government must be paramount here, and that, if the Nizam is under them, it is wrong to communicate with those at home except through the Foreign Office in India. But, unfortunately, Sir Salar has been influenced by the visitors whom he has received here, some of them peers and M.P.s, and has put himself undoubtedly in the wrong. When his late colleague died, he was asked who was fit for the post, and he said there was only one person, but that he was his enemy. Well, the Government, having suffered much from Sir Salar lately, thought it was not right to leave him alone in the management of the State, so said they, "As you acknowledge there is but one person who is capable of helping you, we must perforce appoint that one person, although, as you say, he is your enemy." And so the Co-Regent was appointed, and Sir Salar was much shut up. How all the squabbling will end I do not know. I fear it can only end in one way, and that not the way the Minister would wish. Meanwhile he has to put up with the Co-Regent, who was here to-day, and is an elderly gentleman, with a capital head to paint, and has the name and title of Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah Ameer-i-Kabir Bahadoor!

Sir Salar Jung is a notable instance of the difficulties with which an educated native has to contend. He is a most able administrator,—that is allowed by all sides,—but he is not a successful diplomat. Now this is not Sir Salar's fault. He fights us in diplomacy as a native, and according to native ideas; but he talks English so well, and is so English in his seeming habits, that the English officials who have to deal with him are apt to treat him as though he were an Englishman. When, therefore, he commits a fault in our eyes, everybody is aghast, forgetting that in the eyes of the native what we consider a fault is not a fault, but even a merit. To get the better of an adversary by whatever means you can devise is the native's idea. Truth, honour, consistency, these are English virtues, and to the natives incomprehensible. Not that I wish to accuse Sir Salar of any want of truth, but only of that suppleness to be found in every Oriental from Constantinople to Shanghai. The rulers of India are often of the unbending class, and make no allowance for such things.

Sir Salar is accused of a wish to get all the power into his own hands. "Ambition is a grievous fault, and grievously hath Salar answered it" I think it is

only too probable that Sir Salar is fond of power. He has been Prime Minister since he was quite young. Ruling has been his only occupation, and no one can say he has been unsuccessful in ruling the State of Hyderabad. To give up this would be as death to him; yet if he had been a wise man he would have resigned for a time, and let people see that this turbulent State is not so easily managed; for Hyderabad is full of the descendants of all the wild Afghans, Pathans, and Arabs of the late Mogul Empire, who sought a field for their ambition here, under the Nizam-ul-Mulk. Thus, among the nobles that followed the Nizam to Delhi last year I find many Arabs, and one Hindoo rajah. Sir Salar Jung himself is a pure Arab. He told me that his ancestors came from between Jerusalem and Damascus. In the old days all these Arabs had armies of retainers, who always went armed, and were ever ready for a lawless act. Now, Sir Salar has acquired such a supremacy over them, that they are quiet; but, his influence once removed, they would quickly revert to their old ways. Two of the most powerful of these Arab chiefs Sir Salar took with him to England, to be sure of them during his absence. One is since dead; the other, an old gentleman of past eighty, I saw. He was much pleased at the notice the Pope Pio Nono had accorded him. He was just of the same age as His Holiness.

As a curious instance of the state of the society at Hyderabad, take this story. During the lifetime of the late Nizam, who hated Sir Salar, there was as Resident a certain Colonel D——. Now, the Nizam was anxious to oust the Minister, and naturally wished to have the support of the Resident in doing so.

One day a lady, calling hereself Mrs. D——, put herself in communication with the Nizam, through the Amir-i-Kabir, and promised to use her influence. She was told to call again, and, doing so, left with a carriageful of rupees, when, to the horror of the conspirators, it was discovered that the lady was the wife of a chemist, who had dressed up as the Resident's wife, and had walked off with the rupees. This story was one of the reasons given for not employing this Amir-i-Kabir; but the thing happened many years ago, and if attempts at bribery were to be a bar to public employment in Native States even Sir Salar might have to plead guilty.

Etiquette is very strict here. The amount of bowing and *salaaming* at the Minister's is most embarrassing. A younger brother is not allowed to sit in the presence of his elder, and *salaams* to the ground on coming into the room. I have been told that at the Nizam's Court when a boy is born eight wet-nurses are chosen for him, and generally succeed in killing him with over-nourishment, as might be expected. The late Nizam died in a singular and most distressing way. He had a disease not dangerous of itself, but one which rendered a slight operation necessary; but he funked. He had all the people of the city who were afflicted with the same disease brought to him and operated on in his presence; yet he could not make up his mind, and at last mortification set in, and he died miserably.

This story of the etiquette of the Nizam's Court will, I hope, prove interesting. When the Nizam was paying a visit to Golconda, he, boy-like, ran into Sir Salar Jung's room, and found the Minister taking a *siestà*. The Minister had taken off his girdle! Now, to be in the Nizam's company without a girdle is a heinous offence, and the Minister at once handed over to the little Nizam fifteen gold *mohurs*. The next morning he sent him 1,500 rupees to complete the fine! What do you think they call this girdle, which is generally a golden kind of sword-belt? *Buggēlas*, which they say is an English word. Can it be derived from "buckles"?

The Hyderabadists are, like all natives, mad on the subject of glass chandeliers. They have them even in the mosques, and when they are tied up in muslin bags they have anything but a religious look, but rather as if the family were out of town.

Golconda, which raises in one's mind visions of diamond mines, is a town about six miles from Hyderabad, and is the state prison. Europeans are jealously excluded from its sacred precincts except when the Nizam is there; and as the Nizam never goes there except once, at the commencement of his reign, or when

consigned there as a prisoner, I do not suppose any European had ever been there before the Resident and Captain Clarke, the other day. There is nothing, they tell me, inside. The outside, which I visited one morning, presents the appearance of a fortified hill, of which I made a sketch. As a fortress, now-a-days, it will be quite useless. The tombs about which I had heard so much are veritable whited sepulchres, and not worth a visit.

On Wednesday, 5th December, the Nizam left Hyderabad for an outing. He wished to show his grandmother, who was too ill to go to Delhi with him, what the railway was like; so he got permission, not without difficulty, to go to a garden he has at Puttuncheroo out-station, along the Hyderabad and Bombay Railway. And what a set-out it was, all to give pleasure to an old woman and a boy! There was a special train of sixteen carriages, for the Minister and most of the Court went out, as a matter of course. The station was crowded with the great ones of the country, all with pistols, swords, and daggers. I went also to say good-bye and see the little man off. The ladies had to get in at a station of their own, far removed from the vulgar gaze. They were late, of course; but, after an hour's waiting, drums beat, trumpets sound, and in walks the little Azure with great dignity, amid the low *salaams* of the notables. He shakes hands condescendingly with me, but is evidently greatly excited. Three saloon carriages, full of ladies, are hooked on, and off goes the train. And so I bade adieu to the Nizam and drove off to Bolaram, where I was hospitably entertained by the Resident, and polished off his portrait in three days. Then I started for Bombay, and after thirty hours' rail arrived at that centre of commerce. Again I am entertained by my good friend Melvill, whose hospitality is unbounded. I left him just a year ago, and return to find the bougainvilleas again in full bloom, and everything as it was when I was last here; and yet what a lot have I seen since then! I find sixty-seven names of places marked on my pocket-book as visited within the year! I have been seventy days and forty nights travelling in different conveyances—more than two months of my life! This "gives to think," as the French say.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *August* 27, 1881.—*His Highness the Nizam's Health, Education, and Training.*—The following is from our own correspondent, dated Hyderabad, 21st instant:—

His Highness the Nizam is now enjoying excellent health and strength, and is more lively than he has been for a long time past; he is fond of horse-riding and athletic exercises, he is a good shot with the rifle, and is particularly fond of lawn-tennis. This improvement in His Highness's health and habits is all the more gratifying, as he had long been weak and in indifferent health. The weakness, however, was owing, not to any feebleness of constitution, but to the want of careful supervision over His Highness's domestic habits on the part of those to whose guardianship the young Nizam's mental, moral, and physical training was entrusted. In consequence of this neglect, and through the influence of evil associates, the youthful prince had unfortunately acquired some dissipated habits. Free access to the zenana and a *penchant* for the wine-cup in a lad of fifteen years of age necessarily did great mischief to a constitution not naturally robust; and the result was such a change for the worse in the appearance of the young Nizam that it was noticed by the late Resident, Sir Richard Meade, and others, at a public entertainment The Resident made careful inquiry into the causes of such physical deterioration, and having found them out reported the matter to the Government of India, by whom it was brought to the notice of the Secretary of State.

Such laxity of supervision on the part of His Highness's guardians was certainly without excuse and most reprehensible, when it is remembered that besides their Excellencies Sir Salar Jung and the Ameer-i-Kabeer (who I believe are his chief guardians, the latter noble being also nearly related to His Highness), there is a very highly paid staff of Englishmen in the Government employ who are entertained for the special superintendence of His Highness's moral and physical training, as well as for his scholastic advancement. There are a Superintendent of Education on

Rs. 3,000 a month, a tutor on Rs. 1,200, and a host of learned *Moulvies* on high salaries; yet, with such a staff of supervision, so great had been the laxness of all concerned, that had it not been for the prompt action taken by Sir Richard Meade so soon as the feeble condition of His Highness had come to his knowledge, it is not too much to say that His Highness's health might soon have been so much shattered that recovery would have been almost hopeless. Fortunately, Sir Richard dealt with the case very summarily; he insisted on the young Nizam's immediate removal to a separate palace far removed from the zenana, and saw that efficient arrangements were made for the proper care and training of His Highness at his present residence, the "Poorana Havailee." The Government, having thus been aroused to a sense of their duty, bestirred themselves, and the male and female servants who had surreptitiously supplied the prince with intoxicating liquors were sent away twenty-eight miles from Hyderabad, and imprisoned in the fortress of Bonghere.

To these salutary measures on the part of Sir Richard Meade must be attributed the wonderful change in His Highness's health I have noted above. His Excellency the Minister relieved himself of some of the onus of the charge of laxness by throwing a portion of the responsibility upon the Co-Regent, the Ameer-i-Kabeer, who, it is stated, in times past had more than once placed obstacles in the way of carrying out arrangements proposed by the Minister for the better training of His Highness. Had Lord Lytton still governed India the severest notice would doubtless have been taken of the great injury done to the young Nizam by the gross laxness of his guardians. As matters stand, however, the Minister and all connected with His Highness's training have been taught a lesson which it is hoped they will not readily forget. Both the Marquis of Hartington and Lord Ripon have expressed to the Hyderabad Government their grave displeasure at what has happened, and have further observed that, as the Minister and all concerned seem at last to have been aroused to the responsibilities of their duties in regard to the care of the young prince, the Supreme Government would refrain from inquiring too strictly into past neglects, but they gave a warning that any future dereliction of duty would not be so easily overlooked.

PIONEER, *September* 27, 1881.—*The Pleasant Perils of Princely Minorities.*—Is the Nizam of Hyderabad about to be added to the list of our educational failures? Are the wine-cup and the *zenana* to be the ruin of our Mahomedan wards, of Madras, as of one in the Punjab from whom so much was hoped? If this is our boasted education, it is not wonderful that natives think little of the results of British guardianship, and the sooner we devise a new system the better. A Hyderabad correspondent writes that "free access to the *zenana* and a penchant for the wine-cup in a lad fifteen years of age necessarily did great mischief to a constitution not naturally robust." The penchant for the wine-cup is the necessary concomitant of the free access to the *zenana*. Excess in the former is the native idea of an antidote for excess in the latter. Neither can, we imagine, be successfully combined with progress in mental and physical education, and it is therefore surprising that the result should not have been foreseen by the Superintendent of Education on Rs. 3,000 per mensem, or the Tutor on Rs. 1,200, or the numerous Moulvies on high salaries, whose sole duties are to look after the Nizam's welfare. But it was left for the Resident himself to discover the change for the worse in the boy's condition, and to compel the Regents to remove the evil influences by which the young prince was surrounded, and to place him at a safe distance from temptation.

When a native chief is arriving at adolescence, and the time of his release from guardianship draws near, there are two sets of motives which come into play among his surroundings, and which threaten his future with serious danger. When he arrives at an age to take up the reins of government he must oust some one who has hitherto been enjoying the sweets of power. To such a person it is a sore trial to retire into a subordinate position, and the temptation to adopt some means whereby to prolong the tenure of authority will sometimes overcome even motherly affection, as has frequently been seen from the days of Athaliah, B.C.

884, to those of Catherine of Russia, and of recent princesses of great Indian houses. How much more will an ordinary *locum tenens* be unwilling to give up his position, and be glad of any circumstance which shall keep his ward under his influence or render him unfit for exercising authority. Again, on the other side, there are those who are eager that the chief should attain to power, but who desire him to be unfit for its exercise just as much as those who may suffer by his accession thereto, though with quite different motives. These are they who strive to acquire influence over a boy by pandering to his passions and encouraging his vices. That their prince should hold the power but should be a drunkard and debauchee, unfit to exercise it properly, is the object of the latter, who hope thus to exploit him for their own purposes. That the prince should be so enfeebled and unfitted to govern, or to be unwilling or unable to take up the burden of power, or, taking it up, should be dependent for guidance on the strong man who has hitherto swayed the State, is the cherished desire of the former. This may be cynically avowed in direct measures to unfit the ward for any attempt to take part in affairs of state, as in the case of Hyder Ali ; but more commonly it is an object secretly borne in view, and nothing overt is done to forward it, only the mischievous action of pandars and flatterers surrounding the young chief is allowed to proceed unchecked, and regarded with hidden pleasure.

When a British officer directly administers a State—as, for example, in the case of the recent Punjab minority—the first danger is removed. That, however, of the pandars and flatterers continues, of the servants, officials, relatives,—even great officials,—who desire at any cost to obtain such an influence as shall enable them to mould the chief to their will on the removal of the British administration. It is possible to a great extent to baffle all these evil influences, but only at the cost of cutting off the ward from all real connection with his State, and all participation in public affairs; by isolating him among his people, or removing him from among them; by keeping him in strict leading-strings up to the last moment of his minority. Then he will be released, ignorant of the world, ignorant of men and affairs, keen for hitherto debarred pleasures, and eager to exercise authority hitherto entirely denied to him; to guide his inexperience as best he can through all the snares and pitfalls which beset the path of a young native prince. This, probably, the Superintendent of the Nizam's education, his tutor, and his moulvies were not and will not be allowed to do. The Resident and the Regents naturally consider that a boy who in a few years is to exercise absolute authority over ten millions of people should learn something of his business before he assumes that authority. It is very well for constitutional sovereigns like Queen Victoria to step from the school-room to the throne; but in Hyderabad the sovereign's Minister must be his servant or else his master. If the Nizam is to rule Hyderabad himself he must know how to do it. If he is to be a pageant it does not matter how soon he drinks and debauches himself to death. In either case there is no argument for such a chief leaving his state and capital, and we may probably assume, certainly in the case of important chiefs, that the dangerous years of adolescence will not be passed at an Indian Eton nor in England.

Patiala, for instance, will not take up the government of his State as a university-educated Englishman, nor even as an Indian-society-educated, race-riding, lawn-tennis-playing Englishman—in either case utterly out of sympathy with his people—but will be brought up, well or ill, as a Sikh at Patiala. But how then is he to be protected from the schemes and intrigues, the risks and temptations that surround a chief so brought up? We believe that it can only be done by native agency combined with British on a different principle to that hitherto in favour. We believe that a Mahomedan can only be *brought up* by a Mahomedan, a Hindu by a Hindu. If any Englishman could have succeeded in such a task it would have been Meadows Taylor; but, notwithstanding that he secured his ward's love and confidence, how signally he failed to make a man, a gentleman, and a good ruler of him! Now we know that Hindu and Mahomedan nobles and gentlemen do manage to bring up their sons fairly well. A well-disposed, intelligent youth generally grows up a man of good character and ability under their system,

notwithstanding the temptations and pitfalls by which he is surrounded, in his degree, to the same extent as the young chief of a principality. The heir to a large estate does not necessarily, or indeed generally, attain free access to the *zenana* or contract a penchant for the wine-cup, unless he is left a Government ward. Then, indeed, there is little hope for him, even though he be provided with an English tutor and be favoured with the special attention and watchfulness of his Commissioner. The reason is evident. The father can and does know and control his household sufficiently to keep his boy out of mischief at home, and to maintain a supervision over his actions abroad. He provides a man whom he can trust as the boy's instructor and mentor, and for such learning as this tutor cannot impart he obtains the services of special instructors, whose sole business is to impart this learning.

We should follow the same principle. The British Government, occupying the place of parent by the agency of a Resident, can protect a ward from any evils arising from the ambition of Regents, and could, with the aid of a first-rate native tutor, control the boy's surroundings and watch his actions. But the actual bringing up—the hourly association, the creation of good habits and models of thought, the inculcation of self-restraint, the instruction in ordinary book-knowledge and in the science of the world and of men—can only be done by a countryman and coreligionist, a tutor whose moral atmosphere the pupil can partake without thereby being cut off from his people. Of course first-class natives of this stamp are difficult to obtain, men who while thoroughly Orientals shall yet have some Western culture and breadth of view, and shall be gentlemen in thought and feeling. That they are to be obtained is not, however, to be doubted ; and we trust that the next educational experiment on native chiefs will be made with such men. Some change is certainly requisite, for we cannot afford to be further discredited by failures. We can educate wards as Englishmen, of that there is no question ; but thereby we unfit them for governing their States save as an Englishman might. They become out of sympathy with their people. They return from Oxford or Cambridge as much foreigners as ourselves. But we evidently cannot educate them as natives. Failure after failure proves that we have not the art of bringing them up well in the midst of their natural surroundings. If the failure affected only the youths themselves we might comfort ourselves with the reflection that the fault was theirs, and theirs the penalty. If it recoiled only on ourselves we might accept the discredit with the consolation of knowing we had acted according to our lights for the best. But the failure falls heaviest on the people of the Native States whom we accustom to good government and raise to prosperity during a minority, and then hand over to the tender mercies of a dissolute boy and his rascally advisers, while they are rendered ten times more sensitive to oppression than they would have been otherwise, by the interval of comfort and prosperity. In the interests of the people we are bound to alter our method of education ; and in doing so it will be prudent to adopt that which we know to have already worked fairly well in the case.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *October* 25, 1881.—*Affairs in Hyderabad.*—The following is from our own correspondent, dated Secunderabad, October 19 :—

It is strongly rumoured here that the young Nizam will proceed to Aurangabad about the middle of December, travelling by stages *viâ* Bider, Nander, Bish, and Jalna, and will be accompanied by the Minister, the Resident, and some of the nobles of the State. His Highness will undoubtedly derive much benefit from the proposed tour, both physically and mentally.

PIONEER, *May* 30, 1882.—We understand that the scheme for the Nizam's visit to Europe is entirely one of his own devising, and it does great credit as well to his own instincts as to the influences by which his youth has been surrounded that he should entertain the wish to visit the Western World before taking over the responsibilities that will attach to his majority. The visit, moreover, will be much more easily paid now than after he comes of age. It will be more easy, for one

thing, to protect him now than it would be a year or two later from the snares and pitfalls which may come in his way in England, and his absence will disorganize the administration of Hyderabad much less now than it would after his accession. The English heart will be touched by knowing that the time of the year—the spring—which has been fixed for the visit has been selected with some reference to the wish of His Highness to be present at the Derby.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *June* 3, 1882.—The Nizam will leave for England in about eleven months, and contemplates making a stay of six or seven months.

From Colonel Meadows Taylor's *Story of My Life*, Chapter III. :—

The old Nizam, Sikunder Jah, died at the end of June 1829, and was succeeded by his eldest son, not of the highest degree of marriage; but he was favoured by the Minister, Chundoo Lall, and was confirmed as his father's successor at Calcutta.

The first use he made of his power was, at the "durbar", which the Resident attended to congratulate him on his accession, to demand roughly "that the Feringhees, who were interfering in his country, should be recalled." Of course no immediate reply could be given, as the establishment of the civil control had been at the request of his father, who was sufficiently wise to see that the best chance of prosperity for his country was its being placed under English gentlemen.

TIMES OF INDIA, *January* 12, 1883.—*H. H. The Nizam on Tour.*—The following is from our own correspondent at Gulburga, dated 8th instant :—

"You have lately published long accounts of the winter tours of various high personages, Viceroy, Governors, Commanders-in-Chief, &c., and some of your readers may be glad to read a short description of another tour which is exciting much interest in these parts. It has long been the desire of the Nizam to visit the principal places in his dominions, and such a tour was actually arranged for last year, but had to be postponed in consequence of His Highness's accident. It was deemed undesirable by his advisers that his proposed tour should be longer delayed, if it was to take place before his installation, as he goes to England early in the coming month of April. The object of His Highness in visiting distant parts of the dominions over which he will shortly be called to rule being a practical one—to see with his own eyes how the administration of his State is conducted—he has wisely determined not to hamper his movements with a large retinue. His party, for a native prince, is a very small one. It consists of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, Nawab Ekbal-ood-Dowlah Vikar-ool-Oomrah, Bahadoor, the two sons of Sir Salar Jung, who have recently returned from a trip to England, Meer Saib Ali Khan Bahadur and Saadut Ali Khan Bahadur, Mr. Krohn, Assistant Tutor to His Highness, Moulvie Mahdi Ali, Revenue and Financial Secretary, and a few of His Highness's personal friends. The party left Hyderabad by special train at 7 a.m. on Saturday, and arrived at Raichore at 5-30 p.m. The railway station was gaily decorated in honour of the Nizam's visit, and all the leading people of the neighbourhood attended to receive him. Among those present were noticed the Rajahs of Godawal, Venparthi, Omerchintah, Ulkur and Guiguntah. At the entrance to the residence provided for His Highness was a handsome triumphal arch bearing two inscriptions, "Welcome to Raichore" and "Long live His Highness." In the evening the whole town was illuminated and there was a grand display of fireworks, which His Highness witnessed. His Highness rode through the town on an elephant, and seemed very pleased with the enthusiastic reception accorded to him by the large crowds. The greatest eagerness was manifested by the people to get a sight of the Nizam, and they crowded round in such large numbers that locomotion was very difficult, not to say dangerous. On Sunday morning His Highness visited the few lions that Raichore possesses, including the fort, where he was greatly interested in a curious stone which is always pointed out to travellers. This old stone, which is 35 feet long and 5 feet wide, bears an inscription which I believe is quite undecipherable. His Highness resumed his journey in the afternoon. The special train left at 1-15, and

reached this place at 5-30. Here the prepartions for the reception of His Highness were on a very grand scale. At the railway station, which was gorgeously decorated and illuminated, a guard of honour, consisting of 100 men of the Reformed Troops, was drawn up and presented arms when His Highness stepped from his carriage. The Survey Office had been prepared as a residence for His Highness, and from the station to this building, a distance of half a mile, the road was lined with troops. The Nizam, accompanied by Sir Salar Jung, and Mr. Krohn, drove in a carriage drawn by four horses, the rest of the party following in carriages. Large crowds assembled, and as the procession passed along, loudly cheered His Highness. Early next morning he rode out to see the curious old fort, which dates back from the days of the Bahmani dynasty. Gulburgah was, as its inhabitants are fond of telling you, one of the capitals of that dynasty, the others being Warangal and Bidar. But it is here, perhaps, that the evidences of its great power are most marked. Within the fort is a very fine mosque, which is said to have been built in 750 Hejira, and is almost unique, the only one of its kind in existence being the famous one founded in Cordova ages ago. His Highness was greatly interested in the mosque and spent some time in examining it. On his way back to his residence His Highness visited other places in the city, and after breakfast the operations of the Survey and Settlement Department were fully explained to him by Moulvie Mahdi Ali. His Highness most carefully inspected the records of the department and listened with great attention whilst the Revenue Secretary explained the minutiæ of measurement, classification, assessment, &c. The Nizam spent an hour and a half in the office and had every detail pointed out to him, finally expressing his satisfaction with the able manner in which the work of the department is performed under the direction of Moulvie Mahdi Ali. It is well known that Sir Salar Jung is most anxious that His Highness shall ascend the gadee with a perfect knowledge of the machinery of government in his State, and it must have been very gratifying to him, as it was to other by-standers, to witness the intelligence exhibited by the Nizam in his enquiries and the perfect mastery he acquired in so short a time of such highly complicated details. At four o'clock this afternoon His Highness received a visit from the Nawab of Kaliani, who came in great state to present a *nuzzur*. The Nawab rode a very magnificent elephant, and on his return after the ceremony scattered a good many pice among the crowd. At five the Nizam visited an ancient tomb held in great veneration by Mahomedans. The illuminations in the town at night were on a very big scale, and I must congratulate the people of Gulburga on their excellent taste. Perhaps the most effective of the various displays was that in the public gardens, but some of those on private houses were very pretty. His Highness rode out on an elephant and saw the fireworks. The streets were filled with people who received the Nizam wherever he went with welcome cries of "*dooa, dooa!*" His Highness has once before visited Gulburga, on his way to attend the Delhi Assemblage, and he must be struck with the great improvement that has since taken place in the city. Not only has its population steadily increased, but I am happy to say that Gulburga has shared to a considerable extent in the general increase of prosperity in India. The crowd was very orderly, and no accidents occurred. I should add that great credit is due to the talukdar, Mahomed Ebram, for the excellent arrangements he has made.

"The Nizam leaves Gulburga on Thursday *en route* for Aurungabad."

TIMES OF INDIA, *January* 13, 1883.—*H. H. The Nizam on Tour.*—The following is from our own correspondent at Ahmednuggur, dated 12th instant :—

"His Highness the Nizam and suite arrived here at 6-40 p.m. yesterday by special train *en route* for Aurungabad, and were received at the station by the Collector, the Officer Commanding and the other officers of the station, and the Municipal Commissioners. A guard of honour and band attended at the station, which had been tastefully illuminated and decorated at the public expense."

OCCURRENCES AT THE PALACE.

Extract from Prichard's "Administration of India from 1859 to 1868," pp. 10 to 102 :—

The year 1861 is memorable for the creation of a new order of Knighthood, the order of the Most Exalted Star of India. Honorary titles and distinctions are understood and appreciated at Oriental courts. The Mahommedan emperors bestowed them freely, and the Persian order of the "Lion and the Sun," and the Turkish order of the "Medjidieh," are familiar to us all. The idea of the Indian order of knighthood was a very happy one, for it served as a bond of union between men who distinguished themselves in arts or arms, in politics or literature, whether of Asiatic or European origin, and, emanating from the Crown, it formed a connecting link between it and the native princes, the distinguished soldiers and statesmen of India, who were deemed worthy of the knighthood. The insignia consists of a star and a badge and collar. The star is of five points in diamonds, resting on a blue enamelled ground, with the motto of the order, "Heaven's Light our Guide," circumscribed in brilliants, the whole surrounded with rays of gold. It is worn on the left breast. The badge is a cameo portrait of the Queen, on a ruby ground, surrounded with a circle, in which the motto is inscribed in rubies. This is surmounted by the star of five points in brilliants, and the whole is attached to a blue ribbon with white edge, to be worn over the right and under the left shoulder. The collar consists of the lotus-flower, alternating with crossed palm-branches set between two chains of gold, from the centre of which hangs a badge as above, ornamented by a cross. The whole costs £900. The robe or cloak, which is of ample dimensions, is of sky-blue satin.

With the view of lending as much *éclat* as possible to the ceremony, the same date was chosen for the investiture of the new knights at Windsor by Her Majesty, and at Allahabad by Her Majesty's representative. At Windsor, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, Her Majesty conferred the honour on Sir John Lawrence, Sir George Pollock, Lord Clyde, Viscount Gough, and Lord Harris. Sir James Outram and Lord Combermere, who were not, however, able to be present owing to failing health, were also among the recipients. So also was the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh. At Allahabad, on the same day, Lord Canning, as Grand Master of the Order, conferred the investiture on Sir Hugh Rose, the Maharajas of Gwalior and Puttiala, the Nawab of Rampore, and the Begum of Bhopal. The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Raja of Cashmere, and the Guicowar of Baroda, were at the same time nominated knights of the order, but the insignia were delivered to them subsequently by the political agent at their respective courts.

Much amusement was caused by the scant courtsey with which the honour was received by one of these potentates, the Nizam of Hyderabad. It was said, that for a long time he could not be prevailed on to take it at all; and when it was presented by the Resident, who is described as crawling to the foot of the throne, and delivering the insignia containing the cameo likeness of the Queen, the Nizam took it in his left hand (itself an insult), and then put it under him and sat upon it. Such is the story as it was told in all the Indian papers, and the affair has never been satisfactorily explained. That the Nizam contemplated any slight or insult is not to be supposed, for Orientals far surpass Europeans, and above all, Englishmen, in their studied observance of the courtesies and refinements of life. The Nizam might not have known exactly what to do with the insignia, and not being instructed how to wear it, there being no superior there to put it on for him, as is generally the case when it is presented, he may have placed it down beside him on the "gaddee," or cushion, which constitutes the throne, and there it might have been partially concealed by the loose drapery of an Oriental costume, and hence the report that he took the insignia and sat upon it. The Resident's crawling posture is intelligible, because, from an absurd custom in vogue, and even settled by treaty, it is the practice at most courts for the residents and political agents to confirm to oriental etiquette. And on state occasions, the Resident, with his staff, enters the hall of audience with bare feet—that is, divested of boots—and they squat down, in Oriental fashion, on their

haunches, with their feet tucked under their legs. From this position, if you want to approach a neighbour who is seated at a little distance, and etiquette forbids you to rise, there is no help for it, you must support yourself on your hands and knees. If after this you are compelled to progress ever so little, the motion must take the form of an advance on all fours, and if in that posture it is necessary for you to use one of your hands in presenting a person with something no matter what, the action necessarily places you in a still more absurd posture. So that it may be allowed that the Resident had difficulties to contend with ; the fault really lying with the absurd custom which the Government have carried on since the days when the representatives of the East India Company at native courts were the representatives of a body of merchants, seeking for favours, and soliciting protection and privileges from the native sovereigns. Circumstances are changed now, and although it is right that every respect should be paid to a native sovereign, especially in his own court, yet the political agent, or resident, or whoever may be for the time the reprentative of the Queen, should not be required to adopt forms or an etiquette suitable only to subjects and inferiors.

The following is extracted from "Ghose's Indian Chiefs, Rajahs, Zamindars &c.," Part I., pp. 180 to 184 :—Section VI.—Southern India.—Chapter I.—Haidarabad :—

Haidarabad or the dominion of the Nizam embraces a large territory in the central portion of the peninsula, and is known generally under the name of the Dekhan. It has an area of 98,000 square miles, and a population of 10,500,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 2,00,00,000. The army consists of about 37,000 infantry, 8,202 cavalry, 551 artillerymen, 71 field and 654 other guns.

Chin Kilich Khan, or Asaph Jah.

The reigning family of Haidarabad was founded by Chin Kilich Khan, who belonged to a respectable Turkish family. In 1713, Emperor Aurangzib appointed Chin Kilich Khan, who was a distinguished military officer, as Soubadar or Viceroy of the Dekhan, and was afterwards known by the title of Asaph Jah, or Nizam-ul-Mulk. Asaph Jah remained for some time at Delhi as Prime Minister, and finally returned to his own Government in the Dekhan. He was a man of such ability and valour that even the Emperor feared him, and incited Mobariz Khan, the local Governor of Haidarabad, to conspire against his life. Mobariz Khan, instead of being successful in his attempts, was slain by Asaph Jah in October 1724, "who wrote to congratulate the Emperor on the victory he had obtained over his master's nominee, and forwarded with the letter the nominee's head ! From that date Asaph Jah conducted himself as an independent prince." Asaph Jah died in 1748, after having extended his territors "from the Narbada to Trichinapali, and from Masulipatam to Bijapur."

Nazir Jung.

He left behind him six sons and six daughters, of whom the second son Nazir Jung succeeded him, as the eldest son Ghazi-ud-din was then holding a high office at the Imperial Court of Delhi. The claims of Nazir Jang were, however, disputed by Muzaffar Jung, a son of the younger daughter of Asaph Jah, who loved him so much that he had nominated him as his successor. M. Dupleix, the Governor of the French settlements, espoused the cause of Muzaffar Jung, who at first surrendered himself to Nazir Jung, by whom he was immediately imprisoned. But after the murder of Nazir Jung by Pathan rebels, he was released with the aid of the French, and was proclaimed Soubadar or Viceroy of the Dekhan (1750). In February of the following year, while Muzaffar Jung was on his way to take possession of Haidarabad, he was treacherously murdered by the Nawabs of Kadapah, Karnul and Savanur. His only son Salabat Jung being a minor, the third son of Asaph Jah was placed in power by the French. This prince concluded a treaty with the English in 1759, by which he was bound to exclude the French from his dominions, and ceded to the English Masulipatam with eight districts, Nizapatam and

Muzaffar Jung.

Salabat Jung.

Treaty.

the districts of Kondavir and Wakalmanuer as an inam or free gift. Salabat Jung only reigned for ten years, as in 1761 he was deposed by his younger brother Nizam Ali, who had him murdered two years afterwards while he was in prison. In 1765, Nizam Ali invaded the Karnatik, then under British protection, but was driven back. The Nizam was making preparations for further war, but "the Madras Government, then labouring under pecuniary difficulties, and alarmed at the prospect of a war, deputed General Calliaud to Haidarabad to negotiate peace." A treaty of mutual alliance was concluded in 1766, by virtue of which the Honourable East India Company despatched a corps of two battalions for the reduction of the fort of Bangalor, then in the possession of Haidar Ali. Several other treaties were subsequently made and cancelled, on account of the Nizam's having joined Haidar Ali in invading the Karnatik and deserting the British alliance. Lord Cornwallis, however, made a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with the Nizam on 4th July 1790, at the time of the war that ensued between Tippu Sultan and the English. The Nizam most successfully co-operated with the English, "in the military operations that led to the fall of Seringapatam and the overthrow of Tippu Sultan." After the death of Tippu Sultan, the Nizam received districts yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 24,00,000, with two-thirds of the territories rejected by the Peishwa; but in 1800 all the territories thus acquired were ceded to the English in perpetuity to defray the expenses of the then increased subsidiary force. Nizam Ali died in 1803, leaving eight sons by different wives, of whom the second Sikandar Jah succeeded him. At the close of the Mahratta war, this prince received in perpetuity all the territories which belonged to Maharaja Daolat Rao Sindhia, situated to the southward of the hills called the Adjunti Hills, including the fort and district of Jalanpur, the town and district of Gandapur, and all other districts between that range of hills and the river Godaveri, by the partition treaty of Haidarabad, dated 28th April 1804. In 1808, Mir Alim, the Nizam's able Minister, died, and was succeeded by Monir-ul-Mulk, who having refrained from taking any active part in the affairs of the State, left the management to Chandu Lal, a dependent of the British. The Nizam rendered good services during the Pindari and Mahratta wars of 1817; and after the overthrow of the Peishwa, he received a large increase of territory by the treaty of 12th December 1822. Sikandar Jah was on the whole a prince fond of ease and luxury, and as he led a life of seclusion and took no interest in the affairs of the State, the people "suffered much from the almost irresponsible administration of Chandu Lal." During the latter part of his reign such gross oppressions prevailed that the State was taken under British management. The British officers employed in the different districts made a rapid improvement in the State, and released it from debts, &c.

Nizam Ali.

Assists the English in the war with Tippu Sultan.

Sikandar Jah.

Assists the English during the Pindari and Mahratta wars.

Sikandar Jah died on May 24th, 1829, leaving the throne to his eldest son Nazir-ud-Daula, who on his accession to the throne "requested that the direct interference of the British Officers in the administration might be discontinued. The Nizam's request was complied with." Nazir-ud-Daula, however, could not manage the State properly. The withdrawal of the interference of the British Officers "was immediately followed by the return of disorder and misrule. Every department of the Government became disorganised, and the credit of the State was so bad that bankers refused to grant loans." At this time Chandu Lal resigned the office of Minister, and the Nizam, with the approval of the British Government, appointed Suraj-ul-Mulk, son of Monir-ul-Mulk, as his Minister in 1843. Suraj-ul-Mulk died in 1853, and the Nizam with the permission of the British Government appointed his nephew Salar Jung as his Minister.

Nazir-ud-Daula.

Appoints Salar Jung as his Minister.

In 1853, the debt of the State had increased to upwards of Rs. 45,00,000, and a new treaty was therefore concluded with the Nizam, "by which the British Government agreed to maintain an auxiliary force of not less than 5,000 infantry,

2,000 cavalry, and four field batteries of artillery; and to provide for its payment and for certain pensions and the interest on the debt, the Nizam ceded in trust districts yielding a gross revenue of fifty lakhs of rupees, it being agreed that accounts should be annually rendered to the Nizam, and that any surplus revenue which might accrue should be paid to him. By this treaty the Nizam, while retaining the full use of the subsidiary force and contingent, was released from the obligation of furnishing a large force in time of war, and the contingent ceased to be part of the Nizam's army, and became an auxiliary force kept up by the British Government for the Nizam's use."*

Afzul-ud-Daula.

Nazir-ud-Daula died in 1857, leaving the throne to his eldest son Afzul-ud-Daula. This prince being guided by the counsels of his Prime Minister Sir Salar Jung, one of the ablest and best of living Indian statesmen, rendered good service during the Mutiny. With a view to remove the difficulties that had arisen under the commercial treaty of 1802, and to reward the Nizam for his services during the Mutiny, the British Government concluded a new treaty in December 1860 with the Nizam, "by which the debt of fifty lakhs due by him to the British was cancelled; and through cessions and exchanges of districts, the territories to be held by the British in trust were reduced to an area yielding Rs. 32,00,000, instead of one yielding Rs. 50,00,000, as had been specified in the treaty of 1853."

Assists the English during the Mutiny.

The Nizam had been created a Knight of the Star of India in 1861, and in this year he resolved to remove his Prime Minister from office on account of some misunderstanding with him, but by the influence of the British Government Sir Salar Jung was maintained in office, which he still holds with great credit.

Mir Mahbub Ali Khan.

Afzul-ud-Daula died February 26th, 1869, and was succeeded by his infant son Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, the present Nizam.

Sir Salar Jung meets the Prince of Wales at Bombay and Calcutta.

His Highness the young Nizam was too ill when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay on the 8th November 1875, and his representative Sir Salar Jung was therefore present at Bombay, as well as in Calcutta, to meet His Royal Highness. Sir Jalar Jung attended the grand reception of native princes held in both these places, and was present at the Grand Chapter of the Star of India held at Calcutta on the 1st January 1876. The Prince paid his return visits both at Bombay and Calcutta, and conversed with him in a friendly manner.

The Nizam's presence at the Delhi Durbar.

His Highness the Nizam was, however, present at the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. His Highness's grandmother Dilawar-u-Nisa Begam was invested with the insigina of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India in 1878. The Nizam is an intelligent prince and is receiving a good education under the superintendence of Captain Clerk, an English officer, but "much of his time is still spent with his mother, Wadid-u-Nisa Begam, and with his grandmother, Dilawar-u-Nisa Begam. While he is thus cared for, his State is under the wise management of the great Minister, Sir Salar Jung."† Sir Salar Jung visited England in 1877, and was the guest of the Duke of Sutherland. He received the honorary degree of D. C. L. from the University of Oxford, and an address from the citizens of London as a mark of great honour and distinction.

Salute.

His Highness Sipah-Salar, Muzaffar-ul-mumalik, Rustam-i-Dauran, Aristu-i-Zaman, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, Nizam-ud-Daula, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. His Highness the Nizam is at present 13 years of age.

Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur Muktiar-ul-Mulk Suja-ul-Daula, G.C.S.I., and Nawab Amir-i-Kabir Shams-ul-Umra Bahadur, the two able ministers of the State, are entitled to a salute of 17 guns, which they received at the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction.

* "Aitchison's Treaties."

† "Native Chiefs and their States."

TIMES OF INDIA, *January* 30, 1883.—*His Highness the Nizam on Tour.*—The following is from our special correspondent, dated Aurangabad, 22nd instant:—

Perhaps there is no spot in the Nizam's Dominions so full of historical interest as the district of Aurungabad. Here it was that the great Shalivahan, some two thousand years ago, founded a dynasty and established an era which is still observed by the Hindus. Here the first Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan took place, the battle which decided the fate of the country having been fought at Daulatabad. It was at Daulatabad, too, that the founder of the Bahamini (Mahomedan) dynasty was elected King of the Deccan. The city of Aurungabad owes its origin to the good Malik Ambur, and was the favourite residence of Aurungzebe, after whom it is named. Asoph Jah, the founder of the dynasty of the present Nizam, lived for several years in the city. Coming to the present century, it was in the Aurungabad district that the battle of Assaye, which served to establish on a firmer basis the British power in the Deccan, was fought out. A district so fraught with historical interest can also boast of antiquities second to none in the Deccan. The world-famous caves of Ellora and Ajanta; the remarkable fort of Daulatabad; the ancient town of Paitan, mentioned in the *Periplus* as the Plithana of the Greeks; the imitation Tâj at Aurungabad; the tombs at Roza of the great Aurungzebe, of the first Nizam, of Malik Ambur, and of the last King of Golconda, attract alike the antiquarian and the traveller.

It was very fitting, then, that His Highness the Nizam, in the first royal tour that has been made through these broad dominions for a hundred years, should honour this interesting place with a visit. The preparations made by the district officers for His Highness's reception were worthy of the occasion. The Ahmednuggur and Nandgam roads were repaired and put in excellent order; the city was thoroughly overhauled, and scrubbed, and brushed, and whitewashed until everything looked new and bright; the commodious building, known as the Barradari, situated on a little knoll at the end of the city, was furnished in right regal style for His Highness; the pretty gardens in the city were weeded, and trimmed, and made to look their best; triumphal arches were erected all over the place, and the whole city wore quite a gay and holiday attire. The inhabitants loyally responded to the call of the officials, and every house, from the mansion of the noble to the labourer's hovel, was gay with many-coloured flags. Every face wore a happy look, and every one appeared eager to obtain a glimpse of the "Basha," as people here call the Nizam.

Weeks before the arrival of the Nizam the traffic on the Ahmednuggur, Nandgaum and other roads was something extraordinary. Ponderous elephants with shining howdas; ungainly camels carrying enormous loads; strings of bullock carts laden with every conceivable kind of ware; pony tongas packed close with human freight; pack bullocks; horses, ponies, and vehicles of all descriptions, were toiling on in one direction—Aurungabad. Then hundreds of white tents began to gleam on the *maidan*, and under the trees; and towards that part of the city where His Highness was to stay every available site was soon occupied by its tent. Crowds of people came to see His Highness from long distances; and the city was thronged with thousands of spectators, until it looked like a miniature Hyderabad. As if at the touch of an enchanter's wand, the city, which usually wears a ruined and deserted aspect, renewed its youth, and was as full of stir and excitement and bustling humanity as in the magnificent days of its royal founder.

Captain Clerk, C.I.E., Superintendent of His Highness's education, accompanied by Mrs. Clerk, arrived here on the 10th. He had been preceded by two or three nobles from Hyderabad, who came in early to inspect all the arrangements for His Highness's comfort.

It had been arranged that His Highness the Nizam and suite should reach Aurungabad at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 12th. According to the original programme the Basha was to enter the city in state procession on an elephant; and consequently the guard of honour, consisting of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, was drawn up about a mile from the city; and here tents had been pitched to enable His Highness to alight and change before proceeding in

state. Almost all the officers and ladies in the station with Captain and Mrs. Clerk had assembled on this spot, which was thronged by thousands upon thousands of spectators. His Highness and suite had left Aurungabad that morning, after early tea, and were to have driven 70 miles into Aurungabad. Battery horses, together with the Nizam's own horses, had been posted all along the road for the carriages of the distinguished party. As it happened, they arrived about an hour later than the time fixed in the programme, and as the Nizam was fairly tired out with his long drive, and as it had already begun to get dark, he drove straight to his residence in the city. The disappointment experienced by the officers and ladies assembled near the tents, and by the crowds of eager spectators who lined the road for three miles and upwards, was naturally great. Neither His Highness nor Sir Salar Jung, I am informed, were aware that the ladies and gentlemen from the cantonment were coming out to meet them near the tents; and when afterwards he came to hear of this, it was a matter of great regret to Sir Salar that they had not stopped for a short time at the tents to thank the assembly of ladies and gentlemen for their courtesy. When about half-way on the road to Aurungabad, Sir Salar had written to the Suba to say that His Highness would not enter the city in state, but would go straight to his residence; unfortunately, however, the messenger who brought this letter arrived about the same time as the royal party. But if the thousands of spectators were disappointed in not being able to see the Nizam on the first day they were amply compensated for it on the day following. I may mention that in the carriage with the Nizam were seated Sir Salar Jung, and Mr. Krohn, the Nizam's English tutor. There were in all about twenty-four chief officials of State in His Highness's suite. Nawabs Vikar-ool-Oomrao and Emam Jung; Sir Salar Jung's two sons; Captain Clerk; Mr. Krohn; Mr. Hugh Gough; Maulavie Mussi-oo-Zaman Khan, Persian tutor; and other notabilities were among the officials in attendance. Sir Salar Jung was accompanied by his two Secretaries, Mr. Mahdi Ali and Mr. Syed Hoosain.

As His Highness had not entered the city in state, and as *nuzzurs* had not yet been presented by the officials, nothing was done on the morning of Saturday, the 13th. In the afternoon, the Nizam proceeded in state to Mokhunda, an ancient building situate outside the city on the road to the cantonment, in which his ancestor, the first Nizam, had lived for some years. The Mokhunda must at one time have been a noble range of buidings with extensive gardens. Now, however, it is mostly in ruins, and attemps have recently been made to restore one or two of the numerous buildings which are shut in by an extensive enclosure wall. Twice a year, the Suba of Aurungabad, who may be taken as the "Viceroy" representing the Nizam, proceeds in state to this place and lays his *nuzzur* at the foot of the first Nizam's throne. At 4 p.m. His Highness left in state for the residence of his ancestors, and the procession was remarkably striking. First on the scene appeared a splendidly caparisoned elephant, on whom was borne aloft His Highness's ensign, which fluttered bravely to the breeze. The second elephant bore the *mirdha*, a herald whose duty it is to lead the way. Then came in the *sowars* of the Irregular Troops, about a hundred in number, and these were followed by the *Paiga* Troops, both foot and horse. After them came a body of Rohillas and Sikhs on foot, and then the Police, looking very smart in their close fitting, dark green uniform. Next came a band of Arabs, executing their wild war-dance to the accompaniment of their drums or *murfás*, and in the short intervals between their weird and discordant yells, shouting out snatches of their martial song—the *Zamin*. These were followed by the musicians, piping and drumming away right merrily, and close on their heels followed a body of heralds armed with silver sticks. And then came the cynosure of all eyes—His Highness seated in a magnificent *ambari-howda*, covered with yellow-cloth (the Nizam's colours), borne on the back of one of the finest elephants in the world. The sagacious animal evidently had an idea that he was carrying no ordinary freight, for he strode along with a mien proud and majestic. His Highness was attired in a yellow spotted silk robe, and a yellow turban, in which waved a golden plume, but he wore no

jewels whatever. On the back-seat of the *ambari* (*khuvvasi* it is called) sat on the right Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomrao, waving over His Highness's head a *chouri* of peacock feathers, and on the left sat Sir Salar Jung, looking, in his simple attire, every inch a gentleman. Then came many more elephants, bearing the nobles and the staff. On the last elephant were borne the three *mahi maratub* or fish-shaped ensigns, which were granted, as a mark of honour and distinction, by the Emperor of Delhi to the first Nizam. The ensigns were all made of cloth of gold, and flashed and glittered in the sunlight. These were followed by another body of Arabs and a troop of sowars, and the rear of the procession was brought up by an elephant, on which sat Sir Salar Jung's eldest son, Nawab Meer Laik Khan, looking, with his burly stature of six feet three, a very striking figure. As this imposing procession slowly wound along, making its way through thousands of eager spectators dressed in their holiday attire, and through a sea as it were of cheerful and happy faces all upturned in one direction, it appeared for a time as if Aurungabad had been restored to its pristine splendour and glory, and the city looked as it must have looked in the days of Aurungzebe. Every house-top, every bit of broken wall, every "coign of vantage," no matter what, was crowded by men, women, and children, and the bright and varied colours of their attire, with the evening sun shedding his side-long rays on them, added wonderfully to the picturesqueness of the scene. It really was a beautiful *spectacle*, and well worth a long journey. As the Nizam passed on, the women and girls threw flowers after him, real tropical flowers bright and gorgeous as Nature grew them, and artificial flowers of gold and silver. His Highness seemed evidently pleased with his reception and with the tokens of loyalty he witnessed on all sides. The procession proceeded through the Chowk and Juna Bazaar, where the school children were all drawn up in a row, and as the Nizam passed them, their shrill little voices were raised in a song specially composed in honour of his arrival. Having at last reached the seat of his ancestors, His Highness was ushered into the old palace ; and to the same old room, under the same gorgeous silk canopy, and to the same magnificent *gadi*, all silk, beautifully worked in gold, on which his ancestor had sat more than a hundred years ago, His Highness was now conducted. The *gadi* and the canopy, with all their appurtenances, had been carefully preserved for all these years, and after the lapse of several generations, the descendant of Asoph Jah used them once again. Seated on the throne of his ancestors, His Highness received the *nuzzurs* of his chief officials and subjects. Sir Salar Jung first presented his *nuzzur*, and was followed by his two sons ; and then Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomrao and the other officials and notabilities of the place did like homage to their sovereign. About 7 p.m., when the usual ceremony had been completed, and all the offerings had been made, the Nizam and suite left Mokhunda to witness the illuminations that had been got up by his loyal subjects in honour of his arrival. The State procession was now dispensed with, and seated on one of twelve pad elephants, His Highness and suite made their way to the city. The illuminations throughout the city were general, and every citizen seemed to have done his best in doing honour to the Basha. Every means of illumination was brought into play, from the gorgeous extravagant chandeliers of which the native nobles think so much, to the flickering oil buttees. The ample houses of the wealthy were brilliant with myriads of lights, while every hut or shanty, however poor, displayed at least a couple of these buttees. The illuminations were very pretty, and all the more effective from the unstudied way in which they had been got up. Every house-owner had followed his own taste in illuminating his own place, and there was certainly no monotony about the general effect. The public offices which the Nizam visited last were very tastefully illuminated, all the outlines of the buildings being picked out in lines of vivid light. Highly pleased with the reception he had met with, and with all he had seen, His Highness returned to his temporary residence after 8 o'clock in the evening.

An account of the subsequent doings of His Highness, of the entertainment that was given him by the city officials, and of his visit to the Roza, I must reserve for another letter.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 1, 1883.—*His Highness the Nizam on Tour.*—The following is from our special correspondent, dated Aurungabad, 25th instant :—

In the hurry of closing my last letter I forgot to mention one of the most striking incidents in the Nizam's procession. As he returned from Mokunda, he threw handful after handful of rupees amongst the troops of beggars crowding round his elephant. With every fresh handful a fierce scramble took place. Blind and halt, young and old, men and women, all came in for a fair share of the royal bounty, and went away crushed and bruised, but mightily contented. Early on the morning of Sunday, the 14th, the Nizam and his party rode over to Sha Musafir's *takia*, a very holy shrine where Aurungzebe's spiritual guide lies buried. The shrine is prettily situated on a high bank of the river Kham, which here washes the city walls. With its large tank, brimming over with clear water, and swarming with shoals of fish, its tiny cascade, its old water-mill constructed on the most primitive principles, its handsome shrine of red-sandstone, in which the saint lies buried, its splendid mosque, its venerable banian tree, hoary with age, and its numerous sparkling fountains, Sha Musafir's takia looks as pretty a spot as one could wish to see. His Highness inspected everything, not excepting the fish, which were fed in his presence, and which darted greedily forward at every morsel of food thrown in to them. Lastly, he proceeded to the tomb, and reverently prayed over the departed saint, and then with his own hands he scattered flowers over the grave. On his return, His Highness rode through the city, the roads being lined by the police. After chota hazri, the Nizam received a lesson in practical administration, so far as it is connected with the revenue of the country. Certain deshmooks, deshpandias, patels and patwaris of villages were presented, and their nuzzurs having been duly accepted, Mr. Mahdi Ali, the Revenue Secretary, began by explaining to His Highness in a clear and concise manner the zemindari and ryotwari tenures, the manner in which the annual settlement was made with the cultivators of the soil, and the way in which the land revenue was realised. Then a set of village and a set of taluka papers were submitted and explained, the young Nizam following everything that was told him with intelligent interest, often putting very pertinent questions to Mr. Mahdi Ali. In the afternoon he visited on foot the public offices, which are beautifully situated in the midst of an extensive garden. Here he inspected the treasury and records, the method in which the latter were arranged being carefully explained to him.

On the morning of the day following, that is Monday, the Nizam rode over to the village of Hursool, about two miles distant from the city. Here there is a grand old serai, built during Aurungzebe's reign. The vast quadrangle, with its ample open court in the centre and its innumerable arched recesses in the wall for the accommodation of travellers, was well worth a visit. On his return His Highness rode straight to Sir Salar Jung's house, a noble pile of buildings situated in the very heart of the city. The house was originally constructed by one of Sir Salar's ancestors, Share Jung by name, and was considerably enlarged by his maternal grandfather, Durga Koolee Khan, who also bore the title of Salar Jung. All Monday was spent at the residence of Sir Salar, whose guest the Nizam became for that day. In honour of the visit Sir Salar Jung in true Oriental style presented to his distinguished guest a valuable nuzzur, consisting of a handsome sword inlaid with jewels, two gold watches, a whip, and some jewels. In the evening Sir Salar entertained the Nizam and his suite at dinner. About thirty covers were laid. The table was very tastefully laid out, the repast was sumptuous, and the host genial and pleasant, as he always is. The buildings and grounds were beautifully illuminated, and the entertainment ended with a grand display of fireworks. I should mention that in the afternoon His Highness had visited the Mukburra, the mausoleum of the Empress Aurungzebe, an imitation of the Taj of Agra. It is generally the fashion to decry the Mukburra, and to style it a base imitation of the Taj, but it is nevertheless a very chaste structure, built as it is partly of white marble. With its handsome gateway, its pretty walks and fountains, its lofty dome, its slender minarets standing out against the clear blue sky, the Taj is not without a peculiar beauty of its own.

OCCURRENCES AT THE PALACE.

After the usual morning ride, two hours of the forenoon of Tuesday, the 16th, were again devoted to a lesson in the system of the revenue administration. Mr. Mahdi Ali was again to the fore, and explaned the system on which the revenue survey and settlement of the country was conducted. On the grounds just outside the Collector's offices miniature fields had been marked out, and little boundary marks, showing the division of the fields, had also been constructed. All the survey operations were carefully gone through, the fields being measured by cross-staff and chain, and calculations of the areas properly made. In the afternoon the Nizam visited the Anglo-Vernacular School, which was established in the city something like fifteen years ago. Mr. Syed Hoosain, Secretary in the Miscellaneous Department, and who is at the head of the Educational Department, explained at length the course of instruction followed in the school, the class into which the pupils were divided, and the results of the last annual examination. Finally, Mr. Syed Hoosain begged the Nizam to distribute with his own hands silver medals to the three boys who had passed the examination with honours. The successful pupils were called to the front and received their medals, and a smile and a few pleasant words into the bargain. Then the English class was called up to give a recitation from Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice." This was very fairly rendered. A little Brahmin boy, no higher than the table by which he stood, spoke with great spirit, and his enunciation was especially distinct and clear. This was followed by a recitation by the Mahratta class, which also was very good. Then for the first time, I believe, in his life, the Nizam made a neat little public speech, expressing himself highly pleased with all that he had seen; commending the boys to further exertion in their studies; and directing that, in honour of the occasion, the following day should be observed as a holiday in the school. This was a popular idea. There was a round of applause, and amidst a tremendous clapping of hands the Nizam departed.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 17th, the booming of cannon announced the arrival in cantonment of Mr. Jones, the Resident. Mr. Jones had left Hyderabad on New Year's Day, and travelling as far as Barsee Road Station, by railway, had marched from thence to Aurungabad. He was thus enabled to see some portion of His Highness's territories. Mr. Jones was accompanied in his journey by Captains Muir and Garratt, and Mr. Furdoonji, Talookdar of Beerh. On the same morning the process of classing the miniature fields marked out on the grounds near the Collector's office was formally gone through, and the relative value of each field, according to the productive capabilities of the soil, ascertained. Mr. Mahdi Ali then explained to his illustrious pupil the system on which the lands were assessed, and submitted a set of the classification and settlement papers of a village. The afternoon was devoted by the Nizam to visiting the different holy shrines (durgas) in and about Aurungabad, and it was not until the shades of evening began to close in that His Highness returned from his pilgrimage.

This morning he paid a visit to the holy shrine of Huzruth Nizamodin Aulia, a saint of great repute, and offered at his tomb the usual prayers. After *chota hazri* Mr. Mahdi Ali again appeared on the scene, and again the work of instruction began. This time the revenue work of the talookdars was explained, and a detailed account was given of the system on which the annual budgets were prepared. Then the revenue accounts of the district for the past year were submitted. In the evening the Nizam entertained the Resident and a few ladies and gentlemen from the cantonment at dinner. For 9 o'clock invitations had been issued by the officials of the city of Aurungabad "to witness some fireworks in honour of His Highness the Nizam," and as it was said that "His Highness would honour the occasion with his presence," all those to whom invitations were issued accepted them. But the account of this very picturesque entertainment I must keep over for my next letter.

POONA OBSERVER AND CIVIL AND MILITARY JOURNAL, *January* 26, 1883.—*Arrival of His Highness the Nizam.*—As previously announced, His Highness the Mir Maboob Ali Khan, the Nizam of Hyderabad (Deccan), arrived here yesterday

afternoon. The special train which consisted of five saloon carriages, one first class, on composite, one second class, two third class, one luggage wagon and two breaks, under the control of Mr. Middleton, the District Traffic Superintendent, arrived at 5 minutes past 3 o'clock. The railway station platform, thanks to the taste and energy displayed by Mr. Baker, the Station Master, and his subordinates was beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens, presenting a very cheerful appearance. The Police arrangements on the platform were under the direction of Inspector O'Connor, of the Railway Police, and those in the compound, under the orders of Inspector Solomon Kyte, of the Poona Police, and they were all that could have been desired. In the compound of the station stood a Guard of Honour, —9th Regiment N. I.—consisting of 100 non-commissioned officers and file with Regimental Band and colours under the Command of Lieutenant Godfrey. Behind the Guard of Honour were stationed a party of the 2nd Light Cavalry—one native officer and 25 non-commissioned rank and file. Out of the compound walls were stationed a party of the Royal Artillery with their guns under the Command of Major Milner. Amongst those on the platform we observed—Major-General Sir John Ross, Colonel Lloyd, Colonel Conningham, Colonel Burnett, General Govan, Captain the Hon'ble Colville, Captain Alexander, Captain Brown, Captain Dean, A.-D.-C., Captain Benson, Colonel Rivett-Carnac, Colonel Ducat, and Major and Mrs. Poignand; Mr. R. P. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Cordeaux, Dr. Pollen, Miss Jones, Mr. W. Muskett, Mr. J. G. Moore, Revd. Midwinter, Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Mr. C. W. Richardson, and Mr. John King; Sardar Khan Bahadoor Dastoor Nosherwanjee Jamaspjee, Dastoor Bamonjee Jamaspjee, C.I.E., Khan Bahadoor Professor Hooshang Jamaspjee, Dustoor Meher Hooshang, Dustoor Maneckshaw Ruttonji, Mr. Shapoorji Edulji Chinoy, Mr. Aderji Dorabji and Mr. Dorabji Puddumji; Hon'ble Khunderow Wishwnath Raste, Mr. Purshotum Narayan Bhut, Mr. Waman Prabhakur Bawa, Mr. Baba Sahib Natoo, Rao Saheb Kunderao Appaji, Rao Bahadur Bappoo Sahib Binwallah, Rao Saheb Bhungwan Narsew Joge, Rao Shaheb Narso Ramchandra Godbole, Mr. Gungaram Bhow, Mr. Haroon Jaffer Jassuff, and Mr. Abdool Waheed. His Highness the Nizam was accompanied by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung and his two sons, Emaun Jung Bahadoor, Nawab Shumsoolooman, Mookeeram Jung Bahadoor, Ekram Jung Bahadoor, His Highness's English and Persian teachers, and other notables whose names we have not been able to ascertain. Mr. Gough, Secretary to H. E. Sir Salar Jung, and Mr. Krohn, tutor to His Highness, also travelled with the special train. On arrival of the train, the Royal Artillery fired a salute of 21 guns. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung was the first to alight, and going up to the carriage in which His Highness was, handed him down on the platform, who was then received by a number of the leading men—Military and Civil of Poona. After a short rest, and exchange of greetings, His Highness prepared to leave when the Guard of Honour presented arms, the band playing the national anthem. The Nizam immediately drove in his State carriage and four to Eagle's Nest, the bungalow of Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq., the entrances to which were decorated with triumphal arches bearing the motto "Welcome to His Highness the Nizam." The large gathering of spectators then dispersed.

POONA OBSERVER AND CIVIL AND MILITARY JOURNAL, *January* 26, 1883.—*His Highness the Nizam in Poona.*—During their stay in Poona, His Highness the Nizam, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, and the rest of the distinguished party, are the guests of Sardar Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nosherwanjee Jamaspjee. They will visit the Khan Bahadoor this evening at about 4 o'clock. Dustoor Hall in the city has been handsomely decorated for this special occasion, and the good and venerable Dustoor has spared neither time nor expense to give his exalted and august guests a befitting and cordial reception.

POONA OBSERVER AND CIVIL AND MILITARY JOURNAL, *January* 26, 1883.—*Departure of H. H. the Nizam.*—A special train, consisting of five saloon carriages, one composite, one second class, two third class, one luggage wagon and two

breaks, will be ready at the Poona Railway Station, at 7-30 this evening, to convey His Highness the Nizam, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, and the other Nobles who accompanied them to Hyderabad, the special being timed to arrive at the Wadi Station at 7-45 to-morrow morning. The 16th Regiment N. I. will furnish a guard of honour at the Railway Station.

POONA OBSERVER AND CIVIL AND MILITARY JOURNAL, *January* 27, 1883.—*His Highness the Nizam in Poona.*—His Highness Mir Mahoob Ali Khan, Nizam of Hyderabad, and His Excellency Nabab Sir Salar Jung, K.C.S.I., were waited upon by several notables last Thursday afternoon, immediately after their arrival. His Highness the Punt Suchew of Bhore invited the Hyderabad Prince, but His Highness, through his minister, thanked the Native Chief, and declined the invitation on the score of being pressed for time, but the Deccan Prince was pleased to invite the Punt Suchew of Bhore to the Eagle's Nest.

Mr. Purshotum Narayen Bhat, late Sheristadar to the Resident at Hyderabad, and at present Assistant to the Commissioner at Berar, waited upon His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, as is the fashion amongst the natives, with presents of fruits and sweets and flowers. Sir Salar Jung asked Mr. Bhat to present them to His Highness the Nizam in the first instance, which was accordingly done. The Prime Minister drove out in the evening.

His Highness the Nizam and His Excellency Sir Salar Jung visited the city yesterday morning. Rao Saheb Nurso Ramchunder Godbole, the Secretary to the City Municipality, waited upon the distinguished party at Eagle's Nest at 7-30, when the whole party, numbering about fifteen persons, set out on horseback, followed by an escort of the 2nd Light Cavalry and mounted police. They were taken first to the Sunwar Wada, the massive entrance gate to which, attracted the attention of His Highness the Nizam, who expressed his admiration, as the only remaining monument of the Peishwa's Government now remaining in the city of Poona. His Highness was next shown the palace of Nana Furnavees, whose name is still familiar with some of the Hyderabad Notables, as the late State Minister, Nana Furnavees, had a great deal to do with the Nizam's Government in political matters. The Prince shortly after addressed Rao Saheb Nurso Ramchundra Godbole, not to forget to show him the site of the late Boodwar Wada, when the august party were immediately taken to the spot, and where there is now a garden, and no traces of the recent conflagration observable. His Highness was seemingly disappointed as he had expected to see the ruins of the old building. Adopting the route which the Prince of Wales took, from Boodwar Peit passing the Municipal Offices and the Parasnath temple, on to the main Aditwar Street, the party passed by Soobhanshaw's bungalow through Motee Chowk by Phadkis Wadda, over Dharoowalla's bridge, and then through Rastia's Peit by the newly widened Bhuttee gate road and the Jewish Synagogue, returned to Eagle's Nest.

At 1 P.M. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, on behalf of His Highness the Nizam, and accompanied by Khan Bahadoor Hoosungji Jamaspji, visited His Excellency Lieutenant General Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, Sir Salar Jung's visit occupied fully two hours.

At 3 P.M., a sowar richly clad, entered the compound of His Highness's temporary abode, and announced the arrival of His Highness Shankarrao Rao Sasheb, the Suchew Punt of Bhore, who drove in a splendid turn out, accompanied by the brother of Khan Bahadoor Hoosungjee, Mr. Chintamon Bhopalkar, and other officials of the Bhore State. The young Nizam warmly shook hands with the Chief, and after the usual formalities, which lasted for about ten minutes, the Punt Suchew of Bhore returned to the city.

No sooner the Punt Suchew of Bhore drove out of the compound, a Deputation of the Sarwajanick Sabha waited on His Highness. The Deputation consisted of Mr. Sitaram Hari Chiplunkur, Rao Bahadoor Krishnaji Lukshman Nulkar, Mr. Shivram Hari Sathe, Dr. Zenul Abedin, Mr. Gungaram Bhow Muske, Tatia Saheb

Rajmachekar, Mr. Krishnarao Joshee, and Tatia Saheb Rasta, who were introduced to His Excellency Sir Salar Jung by Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Hooshang Jamaspji. Mr. Wamon Prabhakur Bhave, the Head Master of the Poona Native Institution, was next introduced. Mr. Bhave addressed His Highness on Educational matters, and referred to the present condition of the Institution he had the honour to present. The Deputation of the Gayan Samaj was next introduced. Some of the more advanced students, who formed a part of the Deputation, pleased His Highness by an exhibition of their vocal and musical powers. All these occasions were of very brief duration.

"Dustoor Hall" in the city was the greatest attraction yesterday evening. The place was beautifully decorated with flags and banners and evergreens. The interior of the building displayed very costly furniture. The entrance gates had triumphal arches, and, in several of the most conspicuous places, the words "Welcome to His Highness the Nizam," stood in bold relief in different colours. His Highness the Nizam, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, Mr. Krohn, and about thirty other noblemen, arrived at half-past 5, when the Band of H. M.'s 14th Regiment N. I. played a lively air by way of announcement. The chair set apart for His Highness was on a raised dais, covered with gold and silver work, and the arrangements were so grand and complete, that the occasion was one of special interest and importance to the members of the family of the High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan. His Highness having taken his seat, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung and the rest of the company keeping to their standing position, the Venerable Sardar Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nosherwanji Jamaspji thanked His Highness for his grace and condescension in having visited Dustoor Hall. The Dustoor presented His Highness with a rosary of valuable stones, and all the members of his family, each presented His Highness with five gold mohurs. The good old gentleman addressed His Highness very briefly, and concluded by saying that he was most fortunate in having for his guest the first prince in India. His Highness was also presented with several gold and silver boxes containing scents, and other suitable presents having been made to His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, and the rest of the Hyderabad noblemen, His Highness bowed and left Dustoor Hall, the band playing another lively air. The roads leading to Dustoor Hall was very thickly crowded.

Leaving Dustoor Hall, the Hyderabad Prince and the members of his suite proceeded to the Jumma Musjid in the city, at the special invitation of the Mahomedan inhabitants. His Highness was received by the leading Mahomedan merchants both of the Cantonment and the City, and a large gathering of their co-religionists who paid their profound respects to His Highness. An address in Persian was read by Hakim Goolam Mahomed Khan.

After leaving the Jumma Musjid the distinguished party drove through Bhowani Peit round the Main Street, and passing the *Poona Observer* office, took the route to the Railway station.

His Highness the Nizam, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung and the rest of the party arrived at the Railway Station at 7 o'clock. A guard of honour consisting of 100 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, with band and colours, under the command of Lieutenant Saulez, was in attendance. There was a greater crowd on the platform on this occasion, and the young Nizam and his Prime Minister were conversing freely with the Government officials present. We regret to observe, however, that the Railway Police arrangements were not satisfactory, one chief constable in particular named Appa was very impertinent, insulting native gentlemen of position. Mr. Middleton, the District Traffic Manager, having given the signal, the Nizam, Sir Salar Jung, and the others took their seats, and the special steamed away to its destination.

We may add that before leaving, His Highness the Nizam and His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, expressed their entire satisfaction of the arrangements made by Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee, of the firm of Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons, and Mr. Hajee Cassum, Manager of the firm of Messrs. Ludha Ebraim and Co., for their reception and attendance.

OCCURRENCES AT THE PALACE.

DECCAN TIMES, *January* 30, 1883.—*H. H. the Nizam.*—Punctual to the minute the special train with His Highness the Nizam and *suite* arrived at the Hyderabad Station at half-past 3 o'clock last Saturday evening, under a salute of 21 guns, which thundered forth far and wide the safe return of the Huzoor to his capital. The platform was crowded, and dense masses of people lined the road from the Station to His Highness's palace in the city, to which His Highness drove shortly after the arrival of the train. At night the Station, and a portion of the city were illuminated, and when His Highness drove from his palace to the city gate and back again, brilliant displays of fireworks marked his progress, and proclaimed the lively satisfaction with which his people welcomed the safe return of their young Prince, and their joy at having him once more among them. We hear that His Highness was quite delighted with his tour and much interested at the many sights shown him at Aurangabad and as well as there and back again. At the Bhore Ghauts he got out of the train and went through the tunnels in a trolly. His tour, however, is but the shadow of coming events. We believe it has been definitely decided, that His Highness will proceed to Europe shortly. A few days ago it was strongly rumoured that the trip was abandoned, and to a certain extent Dame Rumour spoke the truth. Everything had been settled for him to go, when suddenly the report that Mr. Jones, the Resident, was to be removed from Hyderabad, threatened to put a stop to the whole affair, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, the Regent, naturally hesitated to go out of the country with his sovereign at such a critical time, as a change of Residents would undoubtedly be. The new Resident, whoever he might be, unacquainted with the state of affairs could not be such a safe adviser, during the absence of the Regent, as Mr. Jones who has been for some time in Hyderabad and conversant with its affairs. Under the circumstances therefore the trip would have to be given up; but on matters being represented to the Viceroy it has been decided that His Highness the Nizam should visit Europe and that Mr. Jones' removal be postponed until his return. Arrangements are being made or have been made for His Highness to leave Bombay by the P. and O. steamship *Hydaspes* which is expected to sail on or about the 6th April next, and General Watson has been named as the political officer who is to accompany him. The proposed trip of His Highness does not find much favour in the city, not only do the Begums oppose it, but the chief nobles think the time inopportune, and that His Highness should wait until after he ascends the *gadee*, but His Highness himself is hot on it and from all accounts is quite enchanted with the prospect.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 1, 1883.—Our correspondents with the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nizam of Hyderabad have given our readers very interesting and picturesque sketches of the public and private life of these royal princes on tour. They had good themes before them. Hyderabad and Baroda, as they are two of the most important States in India, are also those in which traditions of native splendour have been most carefully preserved. In either the adventurer is still a power, and in either a sturdy right arm are a wily brain can still work a way to distinction. In the way of barbaric pearls and gold illuminated streets, motley processions, and thronging multitudes, there is much similarity, of course, in these two series of letters, for each of the young princes was travelling through his dominions for the first time; it was the duty of each to display himself in oriental pomp to his people; but it was also his duty to study the practical details of administration. The Gaekwar, however, as already seated on the *gadi*, was able to take an an active part in public affairs, and to direct rather than follow the official operations. When we wrote of him three years back, at the time of his marriage, we said he had "the stuff for a bluff king in him, a heavy jowl, a firm mouth, a broad face and a look of sturdy will that should soon make itself felt in Indian politics." Our forecaste has been justified to the letter, as the officials around him discovered to their surprise and consternation many months ago. Of the Nizam we still know nothing except that he is a lad under tutelage, and that he is supposed to have got into one or two youthful scrapes already, and to be a trifle

too fond of the demoralizing atmosphere of the zenana. But so far as our correspondent's letters go he seems to be anxious to emulate his elder brother of Baroda. To the people at large this young prince is the embodiment of all their traditions, but while he was dazzling them with the pomp of his surroundings, he was also undergoing an important part of the education which England now gives to her princes as the best share of their inheritance. The entry in Aurungabad, which our correspondent so graphically described on Tuesday, must have been a sight worth seeing. It was intensely native. The splendidly caparisoned elephants; the troops, whether Paiga, Regular, Rohilla or Sikh; the dancing Arabs; the women and girls who threw real flowers, and flowers of gold and silver after the Nizam as he passed; the crowds of professional beggars amongst whom the Nizam scattered money as he went; the Nizam himself in his yellow robe and yellow turban, with Sir Salar Jung sitting on one side of the *ambari*, and the Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomrao waving a *chaori* of peacock feathers on the other; the many-coloured mob surging through the streets; and later on the long lines of illuminated buildings, and the displays of gorgeous fireworks—all these combine to form a picture from which any trace of any English influence is altogether absent. As the Nizam was ushered into the palace of his ancestors and sat on the throne of Asoph Jah, or as he prayed before the shrine of Aurungzebe's favourite adviser, it must have been difficult to realize the changes of the last hundred years. But there is another side to the shield; and behind all this pageantry we see the young prince to the company of his English tutors, Captain Clerk and Mr. Krohn, or listening to the instructions of Mr. Madhi Ali as to the arts and difficulties of statesmancraft. It is probably the first time that a royal progress has even been utilized as a good opportunity for education, and we wonder what His Highness thought of the miniature fields before his palace where he was shown how boundary marks were laid down and survey operations conducted; or how much he understood of the lectures on zemindari and ryotwari tenures, on annual settlements, on the realization of land revenue, and on the forms in use in villages and talukas. But perhaps the pleasantest passage of our correspondent's letter is that in which he describes the Nizam's maiden effort at a public speech. It was addressed to a number of school-boys as big as himself, and as is suggested a holiday was tumultuously applauded. It is to be hoped that all his future proposals may be as popular, and that in the difficult life before him he may always bear himself as bravely as he seems to have done in this first journey among his people.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 13, 1883.—*His Highness the Nizam on Tour.*—The following is from our special correspondent, dated Aurungabad, 6th instant:—

On the morning of Friday, the 19th, the Nizam and his party rode over to the cantonment to witness some sports organized by the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, as fine a body of troops as any in existence. There was the usual tent-pegging, lime-cutting, tilting at the ring, and other doings of that kind, with which the Nizam, himself an excellent hand at these sports, was highly delighted. He was pleased to announce to the officer commanding the regiment that he would present a silver cup to be contested for at the next tent-pegging match, which will shortly take place. On Friday evening, as I said in my last letter—though through a slip of my own or your printer's I was made to say Thursday—the Nizam entertained at dinner the Resident, his staff, and several ladies and gentlemen from the Cantonment. The Nizam, who took into dinner the principal lady (Mrs. Johnson), made a very genial host, conversing pleasantly with his guests, and showing them every possible attention. As stated in my first letter, the Nizam had taken up his temporary residence in the Barradari, which is built on a little knoll. From this Barradari, the public gardens slope down in four terraces, and it is on these beautiful grounds, dotted over with innumerable fountains, large and small, which send up sprays of clear sparkling water, that the Government offices are situated. The entertainment given by the officials in honour of His Highness took place in these gardens, which are overhung by the Barradari, from which a beautiful

view of the grounds below is obtained. In the evening, when His Highness and his numerous guests adjourned after dinner, to the open verandah, the scene presented to view in the gardens below was extremely pretty and fairy-like. As far as the eye could reach, the whole place was illuminated by myriads of lights, arranged in a hundred different shapes and an endless variety of lines and curves. The illuminations, owing to the surrounding foliage, gave a mellow, subdued light. very grateful to the eye. All the larger fountains were surrounded by festoons of tumbler-lights, suspended from wires, and the reflection of these lights in the water below had a very pretty effect. In the front of the Revenue Survey office, the tastefully arranged flower beds were picked out with thousands of oil buttees and tumbler-lights, and Chinese lanterns were hung on every shrub and tree. The outlines of the office itself were picked out in lines of vivid light, and from a distance the building looked like a fairy castle. The *Hati Hauz*, or "elephant tank," a splendid sheet of water, was also beautifully lit up, and when a little boat illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and many-coloured lamps, was paddled about the tank, it looked, as a lady observed to me, like a Venetian lagoon. The approaches to the gardens and the walks were all lit up with thousands of lights, suspended from arches. Altogether it was a very fairy-like scene, and one could almost fancy that the days of the Arabian Nights had again returned. When we remember that this pretty spot was only eight years ago the haunt of the wild pig and the jackal, too much praise cannot be bestowed on the local officials for converting a howling wilderness into these pleasant gardens. The Nizam and his party walked down from the Barradari into the gardens, and after strolling about the place for some time, they went up to the first terrace, on which the Collector's office is built, and where under a large *shamiana* seats had been arranged for the guests. Down below, some acrobats performed feats of agility on the back of an elephant, and when this was concluded, a display of fireworks followed. These were very good indeed, and the pyrotechnist's art was here shown to great advantage. Catherine wheels, imitation trees, flowers, and animals, and even a railway carriage moving about on wheels of fire, burst into view. Rockets went up into the air with a whizz and a rush, together with innumerable balloons, and from each and all shot forth when they exploded myriads of coloured stars. The sky was bright with fantastic lights, and the scene delighted not only the distinguished assembly present, but also some thousands of spectators, who had by this time congregated in the gardens below. The fireworks over, the guests adjourned to the Collector's office, the fine large rooms of which had been fitted up specially for their reception. Here several *nautch* girls, drawn up in a row, entertained us with dance and song. They did not do much in the way of "dancing," their gyrations being anything but graceful, and they sang to the accompaniment of what seemed to me most melancholy music. I am afraid the music and the singing were neither appreciated nor understood by the European guests, but they nevertheless bravely endured the infliction. Supper was laid out in one of the large rooms, and a good supper and well iced wine proved for most of us a greater attraction than the nautch. About midnight the party broke up, every guest being presented with the usual garland of flowers, and a bottle of *attar*. The entertainment was unanimously voted a success by all present, and much credit is due for the excellent manner in which it was conducted to Mr. Rustomji, the Collector; Mr. Fitch, the Executive Engineer; and Mr. Ali Hassan, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

On the morning of Saturday the 20th, papers relating to judicial work were submitted and explained to the Nizam. In the course of a very interesting lecture Mr. Mahadi Ali remarked that in the olden times, however well the native governments may have understood the art of revenue administration, they were certainly very deficient in matters relating to the law courts. In those days the judicial courts were never at any time established on a satisfactory basis. Justice was very slow and the poor generally benefited very little by it. Mr. Mahadi Ali said that it was to the British Government that "we owe the establishment in India of regularly constituted law courts, where impartial justice is administered, and where the poorest subject can hope to gain redress for his wrongs." Then Mr. Mahadi Ali explained the backward

state of the Nizam's law courts twenty years ago; the progress made since that time, which though very great was still anything but satisfactory; and the nature of the reforms which were shortly to be introduced. It was next Mr. Syed Hoosain's turn to instruct H. H. in matters municipal, and this duty he ably performed, giving his royal pupil a brief history of the foundation of Municipal institutions in this country, and the great benefits that have accrued therefrom. Then Mr. Fitch, the Executive Engineer, submitted plans of the improvements made in the city, and also plans of those proposed to be made. In the evening, our hospitable Resident, Mr. Jones, entertained at dinner in his camp Sir Salar Jung, and some of the ladies and gentlemen from the Cantonment and City. A company of the 1st Infantry was drawn up to receive the Regent, and in a large *shamiana*, in which the dinner was given, covers were laid for about thirty.

On the morning of Sunday, the 21st, the Nizam, Sir Salar Jung and party left for the town of Roza, which is situated about sixteen miles from the City. The party drove over to Daulatabad and then rode up the ghât to Roza. As they passed the famous fort, the thunders of its old artillery awoke the slumbering echoes among the surrounding hills, the reverberation gradually dying away in the distance.

TIMES OF INDIA, *February* 24, 1883.—*His Highness the Nizam on Tour.*—The following is from our special correspondent, dated Aurungabad, 10th instant:—

The town of Roza, or to give it its proper name, Khultabad, which means paradise, is situated on a plateau upwards of two thousand feet above sea level. The town is enclosed by an ancient masonry wall, pierced by handsome gates; the narrow streets are lined on either side by quaint-looking stone houses, most of which are built two and three storeys high. But the objects which lend most interest to the place are the lofty *durgas*, or shrines, in the spacious courts of which great emperors and kings lie buried. With their high walls, their broad domes and tapering minarets these *durgas* stand out in bold relief against the clear blue sky, which is never so blue and clear as it is here. Pious Mahomedans, who on their death were canonised as saints, have here found their last resting-place, and the varying seasons of six long centuries have uninterruptedly rolled away over their graves. The population of the town consists almost entirely of Mahomedans, who are the *kadims*, or descendants of the disciples of the different saints who flourished here. These *kadims* are supported by assignments of *inam* lands and by the votive offerings of pious pilgrims, and thus they lead a life of languid indolence and easy poverty. The climate of Roza is bracing, and this place is to Aurungabad what Matheran is to Bombay—a delightful sanatarium. From different points of the plateau very pretty views are obtained of the valley below, which stretches out for several miles in one long expanse of country, until at last it melts away in the blue distance. The landscape is diversified by hill and dale, by meadow and woodland, and dotted over with scores of villages embowered among shady trees. Afar off may be traced the meanderings of a river, shining in the distance like a streak of silver. Nearer to the view lies a very pretty tank, the home of the wild duck and the snipe, and the waters of which, ruffled by a passing breeze, break out into tiny waves.

On the morning of Sunday, the 21st January, the Nizam and suite cantered into Roza. The anniversary of the death of one of the saints buried here was being celebrated, and consequently thousands of pilgrims, coming from long distances, had flocked to this place. The principal streets and house-tops and windows were densely packed by thousands of people, most of whom were not a little surprised to see the great Nizam coming along on horseback, just like any ordinary individual, whereas they had expected him to enter in pomp and splendour on a stately elephant. Hundreds of the pilgrims nodded their heads approvingly, and admiringly exclaimed—"Look! look! how well the *Basha* rides!" From many a casement and latticed window, fair faces and dark eyes eagerly looked down upon the Nizam, and in their loyal desire to see their *Basha* the inmates of the seclusive *zenana* forgot for once that they were exposing their charms to the vulgar gaze. Through the crowded town, through the lines of the busy bazaars, the gay cavalcade dashed onward, until the Government cottage prepared for the Nizam's reception was reached. Here His Highness took up his residence,

and Sir Salar Jung and others settled in their respective tents. Out on the vast *maidan* of the plateau hundreds of tents reared their white heads, and everywhere were heard the sound and bustle of camp life. The great religious fair was held about half a mile away from the camp, and, borne on the breeze, the distant hum of voices from the vast multitude congregated there came faintly to the ear.

Early on the following morning, the Nizam with his suite rode over to Daulatabad, and was welcomed with another royal salute from the fort, the roar of the artillery making many a horse restive. Then began the somewhat toilsome ascent to the top of the fort, the Nizam going up with remarkable agility, the elderly gentlemen toiling on slowly after him, and resting at intervals. All the different points about the fort were duly noted: the wonderful perpendicular scarp rising upwards of a hundred feet; the broad moat with its green waters; the subterranean passage, with its steep stairs and spiral way cut out of the living rock, (the kerosine lamps fixed against the walls dimly struggling against the Cimmerian darkness reigning in this cavernous passage), the little aperture which is the only way out of the cavern, and which entrance was covered over on emergencies by a heavy iron plate, on the top of which were piled blazing faggots, kept alive by a constant blast which found its way from an excavation on one side of the rock; the frowning battlements; and the huge guns: all these different sights were seen and admired. In the Barradari, a magnificent pleasure-house built by one of the former governors of Daulatabad, the party rested for a while, and discussed *chota hazri* with keen appetites. The inner man refreshed, the Nizam and suite essayed to do the remainder of the ascent, for the Balla Hissar, or citadel, towered a hundred feet above the Barradari. This little ascent was soon gained; the 18 feet gun mounted on the citadel was duly examined, and then a view from the topmost height of Daulatabad was obtained. Far away to the left lay the cantonment of Aurungabad, the city being screened from view by an intervening chain of hills; to the right, another chain of brown and rugged hills bound the view; a clump of trees and a white gleaming musjid marked the situation of Roza on the top of one of the hills. But right in front the country lay stretched out mile after mile, the dull uniform level of the plain being relieved by groves of umbrageous trees of different shades of green, while the busy villages down below gave animation to the landscape. Beyond the lines of circumvallation of the fort lay the plains where, in times gone by, many a memorable battle had been fought, and more than one kingdom lost and won. The descent was easily accomplished, and by eleven o'clock in the forenoon the Nizam and party returned to Roza, riding all the way. In the evening, the different shrines were visited, the Nizam praying long and fervently at the tomb of his ancestor, Asoph Jah, and over the simple grave of the great Aurungzeb. Some twelve thousand rupees were given away as offerings to the different shrines.

On the following morning the caves of Ellora were visited. These caves are excavated in the scarp of the plateau of Roza, and run nearly north and south for upwards of a mile, the scarp at each end of this distance throwing out a horn towards the west. The Nizam and party rode down the *ghaut*, from which some very pretty glimpses are obtained of the rough broken country below. The morning sun burst in cloudless splendour in the eastern sky, imparting a warm rich glow to hill and wood, brake and briar, and bathing in golden light the distant spires of the beautiful temple of the town of Ellora. In front of the caves the scarp is picturesquely wild and rugged, and over all broods a solemn silence, a painful stillness, only broken now and again by the flap of wings, or by the sweet song of the birds in the air. In these quiet and secluded regions, where the spirit of solitude reigns supreme, the Buddhists had hewn out of the living rock monasteries and temples, and here, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," they spent their peaceful lives in devotion and calm contemplation. The extinction of the passions was one of the doctrines Buddha aimed at, and these silent regions were admirably suited to his doctrines.

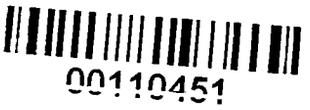
The Nizam and party went over the principal caves, threading the aisles and corridors, halls and sanctuaries, all hewn out of the rock by human hands. All the different figures carved in the caves were explained to the party. The grave, stoical face of Buddha seemed to gaze on them in a grandly calm manner, as if

mutely rebuking them for their invasion of the silent repose of his sanctuary. And while centuries have rolled on, while nations have risen and fallen, and while dynasties have been made and unmade, these caves have stood on, and these stone divinities have impassively, and as it were scornfully, looked upon all the great changes that have taken place on the face of the earth. If these stone figures were gifted with the power of speech, what strange stories would they tell of all that they have witnessed during the past two thousand years! The work of sight-seeing over, the Nizam and his party had *chota hazri* in the cool chamber of one of the caves, and while they discussed this meal, the Hindu gods around seemed to look down on them in pious anger at the sacrilege they were committing, in eating flesh before those who above all were so tender and solicitous about animal life! The Resident, Mr. Jones, saw the fort of Daulatabad that morning, and later on he visited the caves. On the morning of Wednesday, the 24th, the Nizam and party left Roza for Nandgam, *en route* to Hyderabad, highly pleased with all that they had seen in and around Aurungabad.

And now that the Nizam's visit is a thing of the past, and all our excitement over, now that we have again subsided into the humdrum and monotony of daily existence, the question may fairly be asked: Has the Nizam's tour benefited him and the country? I would unhesitatingly answer this question in the affirmative. His Highness has been able to see some portion of his country and his people, and to compare what he has seen here with what he has observed in the British districts. He will now be able to form some conception of the great responsibilities that attach to a ruler of broad territories like his. The suavity of His Highness's manners, the easy way in which the people have access to him, the intelligent interest he took in all he saw, and his active habits, have endeared him to his people, and have tended to strengthen the bonds of their loyalty to his person and throne. Never having seen the Nizam themselves, most of the ignorant masses in the districts had but a dim idea of some such ruler existing in Hyderabad; but now that they have seen him in person, all their veneration for their *Basha* and his throne has been rekindled in them. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Captain Claude Clerk for all that he has done in the way of His Highness's education. The royal visit has been attended with very beneficial results to the district. An impetus has been given to trade; profitable employment was found for the poorer classes; and works of public utility have been sanctioned. His Highness has begun well, and it is to be earnestly hoped that his future career may be brilliant and prosperous, and that all his future actions may be marked with the same popularity he has unquestionably gained here.

As a faithful chronicler of events, my record of the Nizam's tour would be incomplete were I to omit to mention the able services rendered on the occasion by some of the different officials. Mr. Abdul Salaam Khan, the suba, and Mr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee, the talookdar, worked with untiring energy and zeal, and great credit is due to them for the successful manner in which all the arrangements were carried out. Not a single hitch occurred in the arrangements made, and everything passed off smoothly. Mr. Bennett Fitch, the Executive Engineer, who has been here for the past ten years, also comes in for a fair share of praise. He had to look after the roads, buildings and gardens, besides assisting in other works, and as is usual with him, he did everything thoroughly well. Most of the beautiful public buildings in and around the city were designed and constructed by Mr. Fitch, and these buildings are the admiration of all who see them.

Just as I was closing this letter, the distressing news of Sir Salar Jung's death by cholera has been brought in. This painful intelligence has come upon us with such terrible suddenness, that it is difficult to realise it. It was only two short weeks ago that Sir Salar left us in robust health and excellent spirits, and now we hear that Death has laid his cold hand on him. This great and good man has been suddenly snatched away from a State and a people who can ill-afford his loss. His death will be mourned as a public calamity by all in the Nizam's dominions. The influence that Sir Salar Jung's exquisite manner and tact exercised over everyone who had anything to do with him was simply marvellous: "He was a man; take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again."



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on 31 October, 2019